

THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF
THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1859,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

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EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column headed "Thermometrical Register."

THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1857, and closes with Oct. 1858, inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1857 follows the ten months of 1858, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1859 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 24m.; hence the day has decreased 10m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h. 10m.

Equation of Time.

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 4th of January at 5h. 26m. morning, and therefore at noon she is 6h. 34m. old, which is set down as three-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1859.

[In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1859, occurs is also given.]

	Correspondence with 1859.	Abbre- viations.
Roman Year	2612	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7367	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7351	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)	5619	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	2607	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	2605	A. Æg.
Julian Period	6572	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs	26th Cohiac	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	Audynæus	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander	3d month of	A. Mor. Alex
Era of Tyre	Audynæus	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	Audynæus	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	Canun II.	
Era of Abraham	4th month of	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1897	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account)	1228	An. Pers.
Armenian common year	6th Kaghots	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year	12th Kaghots	
Hegira	26th Jomadh I.	A.H.
Kaliyug	Poos or Margaly	Cal.
Saliyahana	Ditto	Saca.
Vikramaditya	Ditto	Samvat.

		Correspondence with 1859.	Abbre- viations.
Bengalee	Poos or Margaly	1265	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	Ditto	1266	Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	Ditto	1268	
Era of Collam	4th month of	1034	Collam.
Grahapavirithi	83rd year of 21st cycle		Grah.
Brihuspottee (Bengal)	4th year of 85th cycle		Cycl. Brih.
Ditto (Telinga)	53rd year of 83rd cycle		
Chinese Year	11th month of Woo Woo.		

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN-RISE AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 2m. A.M., and 7h. 51m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 2m., leaves 3h. 39m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 51m., gives 8h. 14m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude either north or south of it.

Lat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclain.
 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Corpach.
 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardochattan.
 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.
 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigton.
 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caernarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
 51° 30'—London, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
 50° 10'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carrickfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lanesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrobe.
 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Balinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlington, Maryborough, Ballinakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashel, Kilmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
 52° 0'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallow, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork, Mallow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfer, Dingle.
 51° 30'—Kinsale, Bandou, Clonakilty, Baltimore.

TABLE FOR TIME OF SUN-RISING AND SUN-SETTING.

Lat	58° to 51° 30' add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.				Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.				Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.				
	January	February	March		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
58° 0'	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	m m m	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21
57° 30'	40 38 32	26 21 17	12 6 0	m m m	22 27 33	38 40 42	40 37 33	28 23 19	13 7 1	6 10 14	21 26 32	38 40 42	m m m
57° 0'	37 35 30	24 19 15	11 6 0	m m m	20 25 31	35 37 38	37 34 30	26 21 18	12 6 1	6 9 13	20 24 30	35 37 38	m m m
56° 30'	34 32 27	22 17 13	10 5 0	m m m	18 23 28	32 21 35	34 31 28	24 19 16	11 6 1	5 8 12	18 22 27	32 34 35	m m m
56° 0'	31 29 25	20 16 12	9 5 0	m m m	17 21 25	29 31 32	31 28 25	22 17 15	10 12 1	5 8 11	16 20 25	29 31 32	m m m
55° 30'	28 26 22	18 14 11	8 4 0	m m m	15 19 23	26 28 29	28 25 23	20 16 13	9 5 1	4 7 10	15 18 22	26 28 29	m m m
55° 0'	25 23 20	16 12 10	7 4 0	m m m	14 17 20	23 25 26	25 22 20	17 14 1	8 4 1	4 6 9	13 16 20	24 25 26	m m m
54° 30'	22 20 17	14 10 8	6 3 0	m m m	12 15 17	20 22 22	22 19 18	15 13 10	7 4 1	3 5 8	12 14 17	21 22 22	m m m
54° 0'	19 17 15	12 9 7	5 3 0	m m m	10 13 15	17 19 19	19 17 15	13 11 9	6 3 1	3 5 7	10 12 15	18 19 19	m m m
53° 30'	16 14 12	10 7 6	4 2 0	m m m	9 11 12	14 16 16	16 14 13	11 9 7	5 3 1	2 4 6	8 10 12	15 16 16	m m m
53° 0'	13 11 10	8 5 4	3 2 0	m m m	7 8 10	12 13 13	13 11 10	9 7 6	4 2 1	2 3 5	7 8 10	12 12 13	m m m
52° 30'	10 9 7	6 4 3	3 1 0	m m m	5 6 7	9 9 10	9 8 8	7 5 4	3 2 0	1 2 3	5 6 7	9 9 10	m m m
52° 0'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	m m m	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	m m m
51° 30'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	m m m	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	m m m
51° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	m m m	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	m m m
50° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	m m m	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	m m m
50° 10'	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0	m m m	4 5 6	7 8 8	8 7 6	5 4 4	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	m m m
				51° 30' to 50° 10' subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.				Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.				Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.	

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time, nearly, between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

		h.	m.			h.	m.
Aberdeen	sub.	0	54	Hellevoet Sluys	add	0	7
Alderney Pier	add	4	39	Holyhead Harbour	sub.	3	41
Antwerp	—	2	18	Horn Point	—	0	22
Ardrihaig	sub.	2	7	Hull	add	4	22
Ayr Harbour	—	1	57	Hythe	sub.	3	21
Bantry Bay (Castletown)	add	2	7	Ilfracombe	add	3	35
Barnstaple Bar	—	4	23	Jersey (St. Aubyn)	—	4	14
Beachy Head	sub.	3	7	King's Road	—	4	42
Belfast	—	3	24	Kingstown Harbour	sub.	2	57
Berwick	add	0	11	Kinsale Harbour	add	2	36
Blakeney Harbour	—	4	23	Leith	—	0	10
Boulogne	sub.	2	42	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	4	22
Brest Harbour	add	1	40	Little Hampton	—	2	21
Brielle	—	0	53	Liverpool	—	2	44
Brighton	sub.	2	45	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add	5	52
Bristol	add	5	8	Margate	sub.	1	55
Buchan-ness	sub.	2	7	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add	3	39
Calais	—	2	18	Montrose	sub.	0	2
Campbelton	—	2	22	Morlaix Road	add	2	46
Cape Clear	add	1	54	Mount's Bay	—	2	20
Cardigan Bar	—	4	38	Newhaven	sub.	2	16
Carmarthen Bay	—	3	52	Newport (Isle of Wight)	—	3	10
Cherbourg	—	5	42	New Shoreham Harbour	—	2	33
Chichester Harbour	sub.	2	22	Orfordness	—	3	7
Christchurch Harbour	—	5	7	Ostend	—	1	47
Cork Harbour (Queenstown) ..	add	2	54	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2	59
Cowes, West	sub.	3	22	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add	4	5
Crinan	add	2	42	Port Glasgow ..	sub.	1	49
Cromarty	sub.	2	12	Port Patrick	—	2	57
Cuxhaven	—	1	23	Portsmouth Harbour	—	2	26
Dartmouth Harbour	add	4	3	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2	55
Devonport Dock-Yard	—	3	36	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2	26
Dieppe	sub.	3	1	Rye Bay	—	2	47
Donegal Bar	add	2	58	Scarborough	add	2	4
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub.	2	55	Scilly Islands	—	2	35
Dover Harbour	—	2	55	Shannon Mouth	—	2	23
Dublin	—	2	57	Sligo Bay	—	3	11
Duncansby Head	—	3	53	Southampton	sub.	3	27
Dundee	add	0	21	Southend and Sheerness	—	1	30
Dunkerque ..	sub.	1	59	Spurn Point, the	add	3	13
Exmouth Bar	add	4	13	St. Ives	—	2	37
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub.	2	26	St. Malo	—	3	58
Eyemouth	add	0	8	Stromness	sub.	5	7
Falmouth Harbour	—	3	23	Sunderland	add	1	15
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub.	1	7	Tay Bar	sub.	0	1
Folkstone	—	3	21	Texel Road	add	4	38
Fort George	—	2	6	Torbay	—	3	53
Galway	add	2	28	Tynemouth Bar	—	0	43
Glenluce Bay	sub.	3	26	Waterford, Hook Point of ..	—	3	4
Gravelines	—	2	22	Wells Harbour	—	3	54
Greenock	—	1	59	West Scheldt, entrance	sub.	1	31
Guernsey Pier	add	4	23	Weymouth	add	4	23
Hartlepool	—	1	21	Whitby	—	1	38
Hastings	sub.	3	14	Wigton Bay	sub.	3	7
Havre de Grace	—	4	16	Wranger Oog	—	2	6
Heligoland	—	2	34	Yarmouth Road	—	4	57

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 9th of January, the morning High Water at London Bridge is 5h. 3m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 55m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 55m. from 5h. 3m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 2h. 8m. in the morning.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1859.

DATE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 16	ft. 5	ft. 16	ft. 9	ft. 15	ft. 9	ft. 17	ft. 6	ft. 17	ft. 9	ft. 18	ft. 9
2	in. 7	in. 4	in. 4	in. 5	in. 2	in. 7	in. 11	in. 5	in. 5	in. 0	in. 0	in. 2
3	17	17	17	17	16	16	18	18	18	19	19	19
4	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
5	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
6	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
7	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
8	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
9	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
10	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
11	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
12	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
13	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
14	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
15	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
16	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
18	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
19	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
21	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
22	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
23	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
24	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
25	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
26	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
27	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
28	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
29	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
30	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19
31	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19	19

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1859.

DATE.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 18 9	ft. 19 0	ft. 20 2	ft. 20 4	ft. 20 5	ft. 20 1	ft. 19 4	ft. 18 10	ft. 17 3	ft. 16 9	ft. 17 1	ft. 16 10
2	19 4	19 7	20 5	20 4	19 7	19 1	18 4	17 9	16 5	16 0	16 7	16 5
3	19 9	19 9	20 2	19 11	18 7	18 0	17 3	16 8	15 8	15 7	16 3	16 2
4	19 9	19 8	19 7	19 2	17 5	16 9	16 1	15 8	15 6	15 6	16 1	16 1
5	19 6	19 4	18 8	18 2	16 3	15 9	15 3	15 1	15 8	15 10	16 1	16 3
6	19 1	18 9	17 8	17 1	15 4	15 2	15 1	15 3	16 1	16 6	16 5	16 7
7	18 5	17 11	16 7	16 2	15 1	15 3	15 6	15 10	16 10	—	16 10	—
8	17 8	17 3	15 10	15 7	15 6	—	16 3	—	17 2	17 6	17 1	17 5
9	17 0	16 9	15 7	15 8	15 11	16 4	16 8	17 2	17 11	18 2	17 9	18 0
10	16 6	16 4	15 10	—	16 9	17 2	17 11	18 8	18 5	18 8	18 4	18 7
11	16 3	16 4	16 1	16 5	17 6	17 11	18 4	19 1	19 2	19 1	18 10	19 4
12	—	16 5	16 9	17 9	18 3	18 7	18 11	19 5	19 3	19 2	19 5	19 5
13	16 7	16 10	17 5	18 1	19 3	19 1	19 6	19 6	19 1	18 11	19 4	19 2
14	17 0	17 3	18 1	18 9	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 3	18 9	18 6	19 0	18 9
15	17 6	17 8	18 7	18 9	19 4	19 3	19 1	18 10	18 2	17 11	18 6	18 2
16	17 11	18 1	18 11	19 0	19 4	18 10	18 7	18 2	17 6	17 3	17 11	17 8
17	18 2	18 3	19 1	18 11	18 7	18 2	17 10	17 5	17 1	16 11	17 5	17 3
18	18 4	18 5	18 10	18 7	17 10	17 4	17 0	16 8	16 11	16 11	17 1	16 11
19	18 5	18 3	18 4	18 1	16 11	16 6	16 4	16 3	17 1	17 3	16 11	16 11
20	18 2	18 1	17 9	17 4	16 11	15 11	16 3	16 6	17 6	17 9	17 0	—
21	17 10	17 7	16 11	16 7	15 11	16 1	16 10	17 3	18 0	—	17 2	—
22	17 4	17 1	16 3	16 0	16 6	17 0	17 9	—	18 3	18 5	17 6	17 8
23	16 11	16 8	15 11	16 4	17 7	17 7	18 2	18 8	18 8	18 10	17 11	18 1
24	16 5	16 4	16 4	16 9	18 2	18 9	19 1	19 5	18 11	19 0	18 2	18 4
25	16 2	16 4	16 4	17 4	19 4	19 10	19 7	19 10	19 0	18 11	18 5	18 5
26	16 6	16 10	—	17 11	20 2	20 5	20 0	20 0	18 10	18 8	18 5	18 5
27	16	17 3	19 2	19 8	20 7	20 8	19 11	19 7	18 5	18 3	18 4	18 4
28	—	17 3	20 1	20 5	20 7	20 5	19 5	19 2	18 1	17 10	18 3	18 1
29	17 10	18 4	20 1	20 8	20 7	19 9	18 10	18 6	18 7	17 4	17 11	17 9
30	18 10	19 3	20 8	20 10	20 1	19 9	18 10	17 8	18	17	17	17
31	19 8	20 0	20 9	20 7	20 1	19 9	18 1	17 8	18	17	17	17

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
Jan. 14	19 Tauri.....	5	6 56	11 21	18	59	7 6	11 30	2	44
14	20 Tauri.....	5	7 18†	11 42	10	52				
16	136 Tauri.....	5	4 37	8 54	76	53	5 47	10 3	284	286
17	A Geminorum ..	5½	14 15†	18 26	164	201				
18	μ ¹ Cancri	6	3 53	8 2	58	16	4 54	9 3	276	227
18	η Cancri	6	15 55	20 2	130	165	16 18	20 25	189	223
20	44 Leonis	6	14 59	18 59	114	152	15 32	19 32	186	225
21	B. A. C. 3836...	6	13 14	17 10	33	56	14 16	18 12	257	287
21	75 Leonis	6	14 59	18 55	97	131	15 46	19 41	199	236
21	76 Leonis	6	15 55	19 50	76	113	16 49	20 44	224	263
24	83 Virginis.....	6	15 6†	18 49	151	165				
Feb. 5	B. A. C. 8094 ..	6	4 16	7 15	116	153	5 15†	8 13	303	341
14	κ Geminorum ..	3½	10 3†	12 26	158	195				
15	η Cancri	6	3 21†	5 40	346	304				
15	39 Cancri	6	6 22	8 41	32	1	7 18	9 36	285	264
15	40 Cancri	6	6 29	8 48	25	354	7 19	9 38	292	272
16	ψ Leonis	6	8 35	10 49	89	75	9 35	11 49	208	208
17	37 Sextantis....	6	13 22†	15 32	146	175				
18	79 Leonis	6	4 53†	7 0	48	9	5 46	7 53	257	219
18	v Leonis	4½	12 35	14 41	31	43	13 39	15 44	255	278
23	4 Scorpii.....	6	13 17†	15 4	158	136				
Mar. 13	A Geminorum ..	5½	12 7	12 43	110	153	12 51	13 26	213	255
14	η Cancri	6	15 36	16 7	125	162	16 3	16 34	193	227
16	44 Leonis.....	6	16 23†	16 46	152	191				
17	B. A. C. 3836....	6	14 27	14 47	57	89	15 29	15 48	238	274
17	75 Leonis	6	16 16	16 36	121	158	16 44	17 3	181	219
17	76 Leonis	6	17 1	17 20	88	127	17 48†	18 7	217	255
20	83 Virginis.....	6	12 45	12 53	121	112	13 18	13 25	173	170
Apr. 6	20 Tauri.....	5	7 53†	6 55	8	51				
8	136 Tauri.....	5	8 49	7 43	122	164	9 40	8 34	222	267
13	37 Sextantis	6	10 10	8 44	103	96	10 57	9 30	184	188
14	v Leonis	4½	11 6	9 36	4	359	11 53	10 23	281	286
18	B. A. C. 4984 ..	6	15 14	13 28	45	47	16 27	14 41	271	284
May 8	SATURN .....	...	11 24	8 19	39	75	12 23	9 18	265	306
10	48 Leonis.....	6	13 44	10 31	27	71	14 44	11 31	257	294
11	76 Leonis	6	9 44	6 28	47	30	10 56	7 40	239	236
23	μ Capricorni ...	5	19 51	15 46	162	144	20 52	16 47	260	251
June 15	B. A. C. 6127 ..	5	14 37†	9 3	45	16	15 34	10 0	308	286
26	ε Arietis.....	4½	18 44†	12 26	101	69	19 32	13 13	298	262
July 9	B. A. C. 4984 ..	6	17 14	10 5	96	116	18 25	11 15	234	263
16	ε Capricorni....	4½	20 38	13 1	84	78	21 43	14 5	340	345
17	ε ¹ Aquarii	6	0 23	16 41	182	204	1 4	17 22	249	276
Aug. 13	μ Capricorni....	5	21 27	11 59	44	40	21 39	12 12	26	24
14	67 Aquarii	6	2 12	16 40	102	133	3 13	17 41	323	359
18	101 Piscium	6	23 19	13 31	167	140	0 12	14 25	260	242
Sept. 9	42 Capricorni....	6	1 1†	13 46	213	243				

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
Sept. 9	44 Capricorni....	6	h. m. 1 7	h. m. 13 53	0	0	h. m. 1 27	h. m. 14 13	0	0
12	21 Piscium.....	6	21 49†	10 23	37	16			14	
16	ε Arietis	4½	21 36	9 55	40	358	21 51	10 10	9	327
17	28 Tauri	5½	19 39†	7 54	16	343				
20	52 Geminorum ..	6	4 55	16 56	70	36	6 7	18 9	269	250
21	μ ² Cancri	5	1 31	13 29	58	18	2 22	14 21	282	240
23	A Leonis.....	5	4 30	16 20	14	335	5 4	16 54	299	280
24	d Leonis.....	5	3 51†	15 37	54	17	4 42	16 28	256	217
Oct. 6	ε Capricorni	4½	22 22†	9 22	33	44				
7	e ¹ Aquarii.....	6	1 1	11 56	136	163	2 8	13 4	291	324
13	μ Arietis	5½	21 27	7 59	63	22	22 4	8 36	348	308
14	16 Tauri.....	5½	0 59	11 27	85	48	2 4	12 32	316	290
14	19 Tauri.....	5	1 15	11 43	115	80	2 28	12 56	286	285
14	17 Tauri.....	4	1 27†	11 55	21	347				
14	20 Tauri.....	5	1 32	12 0	83	51	2 39	13 7	317	298
17	37 Geminorum ..	6	5 8	15 24	46	16	6 9	16 24	297	285
19	δ Cancri	4	1 43†	11 52	346	309				
Nov. 1	4 Capricorni ...	6	23 36	8 54	105	135	0 42†	9 59	308	343
8	101 Piscium.....	6	1 5	9 54	165	159	2 1	10 51	260	268
11	χ Tauri.....	5½	1 1	9 39	76	35	2 0	10 38	316	281
13	ε Geminorum ..	3½	9 48†	18 16	345	26				
15	δ Cancri	4	9 54	18 14	59	79	11 3	19 23	244	277
Dec. 8	17 Tauri.....	4	20 44	3 36	127	89	21 33	4 25	268	228
8	16 Tauri.....	5½	21 7	4 0	187	148	21 17	4 9	208	168
8	23 Tauri.....	5	21 14	4 6	70	30	21 56	4 49	327	286
8	20 Tauri.....	5	21 37†	4 29	198	157				
8	η Tauri.....	3	21 40	4 32	87	46	22 32	5 24	310	268
8	28 Tauri.....	5½	22 25	5 18	65	22	23 7	5 59	334	291
8	27 Tauri.....	4	22 40	5 32	25	342	22 46	5 38	14	331
11	48 Geminorum ..	6	4 47	11 27	6	332	5 6	11 45	335	303
13	π ² Cancri	6	6 49†	13 21	336	306				
15	p ³ Leonis	6	9 37	16 0	47	31	10 48	17 10	241	239

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1860.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we add to the current Almanac a synopsis of that which is to succeed it, as follows:—

I.—Beginnings of the Months and First Sundays.

Jan. 1, Sunday.	May 1, Tuesday.	Aug. 5, Sunday.	Nov. 1, Thursday.
Feb. 1, Wednesday.	June 6, Sunday.	Sept. 1, Saturday.	„ 4, Sunday.
„ 5, Sunday.	„ 1, Friday.	„ 2, Sunday.	Dec. 1, Saturday.
March 1, Thursday.	„ 3, Sunday.	Oct. 1, Monday.	„ 2, Sunday.
„ 4, Sunday.	July 1, Sunday.	„ 7, Sunday.	„ 31, Monday.
April 1, Sunday.	Aug. 1, Wednesday		

II.—Moveable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 5	Low Sunday	Apr. 15
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday ..	„ 19	Rogation Sunday	May 13
Ash Wednesday	„ 22	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ..	„ 17
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.	„ 26	Whit Sunday.....	„ 27
Palm Sunday	Apr. 1	Trinity Sunday	June 3
Good Friday	„ 6	Corpus Christi	„ 7
Easter Sunday	„ 8	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2

A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
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29
30
31

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter.....	B	Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 20
Golden Number	17	Shrove Tuesday	Mar. 8
Cycle of the Sun	20	Easter Sunday.....	Apr. 24
Epact.....	26	Whit Sunday	June 12
Roman Indiction.....	2	Trinity Sunday	June 19
Julian Period	6572	Advent Sunday	Nov. 27

The Year 1859 is the third after Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1859.

Feb. 3. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 1h. 45m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $58^{\circ} 53' W.$, and latitude $66^{\circ} 38' S.$ Greatest eclipse at 1h. 22.2m. in longitude $71^{\circ} 51' W.$, and latitude $62^{\circ} 34' S.$, ends on the earth generally at 1h. 93.9m. A.M., in longitude $82^{\circ} 41' W.$, and latitude $58^{\circ} 12' S.$

Feb. 17. MOON a total eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 8h. 0.5m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow at 8h. 56.5m.; middle of the eclipse 10h. 42.5; last contact with the shadow 0h. 28.5m.; last contact with the Penumbra, at 1h. 24.5m. P.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 1.693.

Mar. 4. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 5h. 38.1m. P.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $166^{\circ} 46' W.$, and latitude $36^{\circ} 47' N.$ Greatest eclipse at 6h. 54.7m., in longitude $178^{\circ} 56' W.$, and latitude $61^{\circ} 20' N.$ Ends on the earth generally at 8h. 11.2m. P.M., in longitude $146^{\circ} 30' W.$, and latitude $82^{\circ} 54' N.$

July 29. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 8h. 26.7m. P.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $94^{\circ} 13' E.$, and latitude $66^{\circ} 26' N.$ Greatest eclipse at 9h. 55.8m. in longitude $15^{\circ} 39' W.$, and latitude $63^{\circ} 9' N.$ Ends on the earth generally at 11h. 25.0m. P.M., in longitude $66^{\circ} 43' W.$, and latitude $33^{\circ} 39' N.$

Aug. 12. MOON. A total eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 1h. 26.5m. P.M., mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow at 2h. 36.1m.; middle of the eclipse at 4h. 34.1m.; last contact with the shadow at 6h. 32.1m.; last contact with the Penumbra at 7h. 41.7m. P.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 1.810.

Aug. 28. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 3h. 30.7m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $42^{\circ} 57' E.$, and latitude $28^{\circ} 3' S.$ Greatest eclipse at 5h. 1.1m. in longitude $33^{\circ} 51' E.$, and latitude $61^{\circ} 40' S.$ Ends on the earth generally at 6h. 31.4m. A.M., in longitude $121^{\circ} 34' E.$, and latitude $77^{\circ} 23' S.$

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 21	3 ^h 20 ^m morning.
SUMMER	June 21	11 58 afternoon.
AUTUMNAL	Sept. 23	2 10 afternoon.
WINTER	Dec. 22	8 3 morning.

TERMS AND RETURNS.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 12th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 26th May—Ends 16th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begin.	Ends.
Lent Term	Jan. 14.....	Apr. 16
Easter Term	May 4.....	June 10
Trinity Term	June 15.....	July 9
Michaelmas Term ..	Oct. 10.....	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 5.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begin.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent.....	Jan. 13..	Feb. 28 noon...	Apr. 15
Easter..	May 4..	June 5 noon...	July 8

Mich. Oct. 10.. Nov. 12 midn. Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 5.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March Lady Day | 29 Sept. . Mich. Day
24 June.. Midsum. | 25 Dec.. Christmas.

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas...Feb. 2 | Lammas .. Aug. 1
Whitsunday*May15 | Martinmas..Nov. 11

* The term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates after an interval of three days, or if a Sunday intervenes of four days.

AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.	Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726.....	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Reduc.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 3 per Cent. Annuit. .	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuit. .	Jan. 5, July 5
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Jan. 5, July 5
Long Ann. ending 1860 ..	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Old 3 per Cent. Ann.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751	Jan. 5, July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock	Jan. 5, July 5
Interest on India Bonds, due	Mar. 31, Sep. 30
Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2. Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but	

no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at the India House by 3.

Expense of Transfer in

Bk. Stock, 25l. & under, 5s.; above that sum, 12s.
India Stock, 1l. 10s.; non-transfer days, 2s. 6d. extra.

Powers of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of Stock must be deposited at the Bank, &c. for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving Dividends, it is sufficient to present them at the time the first Dividend becomes payable.

The expense of a Power of Attorney is 1l. 1s. 6d. for each Stock separately, but for Bank and India Stock, 1l. 11s. 6d.; and when required to be made out on the same day, half-past Twelve o'clock is the latest time for receiving orders. The boxes for receiving Powers of Attorney for Sale close at Two o'clock.

All Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, are required to be left at the Bank, &c., for Registration from two to three clear days, exclusive of holidays.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1859.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, April 22. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birth-day. Coronation Day, June 28. Prince of Wales's Birth-day, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25. All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Custom House and the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom, except the Prince of Wales's birthday and the Coronation day. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (May 24 and 25), are kept in addition.

INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, April 22. | Christmas Day, December 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, April 22. | Christmas Day, December 25.

And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Ten and Four during the months of November, December, January, and February; between Ten and Five during the months of September, October, March, and April; and between Ten and Six during the months of May, June, July, and August. The Reading Room is open every day, except holidays, an hour earlier, but closes at the same times.

The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th January, the 1st and 7th May, and the 1st and 7th September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by all the above establishments.

QUARTER-SESSIONS (1859)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the Justices of the Peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first whole week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter-Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 5, April 6, June 29, Oct. 19.

BERKS—M. *Abingdon*, Jan. 3, June 27, *Reading*, April 4, Oct. 17.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, Tu. Jan. 4, April 5, June 28, Oct. 18.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 7, April 8, July 1, Oct. 21.

CHESHIRE—M. *Chester*, same as *Berks*.

CORNWALL—*Bodmin*, Tu. same as *Bucks*. April 5 at *Truro*.

CUMBERLAND—Tu. as *Bucks*, Jan. and June at *Carlisle*, April & Oct. at *Cockermouth*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, Tu. same as *Bucks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Bucks*.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Berks*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, Jan. and June, at *Ely*, April and Oct.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Berks*. *Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloster*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, M. as *Berks*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Berks*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Berks*.

KENT—*Canterbury*, Tu. Jan. 4, Fr. Apr. 8, Tu. June 28, Fr. Oct. 21. *Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 6, Tu. Apr. 5, Th. June 30, Tu. Oct. 18.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, Tu. same as *Bucks*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Kirkdale*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester*, M. as *Berks*.

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Parts of Lindsey.

Kilton Fr. Jan. 7, April 8, July 1, Oct. 21

Louth Tu. April 12, —, Oct. 25

Spilsby Tu. Jan. 11, —, July 5, —

Bourn and *Boston*, M. as *Berks*; *Sleaford*, and *Spalding*, Th. Jan. 6, April 7, June 30, Oct. 20.

MIDDLESEX—General or 'adjourned Sessions are held at least twice a month at the Sessions House, *Clerkenwell*, usually on the alternate Tuesdays; and adjourned Sessions are also held at Westminster (Broad Sanctuary). The London Sessions are held four times a year at the Guildhall. The *Tower Liberty* Sessions are held eight times a year at the Sessions House, *Wellclose-square*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Berks*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, Tu. same as *Bucks*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, W. as *Bedford*. *Peterborough*, same days.

NORTHUMBERLAND—*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, W. Jan. 5, *Morpeth*, Apr. 6, *Hexham*, June 29, *Alnwick*, Oct. 19, *Berwick*, F. Oct. 21.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Nottingham, M. as *Berks*.

Newark, F. as *Cambridge*.

East Retford, M. after *Newark*.

OXFORDSHIRE—M. as *Berks*. *Banbury*, the preceding Saturday.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Oakham*, W. as *Bedford*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, M. as *Berks*.

For the Town, the Friday after.

SOMERSETSHIRE—Tu. *Taunton*, Jan. 4, June 28. *Wells*, April 5, Oct. 18.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beccles*, M. as *Berks*, *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, M. as *Berks*.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Jan. 4. *Reigate*, April 5. *Guildford*, June 28. *Kingston*, Oct. 18.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Berks*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 6, and April 7. *Horsham*, June 30. *Chichester*, Oct. 20.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter-Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORLAND—W. *Appleby*, Jan. and June, *Kendal*, April and Oct.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Jan. 4. *Salisbury*, April 5. *Warminster*, June 28.

Marlborough, Oct. 18.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Berks*.

YORKSHIRE—EAST RIDING: *Beverley*, Tu. as *Bucks*. WEST RIDING: *Wakefield*, Tu. Jan. 4. *Sheffield*, F. Jan. 7. *Pontefract*, M. April 4. *Skipton*, M. June 27.

Bradford, Tu. June 28. *Rotherham*, F. July 1. *Knaresborough*, M. Oct. 17.

Leeds, Tu. Oct. 18. *Doncaster*, F. Oct. 21. NORTH RIDING: *Northallerton*, Tu. as *Bucks*.

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The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

It has been found necessary to omit the sessions for *Cities* and *Towns*, as they may be changed according to the will of the Recorder.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).
2. Quarter Sessions commence on Monday in this week.
3. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.
3. British Museum opens, 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
9. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.
- 19, 19. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.
26. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

Registration.—Births.—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, *without any fee whatever.*

Deaths.—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the minister who reads the funeral service.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Gen. 17	Rom. 2	Dent. 10, ver. 12	Colos. 2
" 2	2nd Sun. aft. Christ.	Isaiah 41	Matt. 1	Isaiah 43	Rom. 1
" 6	Epiphany	" 60	Luke 3 to ver. 23	" 49	John 2 to ver. 13
" 9	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 44	Matt. 7	" 46	Rom. 7
" 16	2nd	" 51	" 14	" 53	" 14
" 23	3rd	" 55	" 21	" 56	1 Cor. 5
" 30	4th	" 57	" 27	" 58	" 11

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Sagittarius, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 10th, at 5h. 29m. A.M., stationary; on the 21st, at 8h. 41m. P.M., at the greatest elongation 24° 25' W.

Venus, in the constellation Scorpio, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 8rd, at 6h. 13m. A.M., stationary; on the 12th, at 10h. 26m. A.M., in Perihelion on the 18th, at noon, at greatest brilliancy.

Mars, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 38m. P.M., and sets at 9h. 15m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 4m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 15m. A.M.; on the 29th, at 6h. 32m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 11m. P.M.

The Moon, on the 1st, at 9h. 4m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus at 9° 40' N.; on the 3rd, at 9h. 5m. A.M., with Mercury, at 7° 29' N.; on the 4th, at noon in Apogee; on the 9th, at 7h. 24m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 20° 12' S.; on the 15th, at 3h. 54m. A.M., with Uranus, at 5° 29' S.; at 6h. 7m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 44' S.; at 11h. 46m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 5° 37' S.; on the 18th at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 19th, at 5h. 4m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 1° 4' S.; on the 20th, at 10h. 57m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at 0° 21' S.; on the 24th, at 8h. 9m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 2° 20' N.; on the 28th, at 1h. 17m. A.M., with ♄ Scorpii, at 6° 24' N.; on the 30th, at 6h. 23m. A.M., with Venus, at 9° 37' N.; on the 31st, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; at 10h. 11m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury at 3° 8' N.

The Constellation Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3rd, Em. at 1h. 1m. 58.0s. A.M.; 4th, Em. at 7h. 30m. 44.5s. P.M.; 10th, Em. at 2h. 57m. 15.5s. A.M.; 11th Em. at 9h. 26m. 4.0s. P.M.; 17th, Em. at 4h. 52m. 40.5s. A.M.; 18th, Em. at 11h. 21m. 30.7s. P.M.; 20th Em. at 5h. 50m. 25.7s. P.M.; 26th, Em. at 1h. 17m. 8.9s. A.M.; 27th, Em. at 7h. 46m. 0.6s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 7th, Em. at 3h. 52m. 0.5s. A.M.; 10th Em. at 5h. 11m. 7.5s. P.M.; 17th Em. at 7h. 47m. 10.0s. P.M.; 24th, Em. at 10h. 23m. 9.1s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 25th, Im. at 6h. 23m. 9.5s. P.M.; Em. at 7h. 52m. 37.1s. P.M.; 27th, Im. at 9h. 24m. 21.7s. P.M.; Em. at 11h. 54m. 52.2s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1859. 5619.
Jan. 1 25 Thebet.
6 1 Sbat.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1859. Hegra, 1275.
Jan. 1 26 Jomadh I.
6 1 Jomadh II.
18 13 ,, {Fortu-
19 14 ,, {nate
20 15 ,, {Days.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	1	<i>Circumcision.</i>
2 S	2	<i>2 Sunday after Christmas.</i>
3 M	3	.. .. .
4 Tu	4	.. .. .
5 W	5	.. .. .
6 Tu	6	<i>Epiphany, Old Christ. Day</i>
7 F	7	.. .. .
8 S	8	.. .. .
9 S	9	<i>1 Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
10 M	10	.. .. .
11 Tu	11	<i>Hilary Term begins.</i>
12 W	12	.. .. .
13 Tu	13	<i>Camb. Lent Term begins.</i>
14 F	14	<i>Oxf. Lent Term begins.</i>
15 S	15	.. .. .
16 S	16	<i>2 Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
17 M	17	.. .. .
18 Tu	18	.. .. .
19 W	19	.. .. .
20 Tu	20	.. .. .
21 F	21	.. .. .
22 S	22	.. .. .
23 S	23	<i>3 Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
24 M	24	.. .. .
25 Tu	25	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>
26 W	26	.. .. .
27 Tu	27	.. .. .
28 F	28	.. .. .
29 S	29	.. .. .
30 S	30	<i>4 Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
31 M	31	<i>Hilary Term ends.</i>

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1859.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	48°0	31°6	17	33°0	33°0
2	44°4	33°7	18	45°5	31°6
3	42°2	32°0	19	47°0	36°3
4	36°6	27°1	20	50°0	38°3
5	29°0	25°2	21	38°0	33°2
6	29°8	20°9	22	39°2	30°5
7	36°0	23°8	23	40°2	30°7
8	50°4	33°1	24	41°6	25°3
9	51°9	41°5	25	42°2	21°4
10	50°9	37°7	26	33°0	26°7
11	49°2	34°9	27	44°4	29°5
12	46°0	29°4	28	50°0	23°0
13	46°3	32°3	29	50°0	40°0
14	43°2	30°4	30	51°0	43°9
15	42°0	31°5	31	45°0	34°3
16	49°0	33°8			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 4th day, 5h. 26m. morn.
 First Quart...12th day, 7h. 23m. morn.
 Full18th day, 11h. 49m. aftern.
 Last Quart...25th day, 8h. 45m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 28°·1' S.; 10th, 0°;
 16th, 28°·4' N.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 28°·6' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 6	6 3	6 5	16°18''
6	7 58	0 13	6 2	6 10	16 18
11	8 7	0 22	6 1	6 15	16 18
16	8 18	0 33	5 59	6 22	16 18
21	8 31	0 46	5 55	6 28	16 17
26	8 46	1 1	5 51	6 35	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	8 8	3 44		3 59	23 8 2	27·1	6 m 19	9 m 47	1 a 11	— —	0 18	1
2	8 8	4 12		4 0	22 57	28·1	7 22	10 39	1 55	0 45	1 9	2
3	8 8	4 40		4 1	22 51	29·1	8 13	11 30	2 51	1 32	1 54	3
4	8 8	5 8		4 3	22 45	●	8 49	0 a 20	3 57	2 15	2 34	4
5	8 8	5 35		4 4	22 39	1·3	9 16	1 9	5 9	2 52	3 9	5
6	8 7	6 2		4 5	22 32	2·3	9 37	1 54	6 31	3 26	3 42	6
7	8 7	6 28		4 6	22 25	3·3	9 50	2 37	7 35	3 59	4 16	7
8	8 7	6 54		4 8	22 17	4·3	10 3	3 19	8 47	4 32	4 47	8
9	8 6	7 19		4 9	22 9	5·3	10 14	4 0	10 0	5 3	5 20	9
10	8 6	7 44		4 10	22 0	6·3	10 26	4 41	11 12	5 38	5 56	10
11	8 5	8 8		4 12	21 51	7·3	10 37	5 23	morn.	6 14	6 34	11
12	8 4	8 32		4 13	21 41	☾	10 51	6 9	0 27	6 55	7 16	12
13	8 4	8 55		4 15	21 31	9·3	11 7	6 59	1 47	7 40	8 7	13
14	8 3	9 17		4 16	21 21	10·3	11 31	7 55	3 12	8 38	9 14	14
15	8 2	9 38		4 18	21 10	11·3	0 a 6	8 56	4 38	9 52	10 33	15
16	8 1	9 59		4 19	20 59	12·3	0 58	10 2	5 58	11 14	11 53	16
17	8 0	10 19		4 21	20 48	13·3	2 12	11 10	7 4	— —	0 28	17
18	7 59	10 39		4 22	20 36	○	3 40	morn.	7 54	1 0	1 28	18
19	7 58	10 58		4 24	20 23	15·3	5 14	0 14	8 27	1 57	2 24	19
20	7 57	11 16		4 26	20 10	16·3	6 49	1 14	8 50	2 49	3 13	20
21	7 56	11 33		4 27	19 57	17·3	8 17	2 9	9 8	3 37	4 0	21
22	7 55	11 49		4 29	19 44	18·3	9 40	2 59	9 22	4 23	4 46	22
23	7 54	12 5		4 31	19 30	19·3	11 2	3 46	9 36	5 7	5 27	23
24	7 53	12 20		4 33	19 16	20·3	morn.	4 32	9 48	5 46	6 7	24
25	7 51	12 34		4 34	19 1	☾	0 21	5 18	10 2	6 28	6 49	25
26	7 50	12 47		4 36	18 46	22·3	1 42	6 5	10 19	7 10	7 32	26
27	7 49	13 0		4 38	18 31	23·3	2 58	6 53	10 41	7 57	8 27	27
28	7 47	13 12		4 40	18 15	24·3	4 11	7 43	11 10	9 3	9 41	28
29	7 46	13 23		4 41	18 0	25·3	5 16	8 34	11 50	10 22	11 6	29
30	7 45	13 33		4 43	17 43	26·3	6 10	9 26	0 a 43	11 47	— —	30
31	7 43	13 42		4 45	17 27	27·3	6 50	10 16	1 46	0 24	0 53	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candelmas-day. Scotch quarter-day. [dians.
15. Last day for objecting to owner's votes for Guar
Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that
he gives notice to quit his premises half a year
before the time of the expiration of the current
year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quar-
ter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must
also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in Eng-
land came under the provisions of the new Wills
Act, of which an abstract was given in British Al-
manac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed
of by will; all wills must be in writing, and each
must be signed at the bottom or end by the tes-
tator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his
behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and
two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be
present at the same time) must also sign the will.
If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other
way than by bequeathing them anything; for lega-
cies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or hus-
band of an attesting witness, are void. No person
under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills
are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise
a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by
the making of a new one; and alterations in wills
must be made in the same manner as a will is
made. Wills are to be construed as if made im-
mediately before the death of the testator, unless a
contrary intention is expressed; and properties
bequeathed in general terms include all property
in the possession of the testator at his decease,
whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal
assistance, let them express themselves in a plain
simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or at-
tempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.	Proper Lessons, Evening.
Feb. 6	5th Sunday after Epiph.	Isaiah 59	Isaiah 64
" 13	6th " " " "	" 65	" 66
" 20	Septuagesima Sunday	Gen. 1	Gen. 2
" 27	Sexagesima Sunday	" 3	" 6
		Mark 6	2 Cor. 2
		" 13	" 9
		Luke 3	Galat. 3
		" 10	" 4
			Ephes. 4

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	32	{ Purific. of B. V. Mary. Candlemas. Salmon- fishing beg. in Scotland.
2 W	33	
3 Tu	34	
4 F	35	.. .. .
5 S	36	.. .. .
6 S	37	5 Sunday after Epiphany.
7 M	38	.. .. .
8 Tu	39	Half-quarter.
9 W	40	.. .. .
10 Tu	41	.. .. .
11 F	42	.. .. .
12 S	43	.. .. .
13 S	44	6 Sunday after Epiphany.
14 M	45	Valentine.
15 Tu	46	.. .. .
16 W	47	.. .. .
17 Tu	48	.. .. .
18 F	49	.. .. .
19 S	50	.. .. .
20 S	51	Septuagesima Sunday.
21 M	52	.. .. .
22 Tu	53	.. .. .
23 W	54	.. .. .
24 Tu	55	St. Matthias.
25 F	56	.. .. .
26 S	57	.. .. .
27 S	58	Sexagesima Sunday.
28 M	59	Camb. Lent Term div. n.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius, Capri-
cornus, and Aquarius, is a morning star till the 25th,
then invisible to the end of the month. On the 8th, at
8h. 48m. P.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius,
is a morning star throughout the month. On the 23rd,
at 11h. 0m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 46° 43' W.; on
the 23th, rises at 4h. 43m. A.M., and passes the meri-
dian at 9h. 3m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellation Pisces. On the 15th, passes
the meridian at 3h. 0m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 5th, at
2h. 45m. P.M., stationary; on the 28th, passes the meri-
dian at 6h. 12m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th,
passes the meridian at 10h. 59m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 6th, at
2h. 38m. P.M., stationary; on the 18th, at 5h. 12m.
P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 7th, at 8h. 42m. A.M., in conjunction
with Mars, at 3° 50' S.; on the 11th, at 11h. 33m.
A.M. with Uranus, at 5° 34' S.; on the 12th, at 2h.
38m. A.M. with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 49' S.;
at 7h. 29m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 5° 37' S.; at 9h.
15m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 0° 27' N.; on the 15th,
at 0h. 13m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at
3° 20' N.; on the 16th, at 0h. 49m. A.M., with Saturn,
at 1° 14' S.; at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 21st,
at 6h. 24m. A.M., in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica),
at 2° 23' N.; on the 22nd, at 10h. 46m. P.M., with α
Libre, at 5° 45' N.; on the 24th, at 7h. 7m. P.M.,
with a Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 41' N.; on the 28th,
at 5h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; at 11h. 28m. A.M., in
conjunction with Venus, 5° 55' N.

The *Constellations* Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo,
will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle
of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 2nd Em. at 3h. 12m. 42^{ss}. A.M.;
3th Em. at 9h. 41m. 40^{ss}. P.M.; 10th Em. at 11h. 37m.
25^{4s}. P.M.; 12th Em. at 6h. 6m. 17^{ss}. P.M.; 18th
Em. at 1h. 33m. 13^{2s}. A.M.; 19th Em. at 6h. 2m.
6^{3s}. P.M.; 26th Em. at 9h. 57m. 56^{4s}. P.M.

Second Satellite. 1st Em. at 0h. 50m. 4^{ss}. A.M.;
3th Em. at 3h. 34m. 56^{ss}. A.M.; 16th Em. at 7h. 28m.
38^{ss}. P.M.; 25th Em. at 7h. 34m. 51^{ss}. P.M.; Em. at
10h. 4m. 21^{ss}. P.M.

Third Satellite. 4th Em. at 1h. 25m. 12^{3s}. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1859.	1859.
Feb. 1 27 Sebat.	Feb. 1 27 Jomadh II.
5 1 Adar.	4 1 Regeb.
	16 13 " { Fortu- 17 14 " { nate 18 15 " { Days 19 15 " { of 20 15 " { Victory.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	37° 8	29° 5	15	42° 9	30° 5
2	34° 2	26° 3	16	47° 0	33° 2
3	47° 0	30° 5	17	46° 0	27° 9
4	50° 0	41° 7	18	38° 0	27° 7
5	52° 8	36° 2	19	37° 0	24° 0
6	47° 2	35° 9	20	39° 6	25° 9
7	45° 7	33° 3	21	42° 0	28° 0
8	39° 5	28° 5	22	39° 7	27° 5
9	38° 0	31° 5	23	40° 2	29° 9
10	39° 0	30° 5	24	44° 1	31° 3
11	35° 8	28° 5	25	40° 0	25° 7
12	43° 8	36° 0	26	37° 2	23° 5
13	43° 8	36° 8	27	41° 0	28° 3
14	41° 5	34° 0	28	40° 2	25° 3

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 3rd day, 1h. 4m. morn.
 First Quart... 10th day, 7h. 40m. aftern.
 Full 17th day, 10h. 41m. morn.
 Last Quart. .. 24th day, 2h. 21m. aftern.
 ♀'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 13th, 28° 8' N.;
 19th, 0°; 26th, 28° 8' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 5	1 20	5 44	6 44	16' 16"
6	9 23	1 38	5 37	6 52	16 15
11	9 40	1 55	5 30	7 0	16 14
16	9 59	2 14	5 21	7 8	16 13
21	10 18	2 33	5 12	7 17	16 12
26	10 37	2 52	5 2	7 25	16 11

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	7 42	13	51	4 47	17 s 10	28° 3	7 m 20	11 m 5	2 a 57	1 17	1 40	1
2	7 40	13	59	4 49	16 53	29° 3	7 43	11 52	4 10	2 2	2 21	2
3	7 38	14	6	4 50	16 35	•	7 59	0 a 36	5 25	2 38	2 55	3
4	7 37	14	12	4 52	16 17	1° 5	8 11	1 18	6 37	3 11	3 27	4
5	7 35	14	17	4 54	15 59	2° 5	8 23	1 59	7 50	3 42	3 56	5
6	7 33	14	22	4 56	15 41	3° 5	8 33	2 40	9 2	4 10	4 25	6
7	7 32	14	25	4 58	15 23	4° 5	8 45	3 22	10 16	4 40	4 55	7
8	7 30	14	28	5 0	15 4	5° 5	8 57	4 6	11 33	5 10	5 26	8
9	7 28	14	30	5 1	14 45	6° 5	9 13	4 53	morn.	5 43	6 0	9
10	7 27	14	31	5 3	14 25	7	9 31	5 45	0 55	6 18	6 38	10
11	7 25	14	32	5 5	14 6	8° 5	10 0	6 42	2 17	7 0	7 24	11
12	7 23	14	31	5 7	13 46	9° 5	10 43	7 44	3 38	7 53	8 29	12
13	7 21	14	30	5 9	13 26	10° 5	11 44	8 48	4 49	9 12	10 1	13
14	7 19	14	28	5 11	13 6	11° 5	1 a 4	9 53	5 43	10 53	11 40	14
15	7 17	14	25	5 12	12 45	12° 5	2 34	10 54	6 24	—	0 21	15
16	7 15	14	22	5 14	12 24	13° 5	4 10	11 51	6 51	0 56	1 25	16
17	7 13	14	18	5 16	12 4	14° 5	5 42	morn.	7 10	1 51	2 15	17
18	7 11	14	13	5 18	11 43	15° 5	7 10	0 44	7 26	2 38	3 0	18
19	7 9	14	7	5 20	11 21	16° 5	8 34	1 34	7 41	3 21	3 42	19
20	7 7	14	1	5 22	11 0	17° 5	9 57	2 22	7 53	4 1	4 20	20
21	7 5	13	54	5 23	10 38	18° 5	10 19	3 9	8 8	4 39	4 58	21
22	7 3	13	47	5 25	10 17	19° 5	morn.	3 57	8 22	5 15	5 33	22
23	7 1	13	39	5 27	9 55	20° 5	0 40	4 46	8 43	5 51	6 9	23
24	6 59	13	30	5 29	9 33	21° 5	1 56	5 36	9 10	6 28	6 49	24
25	6 57	13	21	5 31	9 10	22° 5	3 6	6 28	9 47	7 10	7 36	25
26	6 55	13	11	5 32	8 48	23° 5	4 5	7 20	10 35	8 9	8 51	26
27	6 53	13	0	5 34	8 26	24° 5	4 50	8 11	11 35	9 39	10 24	27
28	6 51	12	49	5 36	8 3	25° 5	5 24	9 1	0 a 44	10 22	11 55	28

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.
 1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.
 1. British Museum open from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.
 8. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder—goods, &c.
 8. Brecknock—leather, hogs, cattle.
 4 and 25. Stockport—cattle, &c.
 4. Launceston—cattle.
 5. Petersfield—cattle and sheep.
 6. Wantage—horses, cows, pigs.
 7. Buckingham—cattle.
 8 and 9. Nottingham—horses and cattle.
 8. Tewkesbury—horses, cattle, and sheep
 12. Caernarvon—horses and pedlery.
15. Last day for publishing Notice of Election of Guardians.
 15. Nantwich—horses, cattle, &c.
 15 to 17. Tregaron—horses, pigs, pedlery, &c.
 22 and 23. Derby—cheese.
 22. Liskeard—horses, oxen, sheep, &c.
 23. Wrexham—cattle, horses, &c.
 26. Last day for sending Nominations of Guardians to Clerk.
 27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.
 27. Wisbeach—hemp and flax.
 29. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c. for three days.
 29. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.
 30. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.
 31. Interest on East India Bonds due.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.	Proper Lessons, Evening.
March 6	Quinquagesima Sunday	Gen. 9 to v. 20 Luke 17	Gen. 12 Colos. 1
„ 9	Ash Wednesday	Deut. 32 „ 20	Deut. 33 „ 4
„ 13	1st Sunday in Lent	Gen. 19 to v. 30 „ 24	Gen. 22 1 Thes. 4
„ 20	2nd „	„ 27 John 7	„ 34 1 Tim. 4
„ 27	3rd „	„ 39 „ 14	„ 42 Titus 1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is invisible, till the 11th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 24th, at 4h. 25m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 31st, rises at 4h. 24m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h. 22m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Pisces and Aries. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 26m. P.M.; and sets at 9h. 33m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 3rd, at 6h. 5m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 19m. P.M., and on the 31st, at 4h. 25m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 2m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 21m. P.M.

The Moon, on the 4th, at 1h. 25m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury at 3° 14' S.; on the 8th, at 6h. 24m. A.M., with Mars, at 4° 45' S.; on the 10th, at 6h. 2m. P.M., with Uranus, at 5° 31' S.; on the 11th, at 8h. 39m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 47' S.; at 4h. 35m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 5° 27' S.; on the 12th, at 8h. 44m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 0° 29' N.; on the 14th, at 8h. 33m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 3° 32' N.; on the 15th, at 7h. 14m. A.M., with Saturn, at 10° 19' S.; on the 16th, at 5h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 8h. 16m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 0° 22' N.; on the 20th, at 4h. 34m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 2° 20' N.; on the 22nd, at 8h. 8m. A.M., with α Libræ, at 5° 40' N.; On the 23rd, at 5h. 14m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 6° 21' N.; on the 24th, at 3h. 32m. A.M., with α Scorpii, (Antares), at 0° 36' N.; on the 27th, at midnight in Apogee; on the 30th, at 3h. 13m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 0° 24' N.

The Constellation Ursa Major, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

First Satellite. 5th Em. at 11h. 53m. 47^s. P.M.; 7th Em. at 6h. 22m. 49^{os}. P.M.; 14th Em. at 8h. 18m. 40^{ls}. P.M.; 21st Em. at 10h. 14m. 30^{as}. P.M.; 29th Em. at 0h. 10m. 18^{as}. A.M.; 30th Em. at 6h. 39m. 12^{as}. P.M.

Second Satellite. 4th Im. at 10h. 10m. 18^{as}. P.M.; 5th Em. at 0h. 39m. 59^{os}. A.M.; 12th Im. at 0h. 43m. 41^{ls}. A.M.; 22nd Em. at 7h. 8m. 51^{os}. P.M.; 29th Em. at 9h. 44m. 18^{as}. P.M.

Third Satellite. 4th Em. at 8h. 4m. 2^{as}. P.M.; 11th Im. at 9h. 29m. 2^{as}. P.M.; 12th Em. at 0h. 5m. 52^{as}. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1859.	5619.
Mar. 1	55 Adar.
7	1 Veadar.
17 11	„ } Fast of
20 14	„ } Esther.
21 15	„ } Feast of
	„ } Purim.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1859.	Hegira, 1275.
Mar. 1	26 Regeb.
6	1 Shaban.
18 13	„ } Fortunate
19 14	„ } Days.
20 15	Barak's night.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	60	St. David.
2 W	61	.. .. .
3 Th	62	.. .. .
4 F	63	.. .. .
5 S	64	.. .. .
6 S	65	Quinquagesima Sunday.
7 M	66	.. .. .
8 Tu	67	Shrove Tuesday.
9 W	68	Ash Wednesday.
10 Th	69	.. .. .
11 F	70	.. .. .
12 S	71	.. .. .
13 S	72	1 Sunday in Lent.
14 M	73	.. .. .
15 Tu	74	.. .. .
16 W	75	Ember Week
17 Th	76	St. Patrick.
18 F	77	Princess Louisa b. 1848.
19 S	78	.. .. .
20 S	79	2 Sunday in Lent.
21 M	80	Spring Quarter com.
22 Tu	81	.. .. .
23 W	82	.. .. .
24 Th	83	.. .. .
25 F	84	{ LADY-D. Annunc. of
26 S	85	{ B. V. Mary.
27 S	86	3 Sunday in Lent.
28 M	87	.. .. .
29 Tu	88	.. .. .
30 W	89	.. .. .
31 Th	90	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	34.8	26.2	17	54.4	44.2
2	34.2	26.3	18	57.0	41.5
3	33.7	27.2	19	61.4	41.9
4	43.0	25.9	20	59.7	42.5
5	39.8	28.4	21	61.7	33.9
6	39.5	27.7	22	61.6	31.7
7	40.5	27.5	23	65.0	33.0
8	41.7	26.7	24	60.7	40.7
9	41.6	27.5	25	53.7	37.3
10	44.0	30.8	26	54.2	31.1
11	43.0	23.6	27	51.0	33.6
12	41.4	25.2	28	57.0	36.9
13	50.8	35.0	29	61.8	37.5
14	49.2	36.9	30	59.0	35.9
15	51.4	39.5	31	54.5	43.0
16	60.0	42.7			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 4th day, 7h. 11m. aftern.
 First Quart... 12th day, 4h. 39m. morn.
 Full 18th day, 9h. 45m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 26th day, 9h. 27m. morn.
 ♀'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 28° 6' N.;
 18th, 0°; 25th, 28° 2' S.;

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 49	3 4	4 56	7 31	16' 10"
6	11 8	3 23	4 45	7 39	16 9
11	11 29	3 44	4 34	7 49	16 8
16	11 49	4 4	4 21	7 58	16 6
21	12 8	4 23	4 8	8 8	16 5
26	12 29	4 44	3 55	8 18	16 4

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	s.		°	'			h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	m. s.	
1	6 49	12 38	5 38	7 30	26.5	6 49	26.5	h. m.	5 m 48	9 m 48	1 a 56	h. m.	—	0 31	1
2	6 46	12 26	5 39	7 17	27.5	6 46	27.5	6 7	10 33	3 11	0 57	1 18	2		2
3	6 44	12 13	5 41	6 51	28.5	6 44	28.5	6 19	11 16	4 24	1 38	1 58	3		3
4	6 42	12 1	5 43	6 31	●	6 42	0.7	6 33	11 58	5 37	2 15	2 30	4		4
5	6 40	11 47	5 45	6 8	0.7	6 40	1.7	6 42	0 a 39	6 50	2 45	3 0	5		5
6	6 38	11 33	5 46	5 45	1.7	6 38	2.7	6 54	1 21	8 5	3 14	3 27	6		6
7	6 35	11 19	5 48	5 22	2.7	6 35	3.7	7 7	2 5	9 22	3 42	3 57	7		7
8	6 33	11 4	5 50	4 58	3.7	6 33	4.7	7 20	2 51	10 42	4 12	4 28	8		8
9	6 31	10 49	5 52	4 35	4.7	6 31	5.7	7 38	3 42	morn.	4 44	4 59	9		9
10	6 29	10 34	5 53	4 12	5.7	6 29	6.7	8 3	4 36	0 6	5 16	5 34	10		10
11	6 26	10 18	5 55	3 48	6.7	6 26	7	8 40	5 35	1 26	5 53	6 15	11		11
12	6 24	10 2	5 57	3 24	7	6 24	8.7	9 32	6 37	2 39	6 38	7 5	12		12
13	6 22	9 45	5 59	3 1	8.7	6 22	9.7	10 43	7 40	3 38	7 36	8 15	13		13
14	6 20	9 29	6 0	2 37	9.7	6 20	10.7	0 a 7	8 40	4 22	9 3	9 55	14		14
15	6 17	9 12	6 2	2 14	10.7	6 17	11.7	1 37	9 37	4 53	10 48	11 36	15		15
16	6 15	8 54	6 4	1 50	11.7	6 15	12.7	3 9	10 30	5 13	—	0 14	16		16
17	6 13	8 37	6 5	1 26	12.7	6 13	13.7	4 37	11 20	5 30	0 44	1 11	17		17
18	6 11	8 19	6 7	1 3	13.7	6 11	14.7	6 2	morn.	5 41	1 35	1 57	18		18
19	6 8	8 1	6 9	0 39	14.7	6 8	15.7	7 28	0 9	6 0	2 18	2 38	19		19
20	6 6	7 43	6 10	0 s 15	15.7	6 6	16.7	8 50	0 57	6 12	2 55	3 14	20		20
21	6 4	7 25	6 12	0 N 9	16.7	6 4	17.7	10 15	1 45	6 27	3 33	3 51	21		21
22	6 2	7 7	6 14	0 32	17.7	6 2	18.7	11 34	2 35	6 46	4 9	4 27	22		22
23	5 59	6 48	6 15	0 56	18.7	5 59	19.7	morn	3 26	7 10	4 44	5 1	23		23
24	5 57	6 30	6 17	1 20	19.7	5 57	20.7	0 49	4 18	7 43	5 19	5 37	24		24
25	5 55	6 11	6 19	1 43	20.7	5 55	21.7	1 54	5 11	8 27	5 57	6 17	25		25
26	5 52	5 53	6 21	2 7	21.7	5 52	22.7	2 45	6 3	9 23	6 39	7 2	26		26
27	5 50	5 34	6 22	2 30	22.7	5 50	23.7	3 24	6 54	10 29	7 32	8 10	27		27
28	5 48	5 16	6 24	2 54	23.7	5 48	24.7	3 51	7 42	11 40	8 54	9 43	28		28
29	5 46	4 58	6 25	3 17	24.7	5 46	25.7	4 12	8 28	0 a 53	10 27	11 11	29		29
30	5 43	4 39	6 27	3 40	25.7	5 43	26.7	4 26	9 11	2 8	11 50	—	30		30
31	5 41	4 21	6 29	4 4	26.7	5 41		4 40	9 54	3 20	0 20	0 43	31		31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

4. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

5. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.

5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1857, and the 5th April, 1858. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.

5. Gloucester—cheese.

5. Voting papers for Guardians to be delivered.
6. East Isley, and every other Wednesday till
7. Voting papers to be collected. [July—sheep.
8. Uncollected voting papers may be delivered till noon; Clerk to ascertain the numbers and validity of the whole, and make return of persons elected.

9. Fire insurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

12. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

12. Warwick—horses, cows, sheep.

13, 14. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

17, 18, 19. Howden—horses, last day cattle.

24. Lincoln—sheep and pedlery (four days).

24. Alton—sheep and lambs.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
April 8	4th Sunday in Lent	Gen. 43	John 21	Gen. 45	Heb. 5
" 10	5th "	Exod. 3	Acts 7	Exod. 5	" 12
" 17	6th " Palm Sun.	" 9	Matt. 28	" 10	Heb. 5 to v. 11
" 22	Good Friday	Gen. 22 to v. 20	John 18	Isaiah 53	1 Peter 2
" 24	Easter Sunday	Exodus 12	Rom. 6	Exod. 14	Acts 2, v. 22

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	91	.. .. .
2 S	92	.. .. .
3 S	93	4 Sunday in Lent.
4 M	94	.. .. .
5 Tu	95	.. .. .
6 W	96	Old Lady Day.
7 Th	97	Prince Leopold born 1853.
8 F	98	.. .. .
9 S	99	.. .. .
10 S	100	5 Sunday in Lent.
11 M	101	.. .. .
12 Tu	102	.. .. .
13 W	103	.. .. .
14 Th	104	Prs. Beatrice, b. 1857.
15 F	105	{ Easter Term begins.
16 S	106	{ Camb. Lent Term ends.
17 S	107	Oxford Lent Term ends.
18 M	108	Palm Sunday.
19 Tu	109	.. .. .
20 W	110	.. .. .
21 Th	111	.. .. .
22 F	112	Good Friday.
23 S	113	St. George.
24 S	114	Easter Sunday.
25 M	115	{ St. Mark. Prs. Alice born, 1853.
26 Tu	116	.. .. .
27 W	117	.. .. .
28 Th	118	.. .. .
29 F	119	.. .. .
30 S	120	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Aries, is an evening star till the 20th, invisible till the 24th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 3rd, at 4h. 33m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 18° 59' E.; on the 12th, at 9h. 32m. A.M., stationary; on the 22nd, at 2h. 51m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, rises at 4h. 3m. A.M.; and passes the meridian at 9h. 30m. A.M., on the 30th, rises at 8h. 41m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Aries and Taurus. On the 15th, rises at 6h. 4m. A.M., passes the meridian at 1h. 51m. P.M., and sets at 9h. 38m. P.M.; on the 28th, at 7h. 2m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 0° 44' N.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 37m. P.M., and sets 11h 48m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 6th, at 10h. 56m. P.M., stationary; on the 26th, at 1h. 5m. P.M. in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian, at 2h. 24m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 5th, at 0h. 22m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury at 1° 58' S.; on the 6th, at 0h. 54m. A.M., with Mars, at 4° 52' S.; on the 7th, at 1h. 16m. A.M., with Uranus, at 5° 22' S.; at 2h. 4m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 58' S.; on the 8th, at 4h. 10m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 5° 6' S.; at 9h. 5m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 3° 38' N.; on the 10th, at 2h. 26m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 3° 42' N.; on the 11th, at 0h. 55m. P.M., with Saturn, at 1° 12' S.; at 10h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 13th, at 3h. 46m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 0° 30' N.; on the 17th, at 1h. 54m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 2° 17' N.; on the 18th, at 5h. 26m. P.M., with α Libræ, at 5° 35' N.; on the 20th, at 2h. 13m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at 6° 12' N.; at 0h. 25m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 26' N.; on the 24th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 29th, at 11h. 46m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 4° 55' S.

The *Constellations* Virgo and Centaurus, and the east part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

First Satellite. 6th Em. at 8h. 34m. 57th P.M.; 13th Em. at 10h. 30m. 39th P.M.; 29th Em. at 8h. 50m. 45th P.M.

Second Satellite. 30th Em. at 9h. 23m. 31th P.M.

Third Satellite. 16th Em. at 8h. 15m. 19th P.M.; 23rd Im. at 9h. 33m. 34th P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1859. 5619.	1859. Hegira, 1275.
Apr. 1 26 Veadar.	Apr. 1 27 Shaban.
19 15 Passover { 2nd	4 1 { Ramadan.
20 16 " { 1 day.	4 1 { Month of
25 21 " { 7th day.	16 13 { Abstinence.
26 22 " { End of	16 13 { Fortunate
" { Passover.	17 14 { Days.
	18 15 {

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	48.3	34.7	16	76.0
2	44.0	27.2	17	58.6
3	59.5	35.3	18	62.0
4	54.4	36.5	19	65.7
5	47.6	34.4	20	68.0
6	43.3	37.4	21	71.1
7	43.2	37.1	22	72.9
8	57.0	39.2	23	69.3
9	44.6	34.3	24	67.0
10	49.0	34.0	25	60.7
11	56.2	27.9	26	61.8
12	44.0	34.7	27	50.0
13	49.0	34.5	28	65.0
14	57.2	30.9	29	58.0
15	68.0	44.9	30	56.4

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 3rd day, 10h. 17m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 10th day, 11h. 21m. morn.
 Full 17th day, 9h. 6m. morn.
 Last Quart. .. 25th day, 4h. 45m. morn.

D's Dec. 1st, 0°; 8th, 27° 56' N.;
 15th, 0°; 21st, 27° 50' S.; 29th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 51	5 6	3 39	8 31	16' 2"
6	13 12	5 27	3 25	8 42	16 0
11	13 31	5 46	3 10	8 54	15 59
16	13 50	6 5	2 55	9 7	15 58
21	14 9	6 24	2 39	9 21	15 56
26	14 27	6 42	2 23	9 35	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.					h. m.	h. m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	5 39	4 3	6 30	4 27	27.7		4 m 50	10 m 35	4 a 35	1 2	1 20		1
2	5 36	3 45	6 32	4 50	28.7		5 2	11 17	5 48	1 37	1 53		2
3	5 34	3 27	6 34	5 13	●		5 15	0 a 1	7 5	2 8	2 23		3
4	5 32	3 9	6 35	5 36	1.1		5 28	0 47	8 25	2 39	2 55		4
5	5 30	2 51	6 37	5 59	2.1		5 45	1 37	9 50	3 11	3 27		5
6	5 27	2 31	6 39	6 22	3.1		6 7	2 31	11 12	3 43	4 0		6
7	5 25	2 16	6 40	6 44	4.1		6 41	3 30	morn.	4 17	4 35		7
8	5 23	1 59	6 42	7 7	5.1		7 29	4 31	0 30	4 55	5 16		8
9	5 21	1 42	6 44	7 29	6.1		8 33	5 33	1 33	5 38	6 2		9
10	5 19	1 26	6 45	7 52	7		9 52	6 33	2 21	6 29	7 0		10
11	5 16	1 9	6 47	8 14	8.1		11 19	7 30	2 55	7 36	8 18		11
12	5 14	0 53	6 49	8 36	9.1		0 a 49	8 23	3 19	9 7	9 55		12
13	5 12	0 37	6 50	8 57	10.1		2 14	9 12	3 37	10 41	11 22		13
14	5 10	0 22	6 52	9 19	11.1		3 33	10 0	3 51	11 54	—		14
15	5 8	0 6	6 54	9 41	12.1		5 0	10 47	4 5	0 21	0 46		15
16	5 5	aft. 9	6 55	10 2	13.1		6 24	11 35	4 17	1 9	1 30		16
17	5 3	0 23	6 57	10 23	○		7 46	morn.	4 33	1 50	2 9		17
18	5 1	0 37	6 59	10 44	15.1		9 9	0 23	4 48	2 28	2 47		18
19	4 59	0 51	7 0	11 5	16.1		10 27	1 14	5 10	3 6	3 24		19
20	4 57	1 4	7 2	11 26	17.1		11 38	2 6	5 39	3 42	4 0		20
21	4 55	1 17	7 4	11 46	18.1		morn.	3 0	6 20	4 18	4 36		21
22	4 53	1 30	7 5	12 7	19.1		0 35	3 53	7 12	4 54	5 12		22
23	4 51	1 42	7 7	12 27	20.1		1 19	4 45	8 15	5 31	6 52		23
24	4 49	1 53	7 9	12 47	21.1		1 52	5 35	9 25	6 14	6 39		24
25	4 47	2 4	7 10	13 7	☾		2 14	6 21	10 36	7 6	7 38		25
26	4 45	2 15	7 12	13 26	23.1		2 32	7 6	11 51	8 17	8 58		26
27	4 43	2 25	7 14	13 45	24.1		2 45	7 48	1 a 3	9 38	10 15		27
28	4 41	2 35	7 15	14 4	25.1		2 57	8 29	2 16	10 51	11 22		28
29	4 39	2 44	7 17	14 23	26.1		3 8	9 11	3 29	11 49	—		29
30	4 37	2 52	7 18	14 42	27.1		3 21	9 54	4 44	0 12	0 33		30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

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|---|--|
| 1. British Museum closes.
1. Reading—horses and cattle.
2. Holiday at Bank.
2. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
3. Coventry—horses, cows, and sheep.
4. Northampton—horses.
4 and 5. Boston—sheep.
5. Howden—horses.
6. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
6. Abingdon—cattle.
6. Lewes—cattle.
7. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs. | 8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 6;
Reading Room, 9 till 6.
11 and 12. Askrig—cattle.
12. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
12. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
12 and 13. Ripon—horses and sheep.
12, 13, 14. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
18. Harlow—wool.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
19. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London.
20. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
24 and 25. Holidays at Stamps and Taxes Office.
31. Wells—horses and cattle. |
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SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

May	1	1st Sunday after Easter, St. Philip & St. James	Numb.	16	John 1 v 43.	Numb.	22	Jude
"	8	2nd	"	23, 24	Matt. 6	"	25	Rom. 7
"	15	3rd	"	Deut. 4	" 13	"	Deut. 5	" 14
"	22	4th	"	0	" 20	"	7	1 Cor. 5
"	29	5th	"	8	" 27	"	9	" 12
		Rogation Sunday	"					

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Aries, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 4th, at 10h. 0m. P.M., stationary; on the 20th, at 5h. 22m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 25° 15' W.

Venus, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 4th, at 6h. 48m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 31st, rises at 2h. 43m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h. 52m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellation Taurus, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 19m. P.M., and sets at 9h. 34m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 4m. P.M., and sets at 10h. 18m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian, at 5h. 6m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 33m. P.M.; on the 25th, at 9h. 15m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 11h. 15m. P.M., in conjunction with *Mercury*, at 6° 5' S.; on the 4th, at 10h. 44m. A.M., with *Uranus*, at 5° 12' S.; at 5h. 22m. P.M., with *Mars*, at 4° 20' S.; at 8h. 58m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 29' S.; on the 5th, at 8h. 30m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 0° 49' N.; at 6h. 59m. with *Jupiter*, at 4° 41' S.; on the 7th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 8h. 0m. P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 3° 56' N.; on the 8th, at 7h. 53m. P.M., with *Saturn*, at 0° 52' S.; on the 10th, at 9h. 28m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 0° 44' N.; on the 14th, at 9h. 21m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 2° 22' N.; on the 16th, at 1h. 25m. A.M., with α² Libræ, at 5° 32' N.; on the 17th, at 10h. 23m. A.M. with β¹ Scorpii, at 6° 7' N.; at 8h. 35m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 16' N.; on the 22nd, at 2h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 30th, at 2h. 11m. A.M., in conjunction with *Venus*, at 7° 4' S.; at 6h. 58m. P.M., with *Mercury*, at 8° 8' S.; on the 31st, at 10h. 26m. P.M., with *Uranus*, at 5° 8' S.

The *Constellations* Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, and Libra, will be on the meridian at midnight near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 22nd Em. at 9h. 5m. 31.4s. P.M.
Third Satellite. 29th Em. at 8h. 23m. 47.7s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1859. 5619.	1859. Hegira, 1275.
May 1 27 Nisan.	May 1 29 Ramadan.
5 1 Jyar.	4 1 Shawall.
15 11 ,, { Fast.	5 2 ,, } Grand
	6 3 ,, } Bairam.
31 27 ,, { Death of	16 13 } Fortune
	17 14 } Days.
	18 15 }
	{ Samuel.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	121	{ <i>Low Sunday.</i> <i>St. Philip and St. James.</i> <i>Prince Arthur b. 1850.</i>
2 M	122	
3 Tu	123	
4 W	124	Ox. & Camb. E. Terms beg.
5 Th	125	.. .. .
6 F	126	.. .. .
7 S	127	.. .. .
8 S	128	2 Sunday after Easter.
9 M	129	Half-Quar. Day.
10 Tu	130	.. .. .
11 W	131	.. .. .
12 Th	132	Easter Term ends.
13 F	133	Old May Day.
14 S	134	.. .. .
15 S	135	3 Sunday after Easter.
16 M	136	.. .. .
17 Tu	137	.. .. .
18 W	138	.. .. .
19 Th	139	.. .. .
20 F	140	.. .. .
21 S	141	.. .. .
22 S	142	4 Sunday after Easter.
23 M	143	.. .. .
24 Tu	144	Queen Victoria b. 1819.
25 W	145	Princess Helena b. 1846.
26 Th	146	Trinity Term begins.
27 F	147	.. .. .
28 S	148	.. .. .
29 S	149	Rogation Sunday.
30 M	150	.. .. .
31 Tu	151	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	54.5	36.5	17	59.6
2	53.2	40.1	18	66.0
3	57.0	37.5	19	66.0
4	54.7	37.2	20	69.6
5	63.4	33.4	21	71.0
6	60.0	38.3	22	65.7
7	58.4	32.1	23	62.9
8	59.7	32.7	24	62.7
9	62.0	36.1	25	60.2
10	65.3	41.4	26	64.6
11	63.0	40.5	27	70.0
12	55.6	41.1	28	63.7
13	65.5	36.7	29	75.0
14	61.0	42.1	30	76.7
15	61.0	47.5	31	81.2
16	64.2	47.		54.0

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 2nd day, 10h. 4m. aftern.
 First Quart... 9th day, 4h. 59m. aftern.
 Full 16th day, 9h. 7m. aftern.
 Last Quart... 24th day, 10h. 49m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 27° 45' N.; 12th, 0°;
 19th, 27° 40' S.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 45	7 0	2 5	9 51	15' 54"
6	15 2	7 17	1 47	10 9	15 53
11	15 19	7 34	1 27	10 29	15 52
16	15 34	7 49	1 4	10 53	15 51
21	15 48	8 3	0 34	11 28	15 50
26	16 0	8 15	No real Night	15 49	15 49

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Setting of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	4 35	3 0	7 20	15 N 0	28.1	3 m 34	10 m 39	6 a 3	0 53 1 11	1
2	4 33	3 7	7 22	15 18	●	3 50	11 28	7 27	1 29 1 47	2
3	4 31	3 14	7 23	15 36	0.6	4 11	0 a 22	8 52	2 5 2 23	3
4	4 29	3 21	7 25	15 54	1.6	4 41	1 20	10 13	2 41 3 0	4
5	4 28	3 26	7 27	16 11	2.6	5 25	2 23	11 25	3 20 3 41	5
6	4 26	3 31	7 28	16 28	3.6	6 25	3 26	morn.	4 2 4 23	6
7	4 24	3 36	7 30	16 45	4.6	7 42	4 28	0 18	4 45 5 8	7
8	4 22	3 40	7 31	17 1	5.6	9 7	5 26	0 57	5 33 6 2	8
9	4 21	3 44	7 33	17 18	☽	10 35	6 19	1 24	6 33 7 5	9
10	4 19	3 47	7 34	17 33	7.6	0 a 1	7 9	1 42	7 40 8 18	10
11	4 17	3 49	7 36	17 49	8.6	1 25	7 57	1 57	9 0 9 38	11
12	4 16	3 51	7 38	18 4	9.6	2 45	8 43	2 12	10 15 10 48	12
13	4 14	3 52	7 39	18 19	10.6	4 6	9 29	2 25	11 19 11 48	13
14	4 13	3 53	7 41	18 34	11.6	5 26	10 16	2 39	— 0 14	14
15	4 11	3 53	7 42	18 49	12.6	6 48	11 5	2 54	0 38 1 2	15
16	4 10	3 53	7 44	19 3	○	8 7	11 57	3 13	1 24 1 45	16
17	4 8	3 52	7 45	19 16	14.6	9 21	morn.	3 40	2 5 2 25	17
18	4 7	3 51	7 47	19 30	15.6	10 24	0 50	4 15	2 45 3 4	18
19	4 5	3 49	7 48	19 43	16.6	11 13	1 43	5 2	3 23 3 41	19
20	4 4	3 46	7 49	19 56	17.6	11 50	2 36	6 2	3 59 4 18	20
21	4 3	3 43	7 51	20 8	18.6	morn.	3 27	7 10	4 37 4 56	21
22	4 1	3 39	7 52	20 20	19.6	0 16	4 15	8 22	5 15 5 36	22
23	4 0	3 35	7 54	20 32	20.6	0 36	5 0	9 35	5 57 6 19	23
24	3 59	3 30	7 55	20 44	☾	0 50	5 43	10 47	6 43 7 7	24
25	3 58	3 25	7 56	20 55	22.6	1 3	6 24	11 58	7 34 8 5	25
26	3 57	3 19	7 57	21 5	23.6	1 13	7 4	1 a 9	8 40 9 14	26
27	3 56	3 12	7 59	21 16	24.6	1 26	7 46	2 22	9 45 10 14	27
28	3 55	3 5	8 0	21 26	25.6	1 38	8 29	3 38	10 42 11 8	28
29	3 54	2 58	8 1	21 35	26.6	1 53	9 16	4 59	11 34 12 0	29
30	3 53	2 50	8 2	21 44	27.6	2 12	10 8	6 25	— 0 25	30
31	3 52	2 42	8 3	21 53	28.6	2 38	11 5	7 49	0 49 1 13	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
 5. Malmesbury—cattle and horses.
 7. Worcester—cattle, &c.
 7. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 8, 9. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep.
 14. Whittlesea—horses and cattle.
 17. Grimsby—sheep.
 18. Droitwich—cattle, cheese, wool.
 19. Northampton—horses.
 16. Overseers to fix on church doors and public places notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.

20. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
 21. Kidderminster—horses, cattle, cheese.
 22. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
 24. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.
 24, 25, 26. Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.
 24. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.
 27. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
 28. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.
 29. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
 29. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
 29. Spalding—cattle and horses.
 29. Stafford—wool.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
June	2	Holy Thurs. Asc. Day	Deut. 10	2 Kings 2	Ephes. 4 to v. 17
"	5	Sunday after Ascension	" 12	Deut. 13	2 Cor. 8
"	12	Whit Sunday	" 16 to v. 18	Isaiah 11	Acts 19 to v. 21
"	19	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1	Gen. 18	1 John 5
"	26	1st Sun. aft. Trinity	Josh. 10	Josh. 23	Ephes. 3

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	152	.. .. .
2 Th	153	Holy Thurs. Ascens. Day.
3 F	154	.. .. .
4 S	155	.. .. .
5 S	156	{ Sunday after Ascension.
6 M	157	{ Camb. East. Term div. m.
7 Tu	158	.. .. .
8 W	159	.. .. .
9 Th	160	.. .. .
10 F	161	Oxford Easter Term ends.
11 S	162	St. Barnabas.
12 S	163	Whit Sunday.
13 M	164	.. .. .
14 Tu	165	.. .. .
15 W	166	Ember Week.
16 Th	167	Trinity Term ends.
17 F	168	.. .. .
18 S	169	.. .. .
19 S	170	Trinity Sunday.
20 M	171	Access. of Q. Vict. 1837.
21 Tu	172	{ Longest Day.
22 W	173	{ Summer Quarter beg.
23 Th	174	Corpus Christi.
24 F	175	{ MIDSUMMER DAY.
25 S	176	{ Nat. of St. John Baptist.
26 S	177	1 Sunday after Trinity.
27 M	178	.. .. .
28 Tu	179	Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 W	180	St. Peter.
30 Th	181	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star till the 23rd, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 10th, at 10h. 48m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $0^{\circ} 56' S.$; on the 20th, at 3h. 41m. P.M., in Perihellion; on the 23rd, at 4h. 51m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 24th, at 3h. 12m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 22' N.$; on the 28th, at 9h. 22m. P.M., with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 44' N.$

Venus, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 22nd, at 8h. 39m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $1^{\circ} 8' S.$; on the 30th, rises at 2h. 17m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h. 20m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 7th, at 3h. 41m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 0' N.$; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 47m. P.M., and sets at 9h. 5m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 32m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 47m. P.M. On the 25th, at 5h. 55m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 15m. P.M., and sets at 11h. 0m. P.M.

Uranus, in the Constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 38m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 5h. 54m. A.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at $10^{\circ} 26' S.$; on the 2nd, at 0h. 5m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $0^{\circ} 54' N.$; at 9h. 5m. A.M., with Mars, at $3^{\circ} 23' S.$; at 0h. 50m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $4^{\circ} 15' S.$; on the 3rd, at noon, in Perigee; on the 4th, at 3h. 11m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $4^{\circ} 8' N.$; on the 5th, at 5h. 55m. A.M., with Saturn, at $0^{\circ} 27' S.$; on the 6th, at 3h. 20m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at $1^{\circ} 1' N.$; on the 10th, at 3h. 14m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at $2^{\circ} 33' N.$; on the 12th, at 7h. 48m. A.M., with α 2 Libræ, at $5^{\circ} 38' N.$; on the 19th, at 5h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 28th, at 11h. 6m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $5^{\circ} 10' S.$; at 4h. 7m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at $10^{\circ} 30' S.$; at 10h. 5m. P.M., with Venus, at $5^{\circ} 50' S.$; on the 30th, at 8h. 44m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 51' S.$

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

Are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near the sun.

Hebrew Calendar.

1859.	5619.
June	
1	28 Jyar, ?
3	1 Sivan
6	6 Pentecost.
9	7 2nd day.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1859.	Hegira, 1275.
June	
1	29 Shawall.
2	1 Dhu'l-kada.
14	13
15	14
16	15

} Fort-
nite
Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	85.0	59.5	16	84.5
2	84.4	54.0	17	78.6
3	81.7	59.3	18	70.1
4	77.0	54.1	19	78.0
5	70.6	53.5	20	77.7
6	73.0	54.5	21	80.8
7	72.0	51.7	22	86.0
8	79.8	49.1	23	81.0
9	82.9	55.6	24	73.2
10	80.0	54.8	25	74.2
11	79.8	52.5	26	82.5
12	70.0	57.0	27	72.4
13	82.5	51.9	28	76.5
14	88.5	57.4	29	73.0
15	88.5	60.5	30	79.0

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 1st day, 7h. 10m. morn.
 First Quart... 7th day, 10h. 47m. aftern.
 Full 15th day, 10h. 18m. morn.
 Last Quart. ... 23rd day, 2h. 32m. aftern.
 New 30th day, 2h. 41m. aftern.
 D's Dec. 2nd, 27° 38' N.; 8th, 0°;
 15th, 27° 37' S.; 22nd, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 29			15' 48"
6	16 23	8 38			15 47
11	16 29	8 44		No real Night,	15 47
16	16 32	8 47		but constant	15 47
21	16 34	8 49		Twilight.	15 46
26	16 33	D.de.1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.							Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 3 51	m. s. 2 33		h. m. 8 5	° ' " 22 N 2	d. ●	h. m. 3 m 16	h. m. 0 a 7	h. m. 9 a 6	h. m. 1 36	h. m. 1 59	1		
2	3 50	2 24		8 6	22 10	1.2	4 11	1 12	10 9	2 21	2 43	2		
3	3 49	2 15		8 7	22 18	2.2	5 24	2 16	10 54	3 5	3 28	3		
4	3 49	2 5		8 8	22 25	3.2	6 50	3 18	11 26	3 52	4 17	4		
5	3 48	1 54		8 9	22 32	4.2	8 19	4 14	11 47	4 42	5 7	5		
6	3 47	1 44		8 10	22 38	5.2	9 48	5 6	morn.	5 34	6 1	6		
7	3 47	1 33		8 10	22 44	D	11 13	5 55	0 4	6 30	6 59	7		
8	3 46	1 22		8 11	22 50	7.2	0 a 34	6 41	0 19	7 29	8 0	8		
9	3 46	1 11		8 12	22 55	8.2	1 55	7 27	6 33	8 31	9 2	9		
10	3 45	0 59		8 13	23 0	9.2	3 13	8 13	0 45	9 35	10 7	10		
11	3 45	0 47		8 14	23 5	10.2	4 35	9 1	1 0	10 38	11 9	11		
12	3 45	0 35		8 14	23 9	11.2	5 53	9 51	1 17	11 40	— —	12		
13	3 45	0 23		8 15	23 13	12.2	7 8	10 43	1 42	0 10	0 36	13		
14	3 44	0 11		8 15	23 16	13.2	8 14	11 36	2 13	1 1	1 25	14		
15	3 44	bef. 2		8 16	23 19	○	9 8	morn.	2 56	1 48	2 10	15		
16	3 44	0 14		8 16	23 21	15.2	9 49	0 29	3 51	2 31	2 51	16		
17	3 44	0 27		8 17	23 23	16.2	10 19	1 21	4 57	3 11	3 30	17		
18	3 44	0 40		8 17	23 25	17.2	10 41	2 10	6 8	3 46	4 4	18		
19	3 44	0 53		8 18	23 26	18.2	10 56	2 56	7 20	4 23	4 42	19		
20	3 44	1 6		8 18	23 27	19.2	11 8	3 39	8 33	4 57	5 16	20		
21	3 44	1 19		8 18	23 28	20.2	11 20	4 20	9 43	5 35	5 54	21		
22	3 45	1 32		8 18	23 28	21.2	11 32	5 0	10 54	6 14	6 34	22		
23	3 45	1 45		8 19	23 27	☾	11 43	5 41	0 a 5	6 55	7 17	23		
24	3 45	1 58		8 19	23 26	23.2	11 56	6 22	1 18	7 42	8 10	24		
25	3 46	2 11		8 19	23 25	24.2	morn.	7 6	2 34	8 40	9 10	25		
26	3 46	2 23		8 19	23 23	25.2	0 14	7 55	3 57	9 40	10 11	26		
27	3 46	2 36		8 19	23 21	26.2	0 34	8 48	5 20	10 44	11 16	27		
28	3 47	2 48		8 19	23 19	27.2	1 6	9 47	6 42	11 47	— —	28		
29	3 47	3 1		8 18	23 16	28.2	1 53	10 51	7 52	0 17	0 45	29		
30	3 48	3 13		8 18	23 13	●	2 59	11 57	8 45	1 13	1 40	30		

MONTHLY NOTICES.

5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.
 5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers
 7, 8, 9. Taunton—horses and cattle.
 9. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
 12. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 12. Newcastle-under-Lyme—wool.
 13. Thetford—wool.
 13, 14. Shrewsbury—wool.
 20. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on Jan. 5, must be paid on or before this day by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.
 20. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.
 26. Lewes—wool.
 27. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at Manchester.
 31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.
 31. Royal Academy Exhibition closes.
 Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Warwick, about the middle of this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
July	3	2nd Sunday after Trinity	Judges 4	Luke 15	Judges 5 Phil. 3
"	10	3rd "	1 Sam. 2	" 22	1 Sam. 3 1 Thes. 2
"	17	4th "	" 13	John 5	" 13 1 Tim. 1
"	24	5th "	" 15	" 12	" 17 2 Tim. 3
"	31	6th "	2 Samuel 12	" 19	2 Samuel 19 Heb. 3

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 14th, at 11h. 46m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 0° 30' N.; on the 31st, sets at 8h. 38m. P.M.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 21st, at 3h. 45m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 0° 1' S.; on the 31st, rises at 2h. 55m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 11h. 1m. A.M.

Mars, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer. On the 15th, rises at 4h. 6m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 0h. 14m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 22m. P.M.; on the 21st, at 1h. 33m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Gemini. On the 15th, rises at 2h. 50m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 1h. 4m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Cancer. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 30m. P.M., and sets at 9h. 9m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 47m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 0h. 55m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 2° 5' S.; at 6h. 35m. A.M., with Mercury, at 0° 59' S.; at 0h. 35m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 4° 13' N.; at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 2nd, at 7h. 22m. P.M. in conjunction with Saturn, at 0° 1' S.; on the 3rd, at 11h. 1m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 1° 12' N.; on the 7th at 8h. 56m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 2° 45' N.; on the 9th, at 1h. 24m. P.M., with α 2 Libræ, at 5° 47' N.; on the 10th, at 10h. 57m. P.M., with β Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 25' N.; on the 16th, at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 25th, at 10h. 57h. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 5° 13' S.; on the 26th, at 2h. 2m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 10° 35' S.; at 8h. 33m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 0° 49' N.; on the 28th, at 5h. 6m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 8° 26' S.; at 5h. 15m. P.M., with Venus, at 2° 35' S.; at 11h. 16m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 4° 13' N.; on the 29th, at 5h. 16m. P.M., with Mars, at 0° 2' S.; at midnight in Perigee; on the 30th, at 1h. 16m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 0° 23' N.; on the 31st, at 8h. 48m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 1° 17' N.; at 8h. 0m. P.M., with Mercury, at 0° 4' N.

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

Are not visible until the 21st of this month, Jupiter being too near the sun, and then not visible at Greenwich to the end of the month.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mahommedan Calendar.	
1859.	5619.	1859.	Hegira, 1275.
July 1 29	Sivan.	July 1 30	Dhu'l-kada.
3 1	Thammuz.	2 1	Dhu'l-huja.
19 17	" { Fast.	11 10	" { Kurban
	" { Capture	14 18	" { Bairam.
	" { of Jeru-	15 14	" { Fortu-
	salem.	16 15	" { nate
			" { Days.
		31 1	Moharem { New Year,
			1276.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	182	.. .. .
2 S	183	.. .. .
3 S	184	2 Sunday after Trinity.
4 M	185	.. .. .
5 Tu	186	{ Oxford Act. and Camb.
6 W	187	{ Commencement.
7 Th	188	Old Midsummer day.
8 F	189	Thomas à Becket.
9 S	190	Camb. Easter Term ends.
10 S	191	Oxford Trinity Term ends.
11 M	192	3 Sunday after Trinity.
12 Tu	193	.. .. .
13 W	194	.. .. .
14 Th	195	.. .. .
15 F	196	St. Swithin.
16 S	197	.. .. .
17 S	198	4 Sunday after Trinity.
18 M	199	.. .. .
19 Tu	200	.. .. .
20 W	201	.. .. .
21 Th	202	.. .. .
22 F	203	.. .. .
23 S	204	.. .. .
24 S	205	5 Sunday after Trinity.
25 M	206	St. James.
26 T	207	.. .. .
27 W	208	.. .. .
28 Th	209	.. .. .
29 F	210	.. .. .
30 S	211	.. .. .
31 S	212	6 Sunday after Trinity.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	69.6	50.5	17	79.7
2	71.0	43.3	18	78.0
3	62.7	52.2	19	77.2
4	73.0	48.7	20	78.0
5	66.0	49.5	21	73.8
6	70.7	49.9	22	74.5
7	68.9	47.3	23	79.2
8	67.6	48.7	24	71.9
9	68.0	47.5	25	74.3
10	70.6	48.5	26	74.0
11	77.6	54.9	27	73.5
12	79.5	51.5	28	70.6
13	73.5	59.0	29	71.0
14	80.7	57.5	30	74.8
15	88.2	58.5	31	78.2
16	75.2	60.5		48.1

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 7th day, 5h. 54m. morn.
 Full..... 15th day, 0h. 53m. morn.
 Last Quart. . 23rd day, 3h. 26m. morn.
 New 29th day, 9h. 44m. aftern.

♂'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 27° 40' S.;
 20th, 0°; 27th, 27° 43' N.;

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 46"
6	16 24	0 10			15 46
11	16 16	0 18			15 46
16	16 5	0 29		No real Night.	15 46
21	15 54	0 40			15 47
26	15 40	0 54	0 57	11 10	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon Sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 3 49	m. s. 3 25	h. m. 8 18	° 23 N 9	d. 0.9	h. m. 4 m 21	h. m. 1 a 2	h. m. 9 a 24	h. m. 2 6	h. m. 2 32	1	
2	3 49	3 37	8 18	23 5	1.9	5 52	2 2	9 49	2 58	3 23	2	
3	3 50	3 48	8 17	23 0	2.9	7 26	2 58	10 9	3 48	4 13	3	
4	3 51	3 59	8 17	22 55	3.9	8 54	3 49	10 24	4 37	5 0	4	
5	3 51	4 10	8 16	22 50	4.9	10 20	4 38	10 40	5 24	5 49	5	
6	3 52	4 20	8 16	22 44	5.9	11 42	5 25	10 52	6 14	6 39	6	
7	3 53	4 30	8 15	22 38	♂	1 a 2	6 11	11 7	7 4	7 29	7	
8	3 54	4 40	8 15	22 32	7.9	2 23	6 59	11 23	7 55	8 22	8	
9	3 55	4 49	8 14	22 25	8.9	3 42	7 48	11 45	8 52	9 23	9	
10	3 56	4 58	8 13	22 18	9.9	4 59	8 39	morn.	9 55	10 30	10	
11	3 57	5 6	8 13	22 10	10.9	6 8	9 32	0 14	11 6	11 43	11	
12	3 58	5 14	8 12	22 2	11.9	7 5	10 24	0 54	—	0 16	12	
13	3 59	5 22	8 11	21 54	12.9	7 49	11 16	1 44	0 46	1 11	13	
14	4 0	5 29	8 10	21 45	13.9	8 22	morn.	2 46	1 35	1 58	14	
15	4 1	5 35	8 9	21 36	○	8 46	0 6	3 57	2 18	2 38	15	
16	4 3	5 41	8 8	21 26	15.9	9 3	0 51	5 8	2 57	3 16	16	
17	4 4	5 47	8 7	21 16	16.9	9 17	1 37	6 22	3 33	3 49	17	
18	4 5	5 52	8 6	21 6	17.9	9 29	2 19	7 33	4 5	4 20	18	
19	4 6	5 56	8 5	20 55	18.9	9 38	2 59	8 43	4 36	4 52	19	
20	4 7	6 0	8 4	20 44	19.9	9 51	3 39	9 53	5 8	5 25	20	
21	4 9	6 4	8 3	20 33	20.9	10 2	4 19	11 3	5 42	5 59	21	
22	4 10	6 7	8 1	20 21	21.9	10 17	5 1	0 a 17	6 17	6 36	22	
23	4 11	6 9	8 0	20 9	☾	10 35	5 46	1 35	6 57	7 19	23	
24	4 13	6 11	7 59	19 57	23.9	11 1	6 36	2 57	7 43	8 10	24	
25	4 14	6 12	7 57	19 44	24.9	11 39	7 31	4 17	8 43	9 21	25	
26	4 16	6 13	7 56	19 31	25.9	morn.	8 31	5 31	10 0	10 40	26	
27	4 17	6 13	7 55	19 18	26.9	0 34	9 35	6 32	11 19	11 57	27	
28	4 18	6 13	7 53	19 4	27.9	1 48	10 40	7 17	—	0 32	28	
29	4 20	6 11	7 52	18 51	☉	3 16	11 43	7 49	1 3	1 32	29	
30	4 21	6 10	7 50	18 36	0.6	4 51	0 a 42	8 10	1 59	2 24	30	
31	4 23	6 7	7 48	18 22	1.6	6 24	1 37	8 28	2 49	3 13	31	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlars.

1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.

1 to 15. Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.

2. Daventry—horses, cattle, sheep.

4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.

5. Doncaster—wool.

6. Barnard Castle—wool.

17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.

24. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

25. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.

30. Spalding—horses.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

August 7	7th Sun. after Trinity
" 14	8th "
" 21	9th "
" 28	10th "

2 Sam.	21
1 Kings	13
"	18
"	21

Acts	5
"	12
"	19
"	26

Proper Lessons, Evening.

2 Sam.	24	Heb.	10
1 Kings	17	James	4
"	19	2 Peter	1
"	22	1 John	5

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation *Leo*, is an evening star till the 16th, invisible till the 27th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 1st, at 2h. 20m. A.M., at great-st elongation, $27^{\circ} 16'$ E.; on the 3rd, at 3h. 19m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 14th, at 9h. 0m. A.M., stationary; on the 24th, at 8h. 53m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 31st, at 9h. 2m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $50^{\circ} 0'$ S.

Venus, in the constellations *Cancer* and *Leo*, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 21st, at 4h. 46m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $0^{\circ} 10'$ N.; on the 22nd, at 0h. 5m. A.M., with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 4'$ S.; on the 25th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Perihelion.

Mars, in the constellations *Cancer* and *Leo*, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, rises at 3h. 56m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 11h. 35m. A.M., on the 20th, at 5h. 58m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $0^{\circ} 15'$ N.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Gemini*. On the 15th, rises at 1h. 21m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h. 31m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellations *Cancer* and *Leo*. On the 9th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun; on the 15th, rises at 4h. 11m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 11h. 44m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 50m. A.M.; on the 31st, at 4h. 55m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 4th, at 3h. 55m. A.M., in conjunction with a *Virginis* (Spica), at $2^{\circ} 52'$ N.; on the 7th, at 3h. 9m. P.M., with a *Scorpii* (Antares), at $0^{\circ} 30'$ N.; on the 12th, at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 22nd, at 8h. 22m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $5^{\circ} 13'$ S.; on the 25th, at 0h. 8m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 0'$ S.; on the 27th, at 3h. 56m. A.M., with Saturn, at $0^{\circ} 47'$ N.; at 10h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 10h. 2m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $1^{\circ} 25'$ N.; at 8h. 56m. P.M., with Venus, at $1^{\circ} 51'$ N.; on the 29th, at 5h. 24m. A.M., with Mercury, at $3^{\circ} 0'$ S.

The *Constellations* *Cepheus*, the west part of *Pegasus*, *Aquarius*, and the east part of *Capricornus*, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th. Im. at 2h. 55m. $54^{\circ} 7'$ S. A.M.; 21st Im. at 1h. 11m. $57^{\circ} 8'$ S. A.M.; 28th, Im. at 3h. 5m. $34^{\circ} 6'$ S. A.M.

Second Satellite. 26th Im. at 1h. 35m. $1^{\circ} 0'$ S. A.M.

Third Satellite. 4th Em. at 3h. 33m. $43^{\circ} 9'$ S. A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 4th Em. at 3h. 33m. $43^{\circ} 9'$ S. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	213	{ Lammas. Mahomedan year, 1276, begins.
2 Tu	214	.. .. .
3 W	215	.. .. .
4 Th	216	.. .. .
5 F	217	.. .. .
6 S	218	Prince Alfred b. 1844.
7 S	219	7 Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	220	.. .. .
9 Tu	221	.. .. .
10 W	222	.. .. .
11 Th	223	Half-Quarter.
12 F	224	Grouse Shooting begins.
13 S	225	.. .. .
14 S	226	8 Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	227	.. .. .
16 Tu	228	.. .. .
17 W	229	Duchess of Kent b. 1786.
18 Th	230	.. .. .
19 F	231	.. .. .
20 S	232	.. .. .
21 S	233	9 Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	234	Black Cock shooting beg.
23 Tu	235	.. .. .
24 W	236	St. Bartholomew.
25 T	237	.. .. .
26 F	238	Prince Consort b. 1819.
27 S	239	.. .. .
28 S	240	10 Sunday after Trinity.
29 M	241	.. .. .
30 Tu	242	.. .. .
31 W	243	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.

1859.	5619.
Aug.	
1 t Ab.	
9 9 ,	{ Fast. De-
	{ struction
	{ of Temple.
	{ Tubaab, a
15 15 ,	{ little
	{ Festival.
31 1 Elul.	

Mohammedan Calendar.

1859.	1275.
Aug.	
1 2 Moharem.	
9 10 ,	{ Ashura.
12 13 ,	{
13 14 ,	{ Fortunate
14 15 ,	{ Days.
30 1 Saphar.	

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	76.4	48.5	17	83.0	54.1
2	74.5	45.1	18	78.9	60.4
3	80.9	53.5	19	79.4	59.1
4	79.7	51.5	20	69.7	57.3
5	79.7	58.7	21	61.4	47.8
6	76.0	50.1	22	72.2	52.9
7	78.0	47.2	23	75.6	48.6
8	76.0	46.5	24	77.0	52.5
9	80.0	47.5	25	72.8	51.5
10	81.6	56.5	26	68.0	47.7
11	82.2	59.8	27	67.5	53.3
12	86.9	56.1	28	69.7	48.6
13	82.2	55.5	29	69.0	43.3
14	78.5	55.7	30	69.5	51.8
15	74.4	54.5	31	70.5	45.5
16	73.7	55.2			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 5th day, 3h. 22m. aftern.
 Full 13th day, 4h. 34m. aftern.
 Last Quart. .. 21st day, 1h. 46m. aftern.
 New 28th day, 5h. 13m. morn.

☾'s Dec. 2nd, 0°; 8th, 27° 44' S.; 16th, 0°; 23rd, 27° 43' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 23	1 11	1 27	10 40	15° 48''
6	15 6	1 28	1 48	10 20	15 48
11	14 49	1 45	2 6	10 1	15 49
16	14 32	2 2	2 22	9 44	15 50
21	14 14	2 20	2 37	9 27	15 51
26	13 56	2 38	2 50	9 11	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.		h.	m.			Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 4 24	m. s. 6 5	h. m. 7 47	° ' 18 N 7	d. 2.6	h. m. 7 m 54	h. m. 2 a 29	h. m. 8 a 45	h. m. 3 36	h. m. 3 58	1			
2	4 26	6 1	7 45	17 52	3.6	9 20	3 18	8 59	4 20	4 42	2			
3	4 27	5 57	7 44	17 36	4.6	10 46	4 6	9 13	5 2	5 23	3			
4	4 29	5 52	7 42	17 20	5.6	0 a 7	4 54	9 29	5 44	6 6	4			
5	4 30	5 47	7 40	17 4	6	1 30	5 44	9 49	6 27	6 48	5			
6	4 32	5 41	7 38	16 48	7.6	2 48	6 35	10 15	7 11	7 36	6			
7	4 33	5 34	7 37	16 31	8.6	3 59	7 27	10 51	8 4	8 37	7			
8	4 35	5 27	7 35	16 15	9.6	5 1	8 20	11 39	9 15	9 56	8			
9	4 36	5 19	7 33	15 57	10.6	5 49	9 12	morn.	10 41	11 22	9			
10	4 38	5 11	7 31	15 40	11.6	6 25	10 2	0 38	11 59	— —	10			
11	4 40	5 2	7 29	15 23	12.6	6 51	10 50	1 45	0 33	1 2	11			
12	4 41	4 52	7 27	15 5	13.6	7 11	11 35	2 57	1 24	1 45	12			
13	4 43	4 42	7 26	14 47	14.6	7 25	morn.	4 10	2 5	2 23	13			
14	4 44	4 31	7 24	14 28	15.6	7 38	0 18	5 22	2 40	2 56	14			
15	4 46	4 20	7 22	14 10	16.6	7 47	0 59	6 33	3 11	3 26	15			
16	4 48	4 8	7 20	13 51	17.6	7 59	1 38	7 43	3 40	3 54	16			
17	4 49	3 56	7 18	13 32	18.6	8 11	2 19	8 53	4 8	4 22	17			
18	4 51	3 43	7 16	13 12	19.6	8 24	3 0	10 6	4 36	4 51	18			
19	4 52	3 30	7 14	12 53	20.6	8 40	3 43	11 21	5 7	5 24	19			
20	4 54	3 16	7 12	12 34	21.6	9 2	4 30	0 a 40	5 41	5 58	20			
21	4 55	3 2	7 9	12 14	22.6	9 33	5 22	1 59	6 18	6 40	21			
22	4 57	2 48	7 7	11 54	23.6	10 19	6 18	3 14	7 3	7 30	22			
23	4 59	2 33	7 5	11 33	24.6	11 22	7 18	4 19	8 4	8 45	23			
24	5 0	2 17	7 3	11 13	25.6	morn.	8 21	5 10	9 31	10 18	24			
25	5 2	2 1	7 1	10 52	26.6	0 43	9 24	5 47	11 5	11 48	25			
26	5 3	1 45	6 59	10 32	27.6	2 13	10 24	6 12	— —	0 23	26			
27	5 5	1 28	6 57	10 11	28.6	3 48	11 21	6 32	0 54	1 22	27			
28	5 7	1 11	6 55	9 50	29.6	5 20	0 a 14	6 47	1 47	2 10	28			
29	5 8	0 54	6 52	9 28	30.6	6 49	1 5	7 4	2 33	2 54	29			
30	5 10	0 36	6 50	9 7	31.6	8 17	1 55	7 17	3 15	3 35	30			
31	5 11	0 18	6 48	8 45	32.6	9 43	2 45	7 34	3 55	4 15	31			

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.

1. Overseers of Parishes and Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, to be delivered to Town Clerk this day.

1. Bristol, ten days—leather & wool, horses & cattle.

4, 5, 7. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.

4 to 11. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th)

Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors.

6. Town-Clerk in Boroughs to cause the Burgess Lists to be fixed in some public place in the Borough from this day till 15th.

8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 4.

15. Claims of persons omitted in the Burgess

Lists, and objections to persons improperly inserted therein, to be given to the Town-Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.

18. Bury (Lanc.)—cattle, horses, woollen cloths.

21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.

21. Reading—cheese, hogs, &c.

23. Swindon—cattle, sheep, pigs.

23. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town-Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.

26. Howden, for six days—horses.

27. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.

British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Aberdeen in this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Sept.	4	11th	Sunday after Trinity	2 Kings	5	Matt.	5	2 Kings	9	Rom.	5
"	11	12th	"	"	10	"	12	"	13	"	12
"	18	13th	"	"	19	"	19	"	23	1 Cor.	3
"	25	14th	"	Jerem.	5	"	26	Jerem.	22	"	10

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation *Leo*, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 6th, at 2h. 6m. P.M., stationary; on the 7th, at 0h. 48m. A.M., in conjunction with *Mars* at 2° 51' S.; on the 14th, at 4h. 35m. A.M., at greatest elongation 17° 53m. W.; on the 16th, at 2h. 55m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Venus, in the constellations *Leo* and *Virgo*, is a morning star till towards the end of the month. On the 27th, at 1h. 38m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Mars, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 49m. A.M., and on the 30th, at 10h. 26m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Gemini*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 53m. A.M., and on the 60th, at 7h. 3m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 58m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 13th, at 1h. 42m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 50m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 3h. 22m. A.M., in conjunction with α 2 *Librae*, at 5° 52' N.; on the 3rd, at 5h. 59m. P.M. with α *Scorpii* (*Antares*) at 0h. 23m. N.; on the 9th, at midnight, in Apogee; on the 10th, at 2h. 50m. P.M., in conjunction with *Uranus*, at 5° 6' S.; at 4h. 23m. P.M. with α *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at 10° 30' S.; on the 21st, at 8h. 59m. P.M., with *Jupiter*, at 20° 40' S.; at 5h. 56m. P.M., with β *Geminorum* (*Pollux*), at 4° 19' N.; on the 23rd, at 7h. 14m. P.M., with *Saturn*, at 1° 14' N.; on the 24th, at 5h. 46m. A.M. with α *Leonis* (*Regulus*), at 1° 19' N.; at 5h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 25th, at 4h. 43m. A.M., in conjunction with *Mars*, at 3° 21' N.; at 8h. 21m. P.M., with *Mercury*, at 5° 3' N.; on the 26th, at 5h. 9m. P.M. with *Venus*, at 5° 29' N.; on the 27th, at 1h. 3m. P.M., with α *Virginis* (*Spica*), at 2° 46' N.; on the 30th, at 8h. 24m. P.M. with β *Scorpii*, at 6° 9' N.

The *Constellation Pegasus* will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, 4th, Im. at 4h. 59m. 57s. A.M.; 18th, Im. at 1h. 20m. 51s. A.M.; 20th, Im. at 3h. 14m. 12s. A.M.; 27th, Im. at 5h. 7m. 28s. A.M.; 28th, Im. at 1h. 35m. 46s. P.M.

Second Satellite, 2nd, Im. at 4h. 10m. 56s. A.M.

Third Satellite, 7th, Im. at 1h. 23m. 58s. A.M.; Em. at 4h. 25m. 44s. A.M.; 14th, Im. at 5h. 21m. 59s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1859. 5619.

Sept.

1 2 Elul.

6 7 ,, { Dedication of the walls by Nehemiah

16 17 ,, { Expulsion of the Greeks.

29 1 Tisri New Year, 5620.

Mohammedan Calendar

1859. Hegira, 1276.

Sept.

1 8 Saphar.

11 13 ,, } Fortunate Days.

12 14 ,, }

13 15 ,, }

28 1 Rabi I

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	244	Partridge Shooting begins.
2 F	245	.. .. .
3 S	246	.. .. .
4 S	247	11 Sunday after Trinity.
5 M	248	.. .. .
6 Tu	249	.. .. .
7 W	250	.. .. .
8 Tu	251	.. .. .
9 F	252	.. .. .
10 S	253	.. .. .
11 S	254	12 Sunday after Trinity.
12 M	255	.. .. .
13 Tu	256	.. .. .
14 W	257	Salmon Fish. in Scotl. ends
15 Tu	258	.. .. .
16 F	259	.. .. .
17 S	260	.. .. .
18 S	261	13 Sunday after Trinity.
19 M	262	.. .. .
20 Tu	263	.. .. .
21 W	264	{ St. Matthew. Ember Week.
22 Tu	265	.. .. .
23 F	266	Autumnal Quarter begins.
24 S	267	.. .. .
25 S	268	14 Sunday after Trinity.
26 M	269	.. .. .
27 Tu	270	.. .. .
28 W	271	{ MICHAELMAS DAY. St. Michael.
29 Tu	272	{ Jewish year, 5620, beg.
30 F	273	

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	71.4	49.7	18	78.0
2	69.3	48.5	17	72.8
3	74.0	57.7	16	69.4
4	67.8	60.7	19	62.0
5	71.0	52.7	20	66.0
6	66.2	45.5	21	67.7
7	66.8	52.7	22	72.2
8	72.0	54.8	23	70.7
9	73.0	47.5	24	67.2
10	70.8	57.5	25	68.7
11	70.9	58.1	26	67.5
12	68.9	48.7	27	66.0
13	83.1	50.5	28	60.2
14	81.0	53.3	29	71.8
15	75.0	54.3	30	70.5

* THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 4th day, 4h. 5m. morn.
 Full 12th day, 8h. 31m. morn.
 Last Quart. .. 19th day, 10h. 14m. aftern.
 New 26th day, 1h. 56m. aftern.

☾'s Dec. 2nd, 27° 42' S.; 12th, 0°; 19th,
 27° 37' N.; 25th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☾'s semi-di.
1	13 33	3 1	3 5	8 53	15' 53''
6	13 14	3 20	3 17	8 38	15 55
11	12 54	3 40	3 28	8 24	15 56
16	12 35	3 59	3 39	8 10	15 57
21	12 15	4 19	3 49	7 56	15 58
26	11 56	4 38	3 57	7 43	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° '	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	5 13	0 1		6 46	8 N 24	4.3	11 m 9	3 a 36	7 a 52	4 34	4 53	1
2	5 15	0 19		6 44	8 2	5.3	0 a 31	4 28	8 18	5 12	5 30	2
3	5 16	0 38		6 41	7 40	6.3	1 47	5 21	8 50	5 50	6 11	3
4	5 18	0 58		6 39	7 18	☾	2 53	6 14	9 33	6 33	6 57	4
5	5 19	1 17		6 37	6 56	8.3	3 47	7 7	10 29	7 24	7 57	5
6	5 21	1 37		6 35	6 33	9.3	4 27	7 58	11 34	8 39	9 25	6
7	5 23	1 57		6 32	6 11	10.3	4 56	8 47	morn.	10 11	10 55	7
8	5 24	2 18		6 30	5 48	11.3	5 18	9 33	0 45	11 38	—	8
9	5 26	2 38		6 28	5 26	12.3	5 33	10 16	1 57	0 14	0 41	9
10	5 27	2 59		6 26	5 3	13.3	5 46	10 58	3 11	1 1	1 21	10
11	5 29	3 20		6 23	4 40	14.3	5 57	11 38	4 21	1 40	1 57	11
12	5 31	3 41		6 21	4 17	○	6 8	morn.	5 33	2 12	2 27	12
13	5 32	4 2		6 19	3 55	16.3	6 19	0 18	6 43	2 41	2 55	13
14	5 34	4 23		6 16	3 32	17.3	6 32	0 59	7 55	3 8	3 22	14
15	5 35	4 44		6 14	3 8	18.3	6 48	1 42	9 9	3 37	3 52	15
16	5 37	5 5		6 12	2 45	19.3	7 7	2 28	10 28	4 7	4 22	16
17	5 39	5 26		6 10	2 22	20.3	7 35	3 18	11 46	4 37	4 53	17
18	5 40	5 47		6 7	1 59	21.3	8 15	4 12	1 a 3	5 11	5 30	18
19	5 42	6 9		6 5	1 36	☾	9 10	5 10	2 10	5 51	6 13	19
20	5 43	6 30		6 3	1 12	23.3	10 21	6 10	3 4	6 58	7 8	20
21	5 45	6 51		6 0	0 49	24.3	11 45	7 11	3 45	7 47	8 33	21
22	5 47	7 12		5 58	0 25	25.3	morn.	8 10	4 14	9 22	10 12	22
23	5 48	7 32		5 56	0 N 2	26.3	1 16	9 6	4 34	11 0	11 40	23
24	5 50	7 53		5 53	0 S 21	27.3	2 47	10 0	4 52	—	0 11	24
25	5 51	8 14		5 51	0 45	28.3	4 17	10 51	5 7	0 37	1 2	25
26	5 53	8 34		5 49	1 8	●	5 43	11 41	5 22	1 25	1 47	26
27	5 55	8 54		5 46	1 32	0.9	7 11	0 a 31	5 37	2 7	2 27	27
28	5 56	9 14		5 44	1 55	1.9	8 38	1 23	5 55	2 47	3 7	28
29	5 58	9 34		5 42	2 18	2.9	10 3	2 15	6 17	3 27	3 47	29
30	6 0	9 53		5 40	2 42	3.9	11 25	3 9	6 47	4 6	4 24	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town-Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st Nov.

2. Howden—horses, cattle, &c.

2. Dudley—horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.

2, 4, 5. Nottingham—cheese, &c.

2. Woodstock—cheese.

9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

9. Mayors and aldermen of boroughs to be elected.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

11, &c. Weyhill—sheep.

11. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.

11. Holbeach—horses.

14. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.

17. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

18. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.

19. Market-Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.

20. Devizes—sheep, hogs, &c.

20. Hereford—cattle, sheep, and butter.

29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

29. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—nine days—cattle, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Oct. 2	15th	Sunday after Trinity	Jerem. 35	Mark 5	Jerem. 36	2 Cor. 1	
" 9	16th	"	Ezek. 2	" 12	Ezek. 13	" 8	
" 16	17th	"	" 13	Luke 2	" 18	Galat. 2	
" 23	18th	"	" 20	" 9	" 24	Ephes. 3	
" 30	19th	"	Dan. 3	" 16	Dan. 6	Philip. 4	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo and Librae, is a morning star till the 11th, invisible till the 19th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 11th, at 2h. 10m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 20th, at 3h. 23m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $0^{\circ} 51' S.$; on the 30th, at 2h. 36m. P.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellations Virgo and Librae, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 5m. P.M. and sets at 5h. 22m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellations Leo and Virgo. On the 9th, at 7h. 23m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 0m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Gemini. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 11m. A.M.; on the 18th, at 3h. 25m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 12m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 50m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 6th, at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 15th, at 7h. 29m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $4^{\circ} 56' S.$; on the 19th, at 6h. 4m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $4^{\circ} 31' N.$; at 3h. 23m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 59' S.$; on the 21st, at 7h. 29m. A.M., with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 45' N.$; on the 22nd, at noon, in Perigee; on the 23rd, at 6h. 38m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $5^{\circ} 0' N.$; on the 26th, at 5h. 51m. P.M., with Venus, at $5^{\circ} 55' N.$; at 9h. 47m. P.M., with Mercury, at $4^{\circ} 30' N.$; at 10h. 34m. P.M. with $\alpha 2$ Librae, at $5^{\circ} 38' N.$

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle, and Aries, at the end of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 6th, 1m. at 1h. 23m. 59^s. 3s. A.M.; 13th, 1m. at 3h. 22m. 9^s. 5s. A.M.; 20th, 1m. at 5h. 15m. 18^s. 2s. A.M.; 21st, 1m. at 11h. 43m. 34^s. 3s. P.M.; 29th, 1m. at 1h. 36m. 42^s. 5s. A.M.

Second Satellite. 4th, 1m. at 3h. 53m. 58^s. 4s. A.M.; 21st, 1m. at 10h. 24m. 11^s. 3s. P.M.; 29th, 1m. at 1h. 0m. 33^s. 2s. A.M.

Third Satellite. 13th, 1m. at 0h. 21m. 27^s. 8s. A.M.; 20th, 1m. at 1h. 13m. 36^s. 1s. A.M.; Em. at 4h. 20m. 36^s. 3s. A.M.; 27th, 1m. at 5h. 11m. 24^s. 1s. A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 10th, 1m. at 1h. 40m. 54^s. 0s. A.M.; Em. at 4h. 23m. 42^s. 5s. A.M.; 26th, Em. at 10h. 83m. 21^s. 5s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1859.	5620.
Oct.	
1 3	Tisri.
2 4	" { Fast. Death of Gedaliah.
8 10	" { Fast. Day of Atonement.
13 15	" { Feast of Tabernacles.
14 16	" { Second Day.
19 21	" { Feast of Branches.
29 22	" { Feast of the Law.
29 1	Chevan.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1859.	Hegira, 1276.
Oct.	
1 4	Rabi' I.
8 11	" { Birth of Mohamm.
10 13	" { Fortunate Days.
11 14	" { Fortunate Days.
12 15	" { Fortunate Days.
23 1	Rabi' II.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	274	Pheasant Shooting begins.
2 S	275	15 Sunday after Trinity.
3 M	276	" " " " " "
4 Tu	277	" " " " " "
5 W	278	" " " " " "
6 Th	279	" " " " " "
7 F	280	" " " " " "
8 S	281	" " " " " "
9 S	282	16 Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	283	{ Oxford and Camb. Mich. Terms begin
11 Tu	284	Old Michaelmas Day.
12 W	285	" " " " " "
13 Th	286	" " " " " "
14 F	287	" " " " " "
15 S	288	" " " " " "
16 S	289	17 Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	290	" " " " " "
18 Tu	291	St. Luke.
19 W	292	" " " " " "
20 Th	293	" " " " " "
21 F	294	" " " " " "
22 S	295	" " " " " "
23 S	296	18 Sunday after Trinity.
24 M	297	" " " " " "
25 Tu	298	" " " " " "
26 W	299	" " " " " "
27 Th	300	" " " " " "
28 F	301	St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 S	302	" " " " " "
30 S	303	19 Sunday after Trinity.
31 M	304	" " " " " "

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1858.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	85.4	40.1	17	61.7	46.3
2	67.5	49.8	18	50.2	43.2
3	69.5	49.7	19	56.6	47.7
4	69.0	52.5	20	59.4	49.7
5	62.8	43.2	21	61.5	43.6
6	60.5	39.5	22	61.0	46.0
7	64.0	44.7	23	61.0	43.5
8	57.5	41.3	24	54.5	49.3
9	61.0	35.4	25	57.8	45.3
10	57.2	42.3	26	54.5	42.7
11	57.8	40.1	27	57.6	45.0
12	60.5	39.7	28	54.0	43.5
13	63.7	47.5	29	48.2	34.8
14	63.0	52.5	30	52.5	33.0
15	67.1	51.5	31	50.4	32.6
16	62.0	44.6			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 3rd day, 8h. 32m. aftern.
 Full 11th day, 11h. 51m. aftern.
 Last Quart... 19th day, 5h. 43m. morn.
 New 26th day, 0h. 32m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 27°-32' S.; 10th, 0°;
 16th, 27°-25' N.; 23rd, 0°; 29th, 27°-19' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 36	4 58	4 7	7 31	16' 1"
6	11 16	5 18	4 16	7 19	16 3
11	10 57	5 37	4 25	7 8	16 4
16	10 38	5 56	4 33	6 57	16 5
21	10 19	6 15	4 42	6 47	16 7
26	10 0	6 34	4 50	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.		h.	m.			h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	°	'	d.	h. m.	h.	m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	6 3	10	13	5 37	3	5	4.9	0 a 38	4 a 4	7 a 27	4 43	5 2	5 2	2
3	6 5	10	50	5 33	3	52	☽	1 39	4 59	8 20	5 21	5 42	5 42	3
4	6 6	11	9	5 31	4	15	7.9	2 24	5 51	9 22	6 3	6 26	6 26	4
5	6 8	11	27	5 28	4	38	8.9	2 57	6 41	10 32	6 53	7 26	7 26	5
6	6 10	11	45	5 26	5	1	9.9	3 21	7 28	11 43	8 6	8 52	8 52	6
7	6 11	12	2	5 24	5	24	10.9	3 38	8 12	morn.	9 35	10 17	10 17	7
8	6 13	12	19	5 22	5	47	11.9	3 53	8 55	0 56	10 59	11 36	11 36	8
9	6 15	12	36	5 19	6	10	12.9	4 5	9 35	2 9	—	0 6	0 6	9
10	6 16	12	52	5 17	6	33	13.9	4 16	10 16	3 19	0 28	0 46	0 46	10
11	6 18	13	7	5 15	6	56	☉	4 29	10 57	4 30	1 3	1 19	1 19	11
12	6 20	13	23	5 13	7	18	15.9	4 41	11 40	5 41	1 35	1 51	1 51	12
13	6 21	13	37	5 11	7	41	16.9	4 56	morn.	6 56	2 5	2 20	2 20	13
14	6 23	13	51	5 8	8	3	17.9	5 13	0 25	8 13	2 35	2 51	2 51	14
15	6 25	14	5	5 6	8	26	18.9	5 40	1 14	9 34	3 7	3 23	3 23	15
16	6 26	14	18	5 4	8	48	19.9	6 16	2 8	10 52	3 39	3 56	3 56	16
17	6 28	14	31	5 2	9	10	20.9	7 5	3 5	0 a 2	4 14	4 33	4 33	17
18	6 30	14	42	5 0	9	32	21.9	8 11	4 4	1 0	4 53	5 14	5 14	18
19	6 32	14	54	4 58	9	54	☾	9 31	5 4	1 44	5 37	6 2	6 2	19
20	6 33	15	4	4 56	10	16	23.9	10 56	6 3	2 17	6 31	7 5	7 5	20
21	6 35	15	14	4 54	10	37	24.9	morn.	6 58	2 38	7 45	8 32	8 32	21
22	6 37	15	23	4 52	10	58	25.9	0 25	7 51	2 57	9 17	10 1	10 1	22
23	6 39	15	32	4 50	11	20	26.9	1 52	8 41	3 12	10 43	11 20	11 20	23
24	6 40	15	40	4 48	11	41	27.9	3 16	9 30	3 28	11 49	—	—	24
25	6 42	15	47	4 46	12	2	28.9	4 42	10 19	3 38	0 14	0 37	0 37	25
26	6 44	15	54	4 44	12	22	☉	6 7	11 9	3 58	0 59	1 21	1 21	26
27	6 46	15	59	4 42	12	43	1.5	7 34	0 a 1	4 17	1 42	2 3	2 3	27
28	6 47	16	4	4 40	13	3	2.5	8 58	0 55	4 45	2 23	2 43	2 43	28
29	6 49	16	8	4 38	13	23	3.5	10 17	1 51	5 21	3 3	3 22	3 22	29
30	6 51	16	12	4 36	13	43	4.5	11 24	2 47	6 9	3 41	4 0	4 0	30
31	6 53	16	15	4 34	14	3	5.5	0 a 16	3 41	7 8	4 19	4 38	4 38	31
								0 55	4 33	8 17		5 20	5 20	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office.
1. Saffron Walden—cows.
2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
5. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
5. Eccleshall—cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses.
6. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
8. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen-cloths.
8. 9. Leeds—cattle, horses, and hardware.
8. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
8. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Kingston, Surrey—horses, cattle, &c.

15. *Certificates* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.

17. 30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.
17. 18. Andover—sheep, horses, leather, cheese.
20. Boston. (four days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
26. Llandovery—cattle and pigs.
27. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
29. Harleston, for a month—Scotch cattle.
30. Warrington, for ten days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.
Nov. 6	30th Sunday after Trinity	Joel 2	Luke 22	Micah 6 1 Thes. 2
" 13	21st "	Habak. 2	John 5	Prov. 1 1 Tim. 1.
" 20	22nd "	Prov. 2	" 12	" 3 2 Tim. 3
" 27	Advent Sunday	Isaiah 1	" 19	Isaiah 2 Heb. 3

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations *Libra* and *Scorpio*, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 26th, at 2h. 13m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 21° 36' E.; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 1h. 19m. P.M., and sets at 4h. 56m. P.M.

Venus, in the constellations *Libra* and *Scorpio*, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 36m. P.M. and sets at 4h. 42m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation *Virgo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 11m. A.M., and on the 30th, at 8h. 47m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Gemini*. On the 12th, at 2h. 38m. P.M. stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 14m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation *Leo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 18m. A.M.; on the 18th, at 2h. 0m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 44m. A.M.; on the 28th, at 1h. 36m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

The Moon, on the 3rd, at 10h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 12th, at 0h. 37m. A.M., in conjunction with *Uranus*, at 4° 49' S.; at 4h. 22m. A.M., with a *Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at 10° 10' S.; at 11h. 35m. P.M., with β *Tauri*, at 1° 17' N.; on the 15th, at 5h. 33m. A.M., with β *Geminorum* (*Pollux*), at 4° 47' N.; at 10h. 28m. A.M., with *Jupiter*, at 1° 34' S.; on the 16th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 17th, at 4h. 10m. P.M., in conjunction with *Saturn*, at 2° 18' N.; at 7h. 35m. P.M., with a *Leonis* (*Regulus*), at 1° 46' N.; on the 21st, at 5h. 11m. A.M., with *Mars*, at 6° 7' N.; at 5h. 0m. P.M., with a *Virginis* (*Spica*), at 2° 50' N.; on the 23rd, at 7h. 19m. A.M., with α *Librae*, at 5° 38' N.; on the 25th, at 0h. 41m. A.M., with a *Scorpii* (*Antares*), at 1° 3' S.; at 8h. 0m. P.M., with *Venus*, at 3° 35' N.; on the 26th, at 9h. 10m. A.M., with *Mercury*, at 1° 24' N.

The Constellations Perseus and Eridanus will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th Im. at 3h. 29m. 51st A.M.; 6th, Im. at 9h. 58m. 9th P.M.; 12th, Im. at 5h. 23m. 1st A.M.; 13th, Im. at 11h. 51m. 12th P.M.; 19th, Im. at 7h. 16m. 14th A.M.; 21st, Im. at 1h. 44m. 33rd A.M.; 22nd, Im. at 8h. 12m. 53rd P.M.; 28th, Im. at 3h. 37m. 51st A.M.; 29th, Im. at 10h. 6m. 12th P.M.

Second Satellite. 5th, Im. at 3h. 36m. 57th A.M.; 12th, Im. at 6h. 13m. 22nd P.M.; 22nd, Im. at 10h. 8m. 36th P.M.; 30th, Im. at 0h. 45m. 54th A.M.

Third Satellite. 17th, Em. at 8h. 15m. 31st P.M.; 24th, Im. at 9h. 4m. 1st A.M.; 25th, Em. at 0h. 15m. 6th A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 29th Im. at 7h. 38m. 19th A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	305	<i>All Saints.</i>
2 W	306	<i>All Souls. Mich. T. beg.</i>
3 Th	307	.. .. .
4 F	308	.. .. .
5 S	309	.. .. .
6 S	310	20 Sunday after Trinity.
7 M	311	.. .. .
8 Tu	312	.. .. .
9 W	313	{ <i>Prince of Wales b. 1841.</i>
10 Th	314	{ <i>Lord Mayor's Day.</i>
11 F	315	<i>St. Martin. Half Quarter.</i>
12 S	316	<i>Camb. Mich. T. div. m.</i>
13 S	317	21 Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	318	.. .. .
15 Tu	319	.. .. .
16 W	320	.. .. .
17 Th	321	.. .. .
18 F	322	.. .. .
19 S	323	.. .. .
20 S	324	22 Sunday aft. Trinity.
21 M	325	<i>Princess Royal b. 1840.</i>
22 Tu	326	<i>St. Cecilia.</i>
23 W	327	.. .. .
24 Th	328	.. .. .
25 F	329	<i>Mich. Term ends.</i>
26 S	330	.. .. .
27 S	331	1 Sunday in Advent.
28 M	332	.. .. .
29 Tu	333	.. .. .
30 W	334	<i>St. Andrew.</i>

Hebrew Calendar.

1859.	5620.
Nov. 1	4 Cheshvan.
27	1 Chislen.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1859.	Hegira, 1276.
Nov. 1	5 Rabi' II.
9	13 .. } Fortu-
10	14 .. } nate
11	15 .. } Days.
26	1 Jomadh I.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	59.8	45.9	16	52.3	39.3
2	59.7	43.9	17	48.7	35.5
3	64.3	55.4	18	54.4	39.0
4	61.0	51.5	19	45.2	38.5
5	59.2	52.2	20	47.0	41.0
6	56.5	46.9	21	52.7	38.3
7	54.6	48.5	22	51.3	39.8
8	50.5	42.5	23	55.3	42.6
9	53.0	46.2	24	48.7	35.5
10	53.2	48.1	25	45.0	30.5
11	54.0	40.8	26	44.0	34.0
12	47.2	30.0	27	51.2	33.0
13	43.7	39.5	28	47.8	31.8
14	51.4	41.0	29	47.0	36.3
15	51.5	39.3	30	47.4	36.2

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. . . 2nd day, 4h. 19m. aftern.
 Full 10th day, 2h. 5m. aftern.
 Last Quart. . . 17th day, 1h. 6m. aftern.
 New 24th day, 1h. 43m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 13th, 27° 14' N.;
 19th, 0°; 26th, 27° 10' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	4 59	6 27	16' 10"
6	9 19	7 15	5 7	6 20	16 11
11	9 3	7 31	5 15	6 13	16 12
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 3	16 14
26	8 19	8 15	5 35	5 59	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 55	m. s. 16 17		h. m. 4 32	° ' " 14 s 22	d. 6.5	h. m. 1 a 23	h. m. 5 a 22	h. m. 9 a 29	h. m. 5 41	h. m. 6 3	1
2	6 56	16 18		4 30	14 41	☾	1 44	6 7	10 41	6 28	6 56	2
3	6 58	16 18		4 29	15 0	8.5	1 58	6 50	11 53	7 28	8 5	3
4	7 0	16 18		4 27	15 19	9.5	2 12	7 31	morn.	8 46	9 24	4
5	7 2	16 16		4 25	15 37	10.5	2 22	8 11	1 3	10 0	10 34	5
6	7 4	16 14		4 23	15 56	11.5	2 35	8 52	2 13	11	11 34	6
7	7 5	16 12		4 22	16 14	12.5	2 48	9 34	3 24	11 58	—	7
8	7 7	16 8		4 20	16 31	13.5	3 1	10 18	4 37	0 19	0 38	8
9	7 9	16 3		4 18	16 49	14.5	3 19	11 7	5 53	0 56	1 14	9
10	7 11	15 58		4 17	17 6	○	3 42	12 0	7 15	1 32	1 50	10
11	7 12	15 52		4 15	17 22	16.5	4 15	morn.	8 35	2 8	2 26	11
12	7 14	15 45		4 14	17 39	17.5	5 2	0 57	9 50	2 44	3 2	12
13	7 16	15 37		4 12	17 55	18.5	6 4	1 57	10 53	3 21	3 41	13
14	7 18	15 28		4 11	18 11	19.5	7 20	2 58	11 43	4 1	4 22	14
15	7 19	15 18		4 10	18 27	20.5	8 44	3 58	0 a 19	4 46	5 9	15
16	7 21	15 8		4 8	18 42	21.5	10 12	4 54	0 43	5 35	6 2	16
17	7 23	14 57		4 7	18 57	☾	11 37	5 47	1 2	6 31	7 2	17
18	7 25	14 44		4 6	19 11	23.5	morn.	6 37	1 19	7 37	8 16	18
19	7 26	14 31		4 4	19 26	24.5	1 1	7 26	1 34	8 58	9 34	19
20	7 28	14 17		4 3	19 39	25.5	2 22	8 13	1 47	10 9	10 43	20
21	7 30	14 3		4 2	19 53	26.5	3 46	9 1	2 3	11 14	11 43	21
22	7 31	13 47		4 1	20 6	27.5	5 9	9 51	2 20	—	0 10	22
23	7 33	13 31		4 0	20 19	28.5	6 33	10 43	2 44	0 35	0 59	23
24	7 34	13 13		3 59	20 31	●	7 54	11 38	3 16	1 23	1 45	24
25	7 36	12 56		3 58	20 43	0.9	9 6	0 a 34	3 59	2 6	2 26	25
26	7 38	12 37		3 57	20 55	1.9	10 5	1 29	4 54	2 46	3 6	26
27	7 39	12 17		3 56	21 6	2.9	10 51	2 23	6 0	3 26	3 46	27
28	7 41	11 57		3 55	21 17	3.9	11 22	3 13	7 11	4 5	4 24	28
29	7 42	11 36		3 54	21 28	4.9	11 49	4 0	8 23	4 43	5 2	29
30	7 44	11 15		3 53	21 38	5.9	0 a 2	4 44	9 36	5 22	5 43	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rotherham—cattle and horses.
1. Bury St. Edmunds—cattle.
4. Dursley—cattle and pedlery.
4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.
6. Bodmin—oxen, sheep, and cloths.
6. Higham Ferrars—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
7 and 18. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
horned cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
7, 8. Shrewsbury—cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.
9, 10, 11. Bradford, Yorkshire—hogs and pedlery.
10, 11. Bewdley—hogs, cattle, horses, &c. | 11. Boston—cattle.
13. Baldock—cheese, cattle, &c.
14. Thirsk—horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
17. Horneuse—horses and cattle.
28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
31. <i>Last day of the year.</i> —Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance. |
|---|---|

SUNDAY LESSONS.

*Proper Lessons, Morning.**Proper Lessons, Evening.*

Dec. 4	2nd Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 5	Acts 5	Isaiah 24	Heb. 10
" 11	3rd "	" 25	" 11	" 26	James 4
" 18	4th "	" 30	" 13	" 32	2 Peter 1
" 25	Christmas Day	" 9 to v. 8	" Luke 2 to v. 15	" 7, v. 10 to Titus 3, v. 4 to v. 17	" v. 9

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, is an evening star till the 14th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 5th, at 1h. 42m. A.M. stationary; at 3h. 17m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 0° 1' S.; on the 13th at 2h. 13m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 14th, at 5h. 26m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 24th, at 9h. 33m. P.M. stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, at 9h. 49m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Mars, in the constellations Virgo and Libra. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 23m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Gemini. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 9m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Leo. On the 8th, at 4h. 28m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 22m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 36m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 7h. 0m. A.M. in Apogee. On the 9th, at 7h. 48m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 4° 51' S.; on the 12th at 3h. 6m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 1° 26' S.; on the 13th, at 2h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 14th, at 10h. 36m. P.M. in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 42' N.; on the 15th, at 1h. 22m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 2° 2' N.; on the 18th, at 11h. 1m. P.M., with Virginis (Spica), at 3° 2' N.; on the 19th, at 10h. 20m. P.M., with Mars, at 6° 32' N.; on the 21st, at 10h. 12m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 5° 58' N.; on the 22nd, at 9h. 45m. P.M., with Mercury, at 7° 23' N.; on the 26th, at 4h. 41m. A.M., with Venus, at 0° 7' S.; on the 29th, at 3h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellation Taurus* will be on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th, 1m. at 5h. 31m. 18^{cs}. A.M.; 6th, 1m. at 11h. 59m. 37^{ls}. P.M.; 12th, 1m. at 7h. 24m. 42^{ds}. A.M.; 14th, 1m. at 1h. 53m. 7^{cs}. A.M.; 15th, 1m. at 8h. 21m. 30^{cs}. P.M.; 21st, 1m. at 3h. 49m. 45^{ds}. A.M.; 22nd, 1m. at 10h. 15m. 9^{cs}. P.M.; 28th, 1m. at 5h. 40m. 31^{ls}. A.M.; 30th, 1m. at 0h. 8m. 57^{ds}. A.M.; 31st, 1m. at 6h. 37m. 26^{cs}. P.M.

Second Satellite. 7th, 1m. at 3h. 21m. 35^{cs}. A.M.; 14th, 1m. at 5h. 58m. 5^{cs}. A.M.; 17th, 1m. at 7h. 13m. 52^{ds}. P.M.; 24th, 1m. at 9h. 52m. 25^{cs}. P.M.

Third Satellite. 2nd, 1m. at 1h. 2m. 18^{cs}. A.M.; Em. at 4h. 14m. 11^{cs}. A.M.; 9th, 1m. at 5h. 0m. 43^{ds}. A.M.; 30th, 1m. at 4h. 55m. 45^{ds}. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 16th, 1m. at 1h. 38m. 17^{cs}. A.M.; Em. at 5h. 0m. 15^{ds}. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 TH	335	.. .. .
2 F	336	.. .. .
3 S	337	.. .. .
4 S	338	2 Sunday in Advent.
5 M	339	.. .. .
6 TU	340	.. .. .
7 W	341	.. .. .
8 TH	342	.. .. .
9 F	343	Grouse Shooting ends.
10 S	344	.. .. .
11 S	345	3 Sunday in Advent.
12 M	346	.. .. .
13 TU	347	.. .. .
14 W	348	Ember Week.
15 TH	349	.. .. .
16 F	350	Camb. Mich. Term ends.
17 S	351	Oxford Mich. Term ends.
18 S	352	4 Sunday in Advent.
19 M	353	.. .. .
20 TU	354	.. .. .
21 W	355	St. Thomas. Shortest Day.
22 TH	356	Winter Quarter begins.
23 F	357	.. .. .
24 S	358	.. .. .
25 S	359	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26 M	360	St. Stephen.
27 TU	361	St. John.
28 W	362	Innocents.
29 TH	363	.. .. .
30 F	364	.. .. .
31 S	365	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.

1859. 5620.

Dec. 1 5 Chislen.

21 25 .. {Dedication

27 1 Thebet.

31 5 .. {of the

31 5 .. {Temple.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1859. Hegira, 1276.

Dec. 1 6 Jomadh I.

8 13 .. {Fortu-

9 14 .. {nate

10 15 .. {Days.

15 20 .. {Taking of

23 1 Jomadh II.

31 6 .. {Constan-

31 6 .. {tinople.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1857.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest
1	52.8	35.8	17	57.0
2	56.4	43.2	18	53.8
3	55.3	48.5	19	49.2
4	55.5	39.7	20	49.8
5	51.4	37.5	21	51.8
6	55.3	39.7	22	54.0
7	54.0	45.0	23	55.4
8	53.9	35.3	24	52.0
9	48.8	42.3	25	58.0
10	51.0	42.7	26	45.2
11	49.0	36.8	27	43.8
12	42.6	37.0	28	40.5
13	48.5	39.7	29	47.5
14	43.2	38.5	30	43.6
15	51.4	41.3	31	46.0
16	52.2	42.6		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 2nd day, 1h. 50m. aftern.
 Full 10th day, 3h. 13m. morn.
 Last Quart. .. 16th day, 9h. 15m. aftern.
 New 24th day, 5h. 47m. morn.

D's Dec. 3rd, 0°; 10th, 27° 9' N.; 16th, 0°; 23rd, 27° 9' S.; 30th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 8	8 26	5 41	5 56	16' 16"
6	7 58	8 36	5 47	5 55	16 16
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 17
16	7 47	8 47	5 56	5 55	16 18
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 57	16 18
26	7 46	D.in.1	6 1	6 0	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Noon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	7 45	10 53	3 53	21 54	7	6.9	0 a 16	5 a 26	10 a 47	6 4	6 26	1
2	7 47	10 30	3 52	21 57	8	7	0 29	6 6	11 57	6 49	7 14	2
3	7 48	10 7	3 52	22 5	8.9	8.9	0 39	6 45	morn.	7 41	8 13	3
4	7 49	9 43	3 51	22 14	9.9	9.9	0 52	7 26	1 5	8 47	9 20	4
5	7 51	9 18	3 51	22 22	10.9	10.9	1 5	8 9	2 16	9 52	10 22	5
6	7 52	8 53	3 50	22 29	11.9	11.9	1 21	8 55	3 30	10 51	11 19	6
7	7 53	8 27	3 50	22 36	12.9	12.9	1 41	9 46	4 49	11 46	—	7
8	7 54	8 1	3 49	22 43	13.9	13.9	2 10	10 42	6 9	0 11	0 35	8
9	7 55	7 35	3 49	22 49	14.9	14.9	2 51	11 42	7 28	0 57	1 20	9
10	7 57	7 8	3 49	22 55	15.9	15.9	3 49	morn.	8 38	1 43	2 5	10
11	7 58	6 40	3 49	23 0	16.9	16.9	5 1	0 45	9 35	2 27	2 48	11
12	7 59	6 13	3 49	23 5	17.9	17.9	6 27	1 47	10 16	3 10	3 33	12
13	8 0	5 44	3 49	23 9	18.9	18.9	7 57	2 47	10 47	3 57	4 21	13
14	8 1	5 16	3 49	23 13	19.9	19.9	9 25	3 43	11 8	4 45	5 9	14
15	8 1	4 47	3 49	23 17	20.9	20.9	10 50	4 35	11 25	5 34	5 59	15
16	8 2	4 18	3 49	23 20	21.9	21.9	morn.	5 24	11 41	6 24	6 50	16
17	8 3	3 49	3 49	23 22	22.9	22.9	0 11	6 11	11 55	7 18	7 49	17
18	8 4	3 19	3 50	23 24	23.9	23.9	1 35	6 59	0 a 10	8 21	8 53	18
19	8 5	2 49	3 50	23 26	24.9	24.9	2 55	7 47	0 27	9 26	10 0	19
20	8 5	2 19	3 50	23 27	25.9	25.9	4 18	8 37	0 47	10 35	11 10	20
21	8 6	1 49	3 51	23 27	26.9	26.9	5 38	9 30	1 15	11 42	—	21
22	8 6	1 19	3 51	23 28	27.9	27.9	6 52	10 24	1 53	0 13	0 41	22
23	8 7	0 49	3 52	23 27	28.9	28.9	7 55	11 19	2 43	1 7	1 31	23
24	8 7	0 19	3 52	23 26	29.9	29.9	8 46	0 a 14	3 45	1 54	2 16	24
25	8 8	bef. 11	3 53	23 25	30.9	30.9	9 21	1 5	4 55	2 38	2 59	25
26	8 8	0 41	3 54	23 23	31.9	31.9	9 48	1 54	6 8	3 18	3 36	26
27	8 8	1 11	3 54	23 21	32.9	32.9	10 8	2 39	7 21	3 54	4 12	27
28	8 8	1 41	3 55	23 19	33.9	33.9	10 21	3 21	8 32	4 29	4 46	28
29	8 8	2 10	3 56	23 15	34.9	34.9	10 36	4 2	9 42	5 3	5 21	29
30	8 8	2 39	3 57	23 12	35.9	35.9	10 45	4 41	10 50	5 39	5 57	30
31	8 9	3 8	3 58	23 8	36.9	36.9	10 58	5 21	12 0	6 15	6 31	31

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*; married Jan. 25th, 1858, to Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April, 14, 1857.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

George Frederic, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born Mar. 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Sec.* Robert Burrell.

Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* E. H. Gibbon.

Lord Steward, Marquis of Exeter—*Treas.* Lord Claude Hamilton—*Comp.* Rt. Hon. G. C. Weld Forester—*Master of Household*, Lieut.-Col. T. M. Biddulph—*Sec.* to *Board of Green Cloth*, Edw. M. Browell.

Ld. Chamberlain, Earl Delawarr.

Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Newport—*Lords in Waiting*, Earl of Verulam, Earl of Sheffield, Visc. Strathallan, Lord Polwarth, Lord Crofton, Lord Bateman, Lord Raglan—*Grooms in Waiting*, Sir H. Seton, bart., Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stovin, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Major-General Berkeley Drummond, Gen. Sir E. Bowater, Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Sackville West, W. H. F. Cavendish, Hon. Col. A. F. Liddell—*Extra Groom in Waiting*, Hon. Chas. Augustus Murray—*Pages of Honour in Ordinary*, H. Farquharson, G. G. Macpherson, C. E. Phipps, Visc. Castle-Cuffe—*Comptroller of Accounts*, Hon. Spencer C. B. Ponsonby—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Colonel Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps—*Master of Ceremonies*, Hon. Major-Gen. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureat*, Alfred Tennyson—*Examiner of Plays*, W. B. Donne—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter.

Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Manchester.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Duchess of Athol, Marchioness of Ely, Countess of Gainsborough, Countess of Desart, Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Churchill, Lady Macdonald—*Extra Ladies*, Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Lady Portman—*Maid of Honour*, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Mary Bulteel, Miss Emily Cathcart, Miss H. C. Stopford—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Viscountess Chewton, Lady Gardner, Lady Codrington, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Mrs. Alex. Gordon.

Gold Stick in Waiting, Marq. of Anglesey.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Beaufort—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Lord Colville—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. C. Grey, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy, Hon. Maj.-Gen. A. N. Hood, Col. F. H. G. Seymour—*Extra Equerry*, Col. T. M. Biddulph.

Mas. of Buck Hounds, Earl of Sandwich.

Hered. Gr. Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's.

Hered. Grand Almoner, Marq. of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Bishop of Oxford.—*Sec. Jos. Hanby. Sub-Almoner*, Rev. Dr. Jelf.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop of Chester—*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. S. Keppel, the Rev. John Vane, M.A., and the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell.

Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London. *Domestic Chaplain*, Dean of Windsor. *Sub-Dean*—Dr. Wesley.

Physicians, Sir Jas. Clark, Bt., M.D., Sir H. Holland, M.D. *Phys. in Ord.*, Robert Ferguson, M.D. *Physician Accoucheur*, Sir C. Locock, Bt. *Serjeant Surgeons*, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt., Wm. Lawrence. *Phys. to Household*, Sir John Forbes.

Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

Captain of Yeomen of Queen's Guard, Visc. Sydney.

Prince Consort's Household.

Groom of the Stole, Marquess of Abercorn

Treasurer, Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps.

Lords in Waiting, Visc. Torrington, Lord Geo. Lennox.

Librarian, Dr. Becker.

Private Sec., Major-Gen. Hon. Chas. Grey.

Clerk Marshal, Col. Hon. A. N. Hood.

Equerries, Hon. Capt. D. C. Fitzgerald de Ros, Capt. C. T. Du Plat, and Hon. Col. A. E. Hardinge. *Extra Equerry*, Hon. Col. Alexander Gordon—*Addit. Equerry*, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Ponsonby.

Gent. Ushers,—Capt. Blake and Dr. Lyon Playfair, L.L.D.

Grooms of Bedchamber, Major-Gen. Wylde and Col. Francis Seymour.
Surgeon.—J. M. Arnott.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.
Treasurer and Cofferer—Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps.
Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal—Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsdown.
Sec. to Duchy of Cornwall.—J. R. Gardiner.
Privy Seal.—H. Whitmore.
Attorney-General.—W. J. Alexander.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford.
First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Earl of Derby.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Hardwicke.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Benj. Disraeli.
Secretaries of State:—
Home, Right Hon. Spencer Walpole.
Foreign, Earl of Malmesbury.
Colonial, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, bt.
War, Right Hon. Major-General Peel.
India, Lord Stanley.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, bt.
Pres. of Board of Trade, Right Hon. J. W. Henley.
President of the Board of Works, Lord John Manners.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Marquis of Salisbury.
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, and Hon. W. L. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, C. A. Hamilton.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Hardwicke.
Patent Clerk, Ralph Eden.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Earl of Derby, Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Lord Henry G. C. G. Lennox, Lt.-Col. T. E. Taylor, II. Whitmore, M.P.
Secretaries, Sir Wm. G. H. Jolliffe, bt., G. A. Hamilton.
Assistant-Sec., Sir C. E. Trevelyan.
Solicitor, H. R. Reynolds.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli.
Comptroller, Lord Monteaigle.
Assistant, Ditto, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.
Chief Clerk, Francis F. Ottey.
Senior Clerk (Bill Office), H. W. Chisholm.
Superintendent of Weights and Measures, John Bowen.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Home—*Principal Sec.*, Right Hon. Spencer Walpole. — *Under Secs.*, G. Hardy, M.P., Horatio Waddington—*Private Sec.*, Ernest Perceval.
Foreign—*Principal Sec.*, Earl of Malmesbury — *Under Secs.*, W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, M.P., James Murray, Edm. Hamond—*Private Sec.*, J. Bidwell—*Accountant*, G. S. Frederick.
Colonial—*Principal Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, bt.—*Under Secs.*, Earl

of Carnarvon and H. Merivale—*Private Sec.*, H. D. Wolff.

War—*Principal Sec.*, Right Hon. Major-General Peel — *Under Secs.*, Viscount Hardinge and Sir Benjamin Hawes—*Assistant Under Sec.*, John R. Godley—*Sec. for Military Correspondence*, Col. Sir H. K. Storks—*Chief Clerk*, Henry R. Drewry—*Private Secs.*—*to General Peel*, J. H. Orde; *to Viscount Hardinge*, H. J. R. Gaskoin; *to Sir B. Hawes*, J. W. Cooper.—*Accountant-Gen.*, R. G. Kirby.
India—*Principal Sec.*, Lord Stanley.
Council Elected—Charles Mills, John Shepherd, Sir James Weir Hogg, bt., Elliot Macnaghten, Ross Donnelly Mangles, William Joseph Eastwick, Henry Thoby Prinsep—*Appointed*, Sir Frederic Currie, bt., Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, Major-Gen. Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, J. Pollard Willoughby, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery, bt., Sir Proby T. Cautley, and Wm. Arbuthnot.
Under Secs., H. J. Baillie, M.P., and Sir Geo. Clerk, bt.—*Assist. Sec.*, Jas. Cosmo Melville.

THE ARMY.

Horse Guards—*Commander of the Forces*, Duke of Cambridge—*Military Secretary*, Major-Gen. Sir C. Yorke—*Adj.-General*, Major-Gen. Sir G. A. Wetherall—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Major-Gen. Sir Richard Airey — *Judge-Advocate Gen.*, J. R. Mowbray—*Chaplain-Gen.*, Rev. G. R. Gleig—*Director-Gen. of Medical Dep.*, Thos. Alexander.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—*Lords Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, bt., Vice-Adm. W. F. Martin, Vice-Adm. Sir R. S. Dundas, Rear-Adm. A. Milne, Capt. Hon. J. R. Drummond, Lord Lovaine.
Secs., Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, W. G. Romaine — *Hydrographer*, Capt. John Washington—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.
Civil Departments—*Accountant-Gen.*, Sir R. M. Bromley—*Surveyor*, Rear-Adm. Sir B. W. Walker, bt.—*Storekeeper-Gen.*, Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, Chas. Richards—*Director-Gen. of Medical Department*, Sir J. Liddell, M. D.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Paymaster-Gen., Earl of Donoughmore.
Assistant Do., E. A. Holfay.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley.
Vice-President, Earl of Donoughmore.
Secretaries, J. Booth and Sir J. E. Tennent.
Statistical Department—*Director*, A. W. Fonblanque.
Corn Department—*Comptroller of Corn Returns*, H. F. Jadis.
Marine Department—T. H. Farrer.
Railway Department—*Sec.*, Capt Galton—*Inspectors of Railways*, Capt. Tyler, Lt.-Col. Yolland, and Capt. George Ross.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor, Duke of Montrose.
Attorney-Gen., T. F. Ellis.
Vice-Chancellor, W. M. James.
OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners.

ners, the Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Private Sec., B. Marlay.—*Sec.*, Alfred Austin.—*Assistant-Sec.*, G. Russell.—*Solicitor*—John Gardiner.—*Architect and Surveyor*, Jas. Pennethorne.—*Con. Surv. to Chief Coms.* H. Arthur Hunt.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Commissioners, Hon. C. A. Gore and Hon. J. K. Howard.—*Solicitors*, H. Watson and J. Gardiner.

THE MINT.

Master, Thomas Graham.—*Deputy and Comptroller*, W. H. Barton.—*Chief Medallist*, James Wyon.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.—*Dep.*, Hon. E. Spring Rice—T. P. Dickenson, F. Goulburn, Rear-Adm. E. Saurin, Hn. Grenville Berkeley. *Sec.*, Wm. Maclean.—*Sol.*, F. J. Hamel.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman, Chas. Pressly.—*Deputy*, Charles J. Herries.—Alfred Montgomery, Henry

Roberts, Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, James Disraeli.—*Sec.*, T. Keogh—*Solicitor*, Jos. Timm.—*Receiver-Gen.*, J. Brotherton

POST OFFICE.—*Postmaster-General*, Lord Colchester.—*Private Sec.*, Oldham T. Barlow.—*Secretary*, Rowland Hill.—*Assistant Secs.*, John Tilley and Fred. Hill.—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, F. Abbott.—*Sec. in Dublin*, G. C. Cornwall.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—*Chairman*, Edw. Romilly.—*Sec.*, C. Z. Macaulay.

POOR LAW BOARD.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. T. H. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P.—Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Secretaries, Visc. Courtenay, R. W. Grey, M.P.—*Assist.-Secs.* W. G. Lumley H. Fleming.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

Sec., under the Home Department, Tom Taylor.

Medical Inspector, under Privy Council, J. Simon.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

*** The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor... *Chairman of Comm.* Lord Redesdale.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	21
Earls	108
Viscounts	23
Barons	205

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o Irish Peers.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841, * o
Cambridge, Prince George William Fred. Chas., 1801.

Cumberland, George Frederick, 1799, o

ARCHBISHOPS.

Armagh, Lord J. G. Beresford, 1805, b
Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848
York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry C. F. Somerset, 1682
Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694
Brandon, W. A. A. Hamilton, 1711
(Hamilton-Douglas, D. *)
Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. B. C. T. Grenville, 1822, o

Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833
Devonshire, Wm. Cavendish, 1694
Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675
Leeds, F. G. D'Arcy Osborne, 1694, *
Manchester, W. Drogo Montagu, 1719
Marlborough, J. W. Spencer Churchill, 1702
Newcastle, Hy. Pelham F. P. Clinton, 1756
Norfolk, Henry G. Fitz-Alan Howard, 1483
Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766
Portland, Wm. John Scott-Bentinck, 1716
Richmond, Charles Gordon Lennox, 1675, *
Rutland, C. Cecil J. Manners, 1703
St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1684
Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1546
Sutherland, Geo. Granville S. L. Gower, 1833
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUESSSES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, * o
Allesbury, G. W. F. Brudenell-Bruce, 1821

Peers of Scotland (elected 1857) ...	16
Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life) ..	28
English Archbishops and Bishops ..	26
Irish representative Archbishops and Bishops	4

Total..... 452

a Marked thus are Scotch Representative Peers.
b Irish Representative Peers.

Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. *)
Anglesey, Henry Paget, 1815
Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789
Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, *
Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826
Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796, *
Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812
Cholmondeley, G. H. Cholmondeley, 1815
Dalhousie, James A. Ramsay, 1849, *
Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801
Hastings, H. W. C. P. Hastings, 1816, o
Hertford, R. I. Seymour-Conway, 1793, o
Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784
Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838, o
Northampton, C. Douglas Compton, 1812
Salisbury, J. B. W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1789
Townshend, John Townshend, 1787
Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a
Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, b
Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831
Winchester, John Paulet, 1551.

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784
Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682
Airlie, D. A. D. Ogilvy, 1639, a
Albemarle, G. T. Keppel, 1696
Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, 1826
Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, 1730
Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714
Bandon, F. Bernard, 1800, b.
Bantry, Richard White, 1816, b
Bathurst, Henry Geo. Bathurst, 1772
Beauchamp, Hen. Beauchamp Lygon, 1815
Belmore, S. R. Lowry-Corry, 1797, b
Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679

- Beverley, George Percy, 1790
 Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgeman, 1815
 Brooke and Warwick, George Guy Gre-
 ville, 1746 and 1759
 Brownlow, J. W. S. Brownlow Cust, 1815
 Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw. Hamp-
 den-Hobart, 1746
 Cadogan, George Cadogan, 1800
 Calthness, Alexander Sinclair, 1455, *a*
 Camperdown, R. D. Duncan Haldane, 1831
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661
 Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661
 Carnarvon, H. H. Molyneux Herbert, 1793
 Cathcart, C. Murray Cathcart, 1814, *
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfield, 1763, **b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776
 Cottenham, Charles Edw. Pepys, 1850
 Coventry, George Wm. Coventry, 1697
 Cowley, Hen. Rich. C. Wellesley, 1857
 Cowper, Francis Cowper, 1718
 Craven, William Craven, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Walter Legge, 1711
 De Grey, Thomas Philip De Grey, 1816
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761
 Denbigh, Wm. Basil Percy Feilding, 1622, *o*
 Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 1485
 Desert, J. O. O'Connor Cuffe, 1793, *b*
 Devon, William Courtenay, 1553
 Doncaster, Walter F. M. Douglas Scott,
 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. *)
 Ducie, Hen. John Moreton, 1837
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833
 Ellingham, Henry Howard, 1837
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844
 Ellesmere, G. Granville Fras. Egerton, 1846
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661
 Ferrers, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711
 Fitzwilliam, Wm. Thos. Spencer Went-
 worth Fitzwilliam, 1746, *o*
 Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1789
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
 Graham, J. Graham, 1722 (Montrose, D. *)
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833
 Grey, Henry George Grey, 1806
 Guilford, Rev. Francis North, 1752
 Harborough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *o*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harewood, Henry Thynne Lascelles, 1812
 Harrington, L. F. C. Stanhope, 1741
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill,
 1772 (Downshire, M., *o*)
 Home, C. Alex. Ramey-Home, 1605, *a*
 Howe, R. Wm. Penn Howe Curzon, 1821
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529
 Ilchester, William Thomas Horner Fox-
 Strangways, 1756
 Innes, J. H. R. I. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh, D. *)
 Jersey, G. Child Villiers, 1697, *o*
 Lanesborough, G. J. D. Butler-Danvers,
 1756, *b*
 Leicester, T. W. Coke, 1837
 Leven and Melville, D. L. Melville, 1641, *a*
 Lichfield, Thomas George Anson, 1831
 Lindsey, G. A. F. A. Bertie, 1626
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807
 Lovelace, William King, 1838
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, T. A. W. Parker, 1721
 Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1800
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776 *
 Manvers, Chas. Herbert Pierrepont, 1806
 Mayo, Robert Bourke, 1785, *b*
 Minto, G. E. M. K. Elliot, 1813
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount Edgecumbe, E. A. Edgecumbe, 1789
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Nelson, 1805
 Onslow, Arthur George Onslow, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry
 Herbert, 1551
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Portarlington, H. J. R. Dawson-Damer,
 1785, *b*
 Portsmouth, Isaac Newton Fellowes-Wal-
 lop, 1743
 Poulett, John Poulett, 1706
 Powis, Edw. James Herbert Clive, 1804, *o*
 Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, 1765
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Elliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, R. G. Lumley-Savile, 1690, *o*
 Seafieid, J. C. Ogilvie-Grant, 1701 * *a*
 (Strathspey, L.)
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1672
 Shrewsbury and Talbot, 1442 and 1784,
 Henry John Chetwynd Talbot
 Somers, Charles Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, John Poyntz Spencer, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, G. H. Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry Stanhope, 1718
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1847
 Strange, G. A. F. J. Murray, 1786 (Atholl,
 D. *)
 Strathmore, T. G. L. Bowes, 1606, *a*
 Suffolk & Berkshire, Chas. J. Howard, 1603
 Tauckerville, Charles Aug. Bennett, 1714
 Vane, G. H. R. C. Vane-Tempest, 1823
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, * *o*
 Waldegrave, William Waldegrave, 1729
 Westmorland, John Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Egerton, 1801
 Winchilsea and Nottingham, Geo. James
 Finch-Hatton, 1628
 Yarborough, C. A. Worsley Pelham, 1837
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838
 VISCOUNTS.
 Bangor, Edw. Ward, 1781 *b*
 Bolingbroke & St. John, H. St. John, 1712
 Canning, C. J. Canning, 1828
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835
 Clancarty, W. T. le Poer Trench, 1823, *o*
 Combermere, Stapleton S. Cotton, 1826
 De Vesci, Thos. Vesey, 1776, *b*
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*
 Dunganon, A. Hill-Trevor, 1766, *b*
 Eversley, C. S. Lefevre, 1857
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Falmouth, Evelyn Boscawen, 1720
 Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. *)
 Gough, Hugh Gough, 1849
 Hardinge, Chas. Stewart Hardinge, 1846
 Hereford, Rob. Devereux, 1549

Hill, Rowland Hill, 1842
 Hood, Francis Wheler Hood, 1796, *o*
 Hutchinson, R. John H. Hutchinson, 1821
 (Donoughmore, E. *o*)
 Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,
 1747, *o* (Leinster, D.)
 Lifford, James Hewitt, 1781 *b*
 Maynard, Henry Maynard, 1766
 Melville, Henry Dundas, 1802
 St. Vincent, Edward J. Jervis, 1801
 Sidmouth, Rev. W. L. Addington, 1805
 Stratford de Redcliffe, S. Canning, 1852
 Strathallan, W. H. Drummond, 1866, *a*
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethel, 1830
 Bath and Wells, Lord Auckland, 1854
 Carlisle, H. Montague Villiers, 1856
 Chester, John Graham, 1848
 Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842
 Cork, W. Fitzgerald, 1837, *b*
 Down, R. Knox, 1849, *b*
 Durham, C. T. Longley, 1856
 Ely, Thomas Turlton, 1845
 Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830
 Gloucester and Bristol, Chas. Baring, 1856
 Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1847
 Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843
 Lincoln, J. Jackson, 1853
 Llandaff, A. Ollivant, 1849
 London, A. C. Tait, 1856
 Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1847
 Norwich, Hon. J. T. Pelham, 1857 (no seat)
 Ossory, Jas. T. O'Brien, 1842, *b*
 Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845
 Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839
 Ripon, Robert Bickersteth, 1856
 Rochester, George Murray 1827
 St. Asaph, T. Vowler Short, 1846
 St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
 Salisbury, W. Kerr Hamilton, 1854
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
 Worcester, H. Pepys, 1841

BARONS.

Abercromby, G. Ralph Abercromby, 1801
 Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835
 Ardrossan, Archibald Wm. Montgomerie,
 1806 (Eglintoun, E. ***)
 Arundell of Wardour, H. B. Arundell, 1650
 Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835
 Audley, Geo. E. Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296
 Aveland, J. G. Heathcote, 1856
 Bagot, William Bagot, 1780
 Bateman, Wm. B. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
 Bayning, Rev. Henry W. Powlett, 1797
 Beaumont, Henry Stapleton, 1433
 Belper, Edw. Strutt, 1856
 Berners, H. W. Wilson, 1455
 Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1784
 Blantyre, Charles Stuart, 1606, *a*
 Blayney, Cadwallader D. Blayney, 1621, *b*
 Bolton, William Henry P. O. Powlett, 1797
 Boston, George Ives Irby, 1761
 Boyle, R. St. Lawrence Boyle, 1711 (Cork
 & Orrery, E. *o*)
 Braybrooke, R. C. Neville-Griffin, 1788
 Brodrick, C. Brodrick, 1796 (Midleton, V. *o*)
 Brougham and Vaux, H. Brougham, 1830
 Broughton de Gylford, J. C. Hobhouse, 1851
 Byron, George Anson Byron, 1643
 Calthorpe, Fred. Gough Calthorpe, 1796
 Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1344
 Campbell, John Campbell, 1841

Carew, Robert Shapland Carew, 1838, *o*
 Carington, Robert John Carington, 1797, *o*
 Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. *o*)
 Carysfort, Granville Leveson Proby, 1801
 (Carysfort, E. *o*)
 Castlemaine, R. Handcock, 1812, *b*
 Chaworth, Wm. Brabazon, 1831 (Meath,
 E. *o*)
 Chelmsford, Fred. Thesiger, 1858, *Id. Chan.*
 Chesham, Chas. Compton Cavendish, 1858
 Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815
 Churston, J. B. Yarde Buller, 1858
 Clanbrassill, R. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden, E. *o*)
 Clandeboye, F. Temple Blackwood, 1850
 (Dufferin, L. *o*)
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
 william, E. *o*)
 Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, *b*
 Clements, Wm. Sydney Clements, 1831
 Leitrim, E. *o*)
 Clifford of Chudleigh, C. Hugh Clifford, 1672
 Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. *o*)
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
 Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, *b*
 Cloncurry, Edw. Lawless, 1831, *o*
 Clyde, Colin Campbell, 1858
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
 Colville of Culross, J. Colville, 1604, *a*
 Congleton, John Parnell, 1841
 Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, 1850
 Crewe, Hungerford Crewe, 1806
 Crofton, Edward Crofton, 1797, *b*
 Dacre, Thos. Trevor Brand, 1321
 Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. *o*)
 De Freyne, Rev. John French, 1851
 Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 1821
 De L'Isle and Dudley, P. Sidney Foulis, 1835
 De Mauley, W. F. Spencer Ponsonby, 1838
 Denman, Thomas Denman, 1834
 De Ros, W. L. L. Fitzgerald de Ros, 1264
 De Saumarez, Rev. J. Saumarez, 1831
 De Tabley, George Warren, 1826
 Digby, Edw. H. Vincent Digby, 1765
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, 1615
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*
 Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, 1839
 Dunmore, Chas. Adolphus Murray, 1831 ***
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, D. St. George
 Daly, 1845, *b*
 Dynevor, Geo. R. Rice Trevor, 1780
 Ebury, Robert Grosvenor, 1857
 Elgin, James Bruce, 1849, ***
 Elphinstone, John Elphinstone, 1509, *a*
 Erskine, Thos. Americus Erskine, 1806
 Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, *b*
 Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826
 Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1831 (Fingall, E. *o*)
 Fisherwick, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790
 (Donegal, M. *o*)
 Fitzgibbon, Robert H. Fitzgibbon, 1799
 (Clare, E. *o*)
 Foley, Thomas Henry Foley, 1776
 Forester, J. G. Weld Forester, 1821
 Foxford, W. T. H. Pery, 1815 (Limerick,
 E. *o*)
 Gage, Henry Hall Gage, 1790 (Gage, V. *o*)
 Gardner, Alan Legge Gardner, 1806
 Gifford, R. Francis Gifford, 1824
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835
 Godolphin, Geo. Godolphin Osborne, 1833
 Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes,
 1806 (Granard, E. *o*)
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782

- Gray, John Gray, 1445, *a*
 Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, (Enniskillen, E. *o*)
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. ***)
 Harris, Geo. Francis Robert Harris, 1815
 Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
 Hawke, Edw. W. Harvey-Hawke, 1776
 Hay, Thos. Robert Hay-Drummond, 1711 (Kinnoul, E. ***)
 Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
 Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762
 Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. ***)
 Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles Aug. Ellis, 1597
 Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*
 Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. ***)
 Keane, E. A. Wellington Keane, 1839
 Kenlis, T. T aylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. *o*)
 Kenmare, T. Browne, 1841, (Kenmare, E. *o*)
 Kenyon, Lloyd Kenyon, 1788
 Ker, W. S. R. Ker, 1821 (Lothian, M. ***)
 Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*
 Kilmarnock, William Harry Hay, 1831 (Erroll, E. ***)
 King-down, Thos. Pemberton Leigh, 1858
 Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. *o*)
 Kintore, F. A. Keith-Falconer, 1838, ***
 Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland, 1806 (Lauderdale, E. ***)
 Leigh, Wm. Henry Leigh, 1839
 Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powys, 1797
 Lismore, George Ponsonby O'Callaghan, 1838 (Lismore, V. *o*)
 Loftus, J. H. W. G. Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. *o*)
 Londresborough, Albert D. Denison, 1850
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837
 Lovel and Holland, George Jas. Perceval, 1762 (Egmont, E. *o*)
 Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
 Lyons, Edmund Lyons, 1856
 Lyttelton, G. W. Lyttelton, 1794, *o*
 Macaulay, Tho. Babington Macaulay, 1857
 Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807
 Maryborough, W. R. A. Pole-Tylnce-Long-Wellesley, 1821 (Morrington, E. *o*)
 Meldrum, C. Gordon, 1815 (Huntly, M. ***)
 Melros, T. Hamilton, 1827 (Haddington, E. ***)
 Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis, 1794 (Clifden, V. *o*)
 Methuen, Fred. H. Paul Methuen, 1838
 Middleton, Henry Willoughby, 1711
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 1821 (Conyngham, M. *o*)
 Monson, William John Monson, 1728
 Monteagle, G. J. Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. *o*)
 Monteagle of Brandon, T. Spring Rice, 1839
 Moore, H. F. S. Moore, 1801 (Drogheda, M. *o*)
 Mostyn, Edward M. Lloyd Mostyn, 1831
 Northwick, John Rushout, 1797
 Oriel, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Ferrard and Massareene, V. *o*)
 Ormonde, J. E. W. T. Butler, 1821 (Ormonde, M. *o*)
 Overstone, S. Jones Loyd, 1850
 Oxenfoord, North Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair, E. ***)
 Panmure, Fox Maule, 1831
 Penshurst, Percy Ellen Frederic William Smythe, 1825 (Strangford, V. *o*)
 Petre, William Barnard Petre, 1603
 Plunket, T. Plunket, 1827 (Bp. of Tuam)
 Poltimore, G. Warwick Bampfylde, 1831
 Polwarth, H. F. H. Scott, 1690, *a*
 Ponsonby, Geo. John Brabazon Ponsonby, 1749 (Bessborough, E. *o*)
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, Wm. Ponsonby, 1806
 Portman, Edw. Berkeley Portman, 1837
 Raglan, R. F. Somerset, 1852
 Ranfurly, T. Granville Henry Stuart Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly E. *o*)
 Ravensworth, Henry Thos. Liddell, 1821
 Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
 Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
 Rivers, George Pitt Rivers, 1802
 Rodney, Robert Dennet Rodney, 1782
 Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E. ***)
 Ross, Jas. Carr-Boyle, 1815 (Glasgow, E. ***)
 Rossie, George William Fox Kinnaird, 1831 (Kinnaird, L. ***)
 Rossmore, H. R. Westenra, 1838, *o*
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp St. John, 1558
 St. Leonards, E. B. Sugden, 1852
 Saltersford, James Thomas Stopford, 1796 (Courtoun, E. *o*)
 Sandys, Arthur M. W. Hill, 1802
 Saye and Sele, Rev. F. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 1603
 Scarsdale, A. Nathaniel H. Curzon, 1761
 Seaton, John Colborne, 1839
 Sefton, W. P. Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E. *o*)
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. *o*)
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
 Silchester, E. M. Pakenham, 1821 (Longford, E. *o*)
 Sinclair, Charles Sinclair, 1449, *a*
 Skelmersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828
 Skene, James Duff, 1857 (Fife, E. *o*)
 Somerhill, Ulick John De Burgh, 1826 (Clanricarde, M. *o*)
 Soudes, George John Milles, 1760
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
 Stafford, Henry V. Jernyngham, 1640
 Stanley of Alderley, Edw. J. Stanley, 1839
 Stewart, F. W. R. Stewart, 1814 (Londonderry, M. *o*)
 Stewart of Garlies, Randolph Stewart, 1796 (Galloway, E. ***)
 Stourton, Charles Stourton, 1448
 Strafford, Geo. Stevens Byng, 1835
 Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, Francis Stuart, 1796 (Moray, E. ***)
 Sudeley, Thos. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, 1838
 Suffield, Charles Harbord, 1786
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. ***)
 Talbot de Malahide, James Talbot, 1856, *o*
 Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
 Teynham, G. H. Roper-Curzon, 1616
 Thurlow, Edw. Thomas Thurlow, 1792
 Truro, C. R. C. Wilde, 1850
 Tyrone, Henry de la Poer Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M. *o*)
 Vaux of Ilarrowden, George Mostyn, 1523
 Vernon, George John Warren, 1762
 Vivian, C. Crespigny Vivian, 1811
 Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
 Ward, William Ward, 1644

Wemyss, Fras. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, 1821 (Wemyss, E.)*
 Wenlock, Beilby Richard Lawley, 1839
 Wensleydale, James Parke, 1856
 Wharnccliffe, E. M. Stuart-Wortley, 1826
 Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Crawford and Balcarras, E.)*
 Willoughby de Broke, Robert John Barnard, 1492

Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robt. Drummond-Willoughby, 1313
 Wodehouse, John Wodehouse, 1797
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835 (Gosford, E. o.)
 Wrottesley, John Wrottesley, 1833
 Wycombe, H. P. Fitzmaurice, 1760
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Braye, *Baroness*, 1529-47, Cave-Otway
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322, Hastings-Yelverton
 Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault

Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Boscawen
 North, *Baroness*, 1554, North
 Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham
 Wentworth, *Baroness*, 1529, Noel-Byron
 Windsor, *Baroness*, 1682, Clive-Windsor.

*** To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon, B.)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hamilton)
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)
 Balcarras, E. (see Wigan)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Bessborough, E. (see Pousonby)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)
 Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Munster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courton, E. (see Saltersford)
 Cremona, V. (see Dartrey)
 Darnley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutcheson)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)
 Drogheda, M. (see Moore)

Dufferin, L. (see Clandeboy)
 Eglington, E. (see Ardrossan)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Fife, E. (see Skene)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)
 Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)
 Huntley, M. (see Meldrum)
 Kinnaird, L. (see Rossie)
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
 Limerick, E. (see Foxford)
 Londonderry, M. (see Stewart)

Longford, E. (see Silchester)
 Lothian, M. (see Ker)
 Massarene, V. (see Orle)
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castl Stuart)
 Mornington, E. (see Maryborough)
 Ormonde, M. (see Ormonde, B.)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassil)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Shelburne, E. (see Wycombe)
 Sligo, M. (see Montague)
 Stair, E. (see Oxenfoord)
 Strangford, V. (see Peshurst)
 Talbot de Malahide (see Furnival)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Lord Redesdale.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir J. G. S. Lefevre.
Clerk Assistant, William Rose.
Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees, Leonard Edmunds.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees, Robert Palk.
Examiners for Standing Orders, S. Smith and Chas. Frere.
Chief Clerk, Henry Stone Smith.
Principal Clerk for Bills, W. E. Walmisley.

Principal Clerk (Private Bill Office), B. S. R. Adam.
Short-hand Writer, Joseph Gurney.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Vice-Adm. Sir Augustus W. Clifford, Bart.
Yeoman Usher, James Pulman.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. A. Perceval;
Deputy, George Goodbody.
Receiver of Fees, J. Oldrini.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary.
Assistant ditto, J. H. Pulman

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED APRIL, 1857.

Speaker—Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1 *Abingdon*, J. T. Norris
 2 *Andover*, Ald. W. Cubitt, Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue
 3 *Angleseyshire*, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt.
 4 *Arundel*, Lord E. Howard
 5 *Ashburton*, G. Moffatt
 6 *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Hon. T. Milner Gibson
 7 *Aylesbury*, T. T. Bernard, Sir Richard Bethell
 8 *Banbury*, Henry William Tancred
 9 *Barnstaple*, Sir W. A. Fraser, John Laurie
 10 *Bath*, Sir A. H. Elton, Bt., Wm. Tite
 11 *Beaumaris*, Hon. W. O. Stanley
 12 *Bedfordshire*, F. C. Hastings Russell, Col. R. T. Gilpin
Bedford, S. Whitbread, T. Barnard

14 *Berkshire*, R. Palmer, Hon. P. P. Bouverie, G. H. Vansittart
 15 *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Jn. Stapleton, Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks
 16 *Beverley*, Hon. W. H. F. Denison, Major H. Edwards
 17 *Bewdley*, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.
 18 *Birmingham*, W. Scholefield, John Bright
 19 *Blackburn*, James Pilkington, W. H. Hornby
 20 *Bodmin*, Capt. Hon. J. C. W. Vivian, J. Wyld
 21 *Bolton*, Capt. W. Gray, Jos. Crook
 22 *Boston*, Herbert Ingram, W. H. Adams
 23 *Bradford*, Henry W. Wickham, Maj.-Gen. T. P. Thompson
 24 *Breconshire*, Sir Joseph Bailey, Bt.
 25 *Brecknock*, Col. J. L. V. Watkins

- 26 *Bridgnorth*, H. Whitmore, J. Pritchard
- 27 *Bridgwater*, Col. C. J. K. Tynte, A. W. Kinglake
- 28 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, K. D. Hodgson
- 29 *Brighton*, Adm. Sir G. R. B. Pechell, Bt., W. Coningham
- 30 *Bristol*, Hon. Adm. F. H. F. Berkeley, W. H. G. Langton
- 31 *Buckinghamshire*, Hon. W. G. Cavendish, C. G. Dupré, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli
- 32 *Buckingham*, Sir H. Verney, Bt., Maj.-Gen. John Hall
- 33 *Bury, Lancashire*, R. N. Philips
- 34 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Earl Jermyn, J. A. Harcastle
- 35 *Caernarthenshire*, David Jones, David Pugh
- 36 *Caernarthen*, &c., David Morris
- 37 *Caernarvonshire*, Hon. Col. E. G. D. Pennant
- 38 *Caernarvon*, &c., W. B. Hughes
- 39 *Calne*, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, Bt.
- 40 *Cambridgeshire*, E. Ball, H. J. Adeane, Hon. E. T. Yorke
- 41 *Cambridge University*, L. T. Wigram, Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole
- 42 *Cambridge*, K. Macaulay, A. Steuart
- 43 *Canterbury*, Hon. H. B. Johnstone, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Wm. Somerville, Bart.
- 44 *Cardiff*, &c., Lt.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart
- 45 *Cardiganshire*, Earl of Lisburne
- 46 *Cardigan*, &c., Capt. E. L. Pryse
- 47 *Carlisle*, W. N. Hodgson, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R. G. Graham, Bt.
- 48 *Chatham*, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith
- 49 *Cheltenham*, Capt. F. W. F. Berkeley
- 50 *Cheshire (North)*, Wilbraham Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 51 *Cheshire (South)*, Sir P. D. M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Tollemache
- 52 *Chester*, Earl Grosvenor, E. G. Salisbury
- 53 *Chichester*, Lord H. G. Lennox, J. A. Smith
- 54 *Chippingham*, Capt. H. G. Boldero, Robert Parry Nisbet
- 55 *Christchurch*, Adm. J. E. Walcott, R. N.
- 56 *Cirencester*, Allen Alex. Bathurst, J. R. Mullings
- 57 *Clitheroe*, J. T. Hopwood
- 58 *Cockermouth*, John Steel, Rt. Hon. Lord Naas
- 59 *Colchester*, T. J. Miller, J. G. Rebow
- 60 *Cornwall (East)*, Thomas J. Agar Roberts, N. Kendall
- 61 *Cornwall (West)*, R. Davey, John St., Aubyn
- 62 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, Sir J. Paxton
- 63 *Cricklade*, &c., J. Neeld, A. L. Goddard
- 64 *Cumberland (East)*, Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 65 *Cumberland (West)*, Gen. H. Wyndham, Capt. H. Lowther
- 66 *Dartmouth*, &c., J. Caird
- 67 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Col. R. M. Biddulph
- 68 *Denbigh*, &c., T. Mainwaring
- 69 *Derbyshire (North)*, Hon. G. H. Cavendish, Wm. Pole Thornhill
- 70 *Derbyshire (South)*, T. W. Evans, C. R. Colville
- 71 *Derby*, M. T. Bass, Sam. Beale
- 72 *Devizes*, S. W. Taylor, C. D. Griffith
- 73 *Devonport*, Sir Thos. Erskine Perry, Wilson
- 74 *Devonshire (North)*, J. W. Buller, Hon. C. H. R. Trefusis
- 75 *Devonshire (South)*, Lawrence Palk, Sam. Trehawke Kekewich
- 76 *Dorchester*, R. Brinsley Sheridan, Capt. C. N. Sturt
- 77 *Dorsetshire*, W. H. B. Portman, Henry Gerard Sturt, Henry Ker Seymour
- 78 *Dover*, R. B. Osborne, Sir Wm. Russell, Bt.
- 79 *Droitwich*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Somerset Pakington, Bart.
- 80 *Dudley*, H. B. Sheridan
- 81 *Durham (North)*, R. D. Shafto, Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest
- 82 *Durham (South)*, Lord H. G. Vane, H. Pease
- 83 *Durham (City)*, Wm. Atherton, John Robert Mowbray
- 84 *East Retford*, Visc. Galway, F. J. S. Foljambe
- 85 *Essex (North)*, Rt. Hon. W. Beresford, C. DuCane
- 86 *Essex (South)*, T. W. Bramston, R. Baker Wingfield
- 87 *Evesham*, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bt., Edw. Holland
- 88 *Exeter*, E. Divett, R. S. Gard
- 89 *Eye*, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.
- 90 *Finsbury*, Thos. Slingsby Duncombe, W. Cox
- 91 *Flintshire*, Hon. T. E. M. L. Mostyn
- 92 *Flint*, &c., Sir John Hanmer, Bart.
- 93 *Frome*, Donald Nicoll
- 94 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 95 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, H. Vivian
- 96 *Gloucestershire (East)*, Sir C. W. Codrington, Bart., R. Stayner Holford
- 97 *Gloucestershire (West)*, Lieut.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, J. Rolt
- 98 *Gloucester*, Sir R. W. Carden, W. P. Price
- 99 *Grantham*, W. E. Welby, Hon. F. J. Tollemache
- 100 *Great Grimsby*, Ld. Worsley
- 101 *Greenwich*, &c., Lt.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, J. Townsend
- 102 *Guildford*, W. Bovill, G. Onslow
- 103 *Hatfield*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., Frank Crossley
- 104 *Hampshire (North)*, W. W. B. Beach, G. Slater Booth
- 105 *Hampshire (South)*, Hon. H. R. Dutton, Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bt.
- 106 *Harwich*, J. Bagshaw, R. J. Bagshaw
- 107 *Hastings*, Pat. F. Robertson, Fredk. North
- 108 *Haverfordwest*, &c. John Hen. Phillips
- 109 *Helston*, C. Trueman
- 110 *Herefordshire*, Sir H. G. Cotterell, Bt., J. King King (vacant)
- 111 *Hereford*, Lt.-Col. H. M. Clifford, G. Clive
- 112 *Hertfordshire*, Sir H. Meux, Bart., Rt. Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., C. W. Puller
- 113 *Hertford*, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart.
- 114 *Honiton*, Jos. Locke, Maj. A. H. P. S. S. Wortley
- 115 *Horsham*, Wm. R. S. V. Fitzgerald
- 116 *Huddersfield*, E. Akroyd

- 117 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, James Rust
- 118 *Huntingdon*, T. Baring, M.-Gen. J. Peel
- 119 *Hythe*, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.
- 120 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbold, H. E. Adair
- 121 *Ives, St.*, H. Paull
- 122 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn
- 123 *Kent* (East), Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., Wm. Deedes
- 124 *Kent* (West), C. W. Martin, J. Whatman
- 125 *Kidderminster*, Rt. Hon. R. Lowe
- 126 *King's Lynn*, Lord Stanley, J. H. Gurney
- 127 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, J. Clay, Lord Ashley
- 128 *Knarborough*, Basil T. Woodd, T. Collins, Jun.
- 129 *Lambeth*, Wm. Williams, Wm. Roupell
- 130 *Lancashire* (North), Col. J. W. Patten, Marquis of Hartington
- 131 *Lancashire* (South), Wm. Brown, John Cheetham
- 132 *Lancaster*, S. Gregson, W. J. Garnett
- 133 *Launceston*, Hon. J. W. Percy
- 134 *Leeds*, Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines, G. S. Beecroft
- 135 *Leicestershire* (North), Lord J. J. R. Manners, E. B. Farnham
- 136 *Leicestershire* (South), C. W. Packe, Viscount Curzon
- 137 *Leicester*, J. D. Harris, John Biggs
- 138 *Leominster*, Gathorne Hardy, Hon. Capt. C. S. B. Hanbury
- 139 *Lewes*, Rt. Hon. H. Fitzroy, Hon. H. B. W. Brand
- 140 *Lichfield*, Lord A. H. Paget, Visc. Sandon
- 141 *Lincolnshire* (North), J. B. Stanhope, Sir J. M. J. Cholmeley, Bt.
- 142 *Lincolnshire* (South), Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bart., A. Willson
- 143 *Lincoln*, G. F. Heneage, Major G. T. W. Sibthorp
- 144 *Liskeard*, R. W. Grey
- 145 *Liverpool*, T. B. Horsfall, J. C. Ewart
- 146 *London*, Ld. John Russell, Baron L. N. de Rothschild, Sir J. Duke, R. W. Crawford
- 147 *Ludlow*, Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert, B. Botfield
- 148 *Lyme Regis*, Col. W. Pinney
- 149 *Lynnington*, W. A. Mackinnon, Jun., Sir J. R. Carnac, Bt.
- 150 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, Edw. C. Egerton
- 151 *Maidstone*, A. J. B. B. Hope, Major E. Scott
- 152 *Maldon*, T. S. Western, J. Bramley Moore
- 153 *Malmesbury*, Thos. Luce
- 154 *Malton*, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Jas. Brown
- 155 *Manchester*, J. A. Turner (vacant)
- 156 *Marlborough*, Lord Ernest A. C. B. Bruce, H. B. Baring
- 157 *Marlow* (Great), Lt.-Col. T. P. Williams, Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox
- 158 *Marylebone*, Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, Bart., Viscount Ebrington
- 159 *Merionethshire*, W. W. E. Wynne
- 160 *Merthyr Tydfil*, Henry Austin Bruce
- 161 *Middlesex*, R. Hanbury, Hon. G. H. C. Bagn
- 162 *Midhurst*, Samuel Warren
- 163 *Monmouthshire*, Lt.-Col. E. A. Somerset, C. O. S. Morgan
- 164 *Monmouth, &c.*, Crawshay Bailey
- 165 *Montgomeryshire*, Lt.-Col. H. W. W. Wynn
- 166 *Montgomery, &c.*, D. Pugh
- 167 *Morpeth*, Sir George Grey, Bart.
- 168 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Earl of Lincoln, John Handley
- 169 *Newcastle-under-Line*, S. Christy, W. Jackson
- 170 *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, T. E. Headlam, George Ridley
- 171 *Newport* (I. of Wight), Capt. C. E. Mangles, C. Buxton
- 172 *Norfolk* (East), Maj.-Gen. C. A. Windham, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. C. W. Coke
- 173 *Norfolk* (West), Geo. P. Bentinck, B. Gordon
- 174 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 175 *Northamptonshire* (North), Lord Burghley, George Ward Hunt
- 176 *Northamptonshire* (South), R. Knightley, Col. Henry Cartwright
- 177 *Northampton*, Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith, C. Gilpin
- 178 *Northumberland* (North), Lord Lovaine, Lord Ossulston
- 179 *Northumberland* (South), W. B. Beaumont, Hon. H. G. Liddell
- 180 *Norwich*, H. W. Schneider, Viscount Bury
- 181 *Nottinghamshire* (North), Lord R. R. P. Clinton, Rt. Hon. J. E. Denison
- 182 *Nottinghamshire* (South), Visc. Newark Wm. H. Barrow
- 183 *Nottingham*, J. Walter, Charles Paget
- 184 *Oldham*, J. M. Cobbett, W. J. Fox
- 185 *Oxfordshire*, G. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, Lt.-Col. J. Sidney North
- 186 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell
- 187 *Oxford University*, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.
- 188 *Pembrokeshire*, Viscount Emlyn
- 189 *Pembroke, &c.*, Sir John Owen, Bart.
- 190 *Penryn and Falmouth*, T. G. Baring, Sam. Gurney
- 191 *Peterborough*, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, Thomson Hankey
- 192 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.
- 193 *Plymouth*, R. P. Collier, Jas. White
- 194 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, Wm. Wood
- 195 *Pool*, H. Danby Seymour, G. Woodroffe Franklyn
- 196 *Portsmouth*, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bt., Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bt.
- 197 *Preston*, C. P. Grenfell, R. A. Cross
- 198 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.
- 199 *Radnor, &c.*, Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
- 200 *Reading*, F. Pigott, Sir H. S. Keating
- 201 *Reigate*, Hon. W. J. Monson
- 202 *Richmond*, H. Rich, M. Wyvill
- 203 *Ripon*, J. Greenwood, J. A. Warre
- 204 *Rochdale*, Sir A. Ramsay, Bart.
- 205 *Rochester*, P. W. Martin, Serj. J. A. Kinglake
- 206 *Rutlandshire*, Hon. G. J. Noel, Hon. G. H. Heathcote
- 207 *Rye*, W. A. Mackinnon
- 208 *Salford*, W. N. Massey

209 *Salisbury*, Major-Gen. E. P. Buckley,
M. H. Marsh
210 *Sandwich*, E. H. K. Hugessen, Rear-
Adm. Lord C. E. Paget
211 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone,
Bart., John Dent Dent
212 *Shaftesbury*, G. G. Glyn
213 *Sheffield*, J. A. Roebuck, G. Hadfield
214 *Shoreham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell,
Bart., Lord Alex. F. C. G. Lennox
215 *Shrewsbury*, G. Tomline, R. A. Slaney
216 *Shropshire* (North), J. Whitehall Dod,
Hon. R. C. Hill
217 *Shropshire* (South), Visc. Newport,
Hon. R. W. Clive
218 *Somersetshire* (East), W. Miles, Lt.-Col.
W. F. Knatchbull
219 *Somersetshire* (West), C. A. Moody,
W. H. P. Gore Langton
220 *Southampton*, E. M. Willcox, T. M. We-
guelin
221 *South Shields*, Robert Ingham
222 *Southwark*, Admiral Sir C. Napier,
John Locke
223 *Staffordshire* (North), Rt. Hon. C. B.
Adderley, Smith Child
224 *Staffordshire* (South), H. J. W. H. Foley,
W. O. Foster
225 *Stafford*, J. A. Wise, Visc. Ingestre
226 *Stamford*, Lord R. G. Cecil, Sir Stam-
ford Henry Northcote, Bt.
227 *Stockport*, Jas. Kershaw, J. B. Smith
228 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Ald.
W. T. Copeland
229 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, Right Hon. E.
Horsman
230 *Suffolk* (East), Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord
Henniker
231 *Suffolk* (West), Capt. P. Bennet, H. S.
Waddington
232 *Sunderland*, G. Hudson, Hen. Fenwick
233 *Surrey* (East), Hon. P. J. L. King, T.
Alcock
234 *Surrey* (West), H. Drummond, J. L.
Briscoe
235 *Sussex* (East), J. G. Dodson, Visc. Pe-
vensey
236 *Sussex* (West), Earl of March, Henry
Wyndham
237 *Swansea*, &c., L. E. Dillwyn
238 *Tamworth*, Sir R. Peel, Bt., Visc.
Raynham
239 *Taunton*, Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
A. Mills
240 *Tavistock*, Sir J. Trelawny, Bart.,
Arthur Russell
241 *Teukesbury*, J. Martin, Hon. F. Lygon
242 *Thetford*, Earl of Euston, Alex. Hugh
Baring
243 *Thirsk*, Sir W. Payne Gallwey, Bart.
244 *Tiverton*, John Heathcoat, Right Hon.
Viscount Palmerston
245 *Totnes*, T. Mills, Earl of Gifford
246 *Tower Hamlets*, A. S. Ayrtton, C. S.
Butler
247 *Truro*, A. Smith, E. W. B. Williams
248 *Tynemouth*, W. S. Lindsay
249 *Wakfield*, J. C. D. Charlesworth
250 *Wallingford*, Richard Malins
251 *Walsall*, Chas. Forster
252 *Wareham*, J. H. Calcraft
253 *Warrington*, Gilbert Greenall
254 *Warwickshire* (North), R. Spooner,
C. N. Newdegate

255 *Warwickshire* (South), E. P. Shirley,
E. B. King
256 *Warwick*, G. W. J. Repton, E. Greaves
257 *Wells*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, Bt.,
Capt. H. H. Jolliffe
258 *Wenlock*, Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester,
J. Milnes Gaskell
259 *Westbury*, Sir M. Lopes, Bart.
260 *Westminster*, Lt.-Gen. Sir De Lacy
Evans, Sir J. Villiers Shelley, Bart.
261 *Westmorland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C.
Lowther, Earl of Bevice
262 *Weymouth*, &c., Col. W. L. Freestun,
R. J. R. Campbell
263 *Whitby*, R. Stephenson
264 *Whitehaven*, George Lyall
265 *Wigan*, F. S. Powell, H. Woods
266 *Wight, Isle of*, C. Cavendish Clifford
267 *Wilton*, Edmund Antrobus
268 *Wiltshire* (North), W. Long, Rt. Hon.
T. H. S. Sotherton Estcourt
269 *Wiltshire* (South), Rt. Hon. S. Herbert,
Wadham Wyndham
270 *Winchester*, Sir J. B. East, Bt., J. Bon-
ham-Carter
271 *Windsor*, W. Vansittart, C. W. Grenfell
272 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers,
Thomas Thornely
273 *Woodstock*, Lord A. S. Churchill
274 *Worcestershire* (East) Lt.-Col. Hon. G.
Rushout, J. H. H. Foley
275 *Worcestershire* (West), Visc. Elmley,
F. W. Knight
276 *Worcester*, O. Ricardo, Wm. Laslett
277 *Wycombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart.,
M. Tucker Smith
278 *Yarmouth*, A. W. Young, J. Mellor
279 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), Lord Hotham,
Adm. Hon. A. Duncombe.
280 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), E. B. Denison,
Visct. Goderich
281 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley,
Col. Hon. O. Duncombe
282 *York*, J. P. B. Westhead, Col. J. G.
Smyth

IRELAND.

283 *Antrim Co.*, Lt.-Col. T. H. Pakenham,
G. Macartney
284 *Armagh County*, Sir W. M. Verner, Bt.,
M. C. Close
285 *Armagh*, S. B. Miller
286 *Athlone*, John Ennis
287 *Bandonbridge*, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. S.
Bernard
288 *Belfast*, Rich. Davison, Sir H. M'C.
Cairns
289 *Carlow Co.*, Capt. W. B. M'C. Bunbury,
H. Bruen
290 *Carlow*, John Alexander
291 *Carrickfergus*, Wm. C. Dobbs
292 *Cashel*, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bt.
293 *Cavan Co.*, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. P. Max-
well, Capt. Hon. H. Annesley
294 *Clare Co.*, Lord F. Conyngham, F.
M. Calcutt
295 *Clonmel*, John Bagwell
296 *Cokeraine*, John Boyd
297 *Cork County*, R. Deasy, A. McCarthy
298 *Cork*, Wm. T. Fagan, Fras. B. Beamish
299 *Donegal Co.*, Sir E. S. Hayes, Bt.,
Thomas Conolly
300 *Down Co.*, Lord A. E. Hill, Lt.-Col.
W. B. Forde
301 *Downpatrick*, Richard Ker

- 302 *Drogheda*, Jas. M'Cann
 303 *Dublin*, E. Grogan, John Vance
 304 *Dublin University*, George A. Hamilton, Anthony Lefroy
 305 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col. T. E. Taylor
 306 *Dundalk*, Geo. Bowyer
 307 *Dungannon*, Maj. Hon. W. Stuart Knox
 308 *Dungarvan*, John F. Maguire
 309 *Ennis, Clare*, Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald
 310 *Enniskillen*, Rt. Hon. James Whiteside
 311 *Fermanagh Co.*, Capt. Mervyn E. Archdall, Hon. Henry Arthur Cole
 312 *Galway Co.*, Sir T. J. Burke, Bart., Wm. H. Gregory
 313 *Galway*, Lord Dunkellin, (*vacant*)
 314 *Kerry Co.*, Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert, Rt. Hon. Visc. Castlerosse
 315 *Kildare Co.*, Wm. H. F. Cogan, David O'C. Henchy
 316 *Kilkenny Co.*, Capt. Hon. L. G. F. A. Ellis, Capt. John Greene
 317 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan
 318 *King's County*, Patrick O'Brien, Loftus H. Bland
 319 *Kinsale*, John Isaac Heard
 320 *Leitrim County*, J. Brady, W. R. O. Gore
 321 *Limerick County*, Rt. Hon. William Monsell, Stephen E. De Vere
 322 *Limerick*, W. F. Russell, James Spraight
 323 *Lisburn*, J. Richardson
 324 *Londonderry County*, Sam. McC. Greer, J. J. Clark
 325 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.
 326 *Longford County*, Col. H. White, Col. Fulke S. Greville
 327 *Louth County*, C. S. Fortescue, J. Mc Clintock
 328 *Mallow*, Sir C. D. J. Norreys, Bart.
 329 *Mayo County*, R. W. H. Palmer Lord John Thomas Browne
 330 *Meath County*, M. E. Corbally, E. M'Evoy
 331 *Monaghan County*, C. Powell Leslie, Sir G. M. Forster, Bt.
 332 *New Ross*, Charles Tottenham
 333 *Newry*, Wm. Kirk
 334 *Portarlington*, Capt. L. S. W. D. Damer
 335 *Queen's County*, Michael Dunne, Sir Chas. H. Coote, Bart.
 336 *Roscommon County*, Col. Fitz. French, O. D. J. Grace
 337 *Sligo*, Rt. Hon. John A. Wynne.
 338 *Sligo County*, Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart., E. J. Cooper
 339 *Tipperary County*, D. O'Donoghoe, L. Waldron
 340 *Tralce*, Capt. Daniel O'Connell
 341 *Tyrone County*, Right Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry, Lord Claude Hamilton
 342 *Waterford County*, N. M. Power, J. Esmonde
 343 *Waterford*, J. A. Blake, M. D. Hassard
 344 *Westmeath*, Capt. W. H. Magan, Sir R. G. A. Levinge, Bart.
 345 *Wexford Co.*, P. M'Mahon, J. Hatchell
 346 *Wexford*, J. T. Devereux
 347 *Wicklow County*, W. W. F. Hume, Hon. Granville Leveson Proby
 348 *Youghal*, Isaac Butt
 SCOTLAND.
 349 *Aberdeen County*, Lord Haddo
 350 *Aberdeen*, Col. Wm. H. Sykes
 351 *Andrew's, St., &c.*, Edw. Ellice, jun.
 352 *Argyle County*, A. S. Finlay
 353 *Ayr County*, Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart
 354 *Ayr, &c.*, Edw. H. J. Craufurd
 355 *Banff County*, Maj. L. Gordon Duff
 356 *Berwick Co.*, Hon. Francis Scott
 357 *Bute County*, Rt. Hon. Jas. A. Stuart Wortley
 358 *Caithness County*, G. Traill
 359 *Clackmannan and Kinross-shires*, Visc. Melgund
 360 *Dumbarton County*, A. Smollett
 361 *Dumfries County*, J. J. H. Johnstone
 362 *Dumfries, &c.*, William Ewart
 363 *Dundee*, Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart.
 364 *Edinburgh County*, Earl of Dalkeith
 365 *Edinburgh*, Chas. Cowan, Adam Black
 366 *Elgin & Nairnshires*, Maj. C. L. C. Bruce
 367 *Elgin, &c.*, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff
 368 *Falkirk, &c.*, Capt. J. G. C. Hamilton
 369 *Fife County*, John Fergus
 370 *Forfar County*, Visc. Duncan
 371 *Glasgow*, W. Buchanan, R. Dalglish
 372 *Greenock*, Alex. M. Dunlop
 373 *Haddington County*, Lord Elcho
 374 *Haddington, &c.*, Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bt.
 375 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie
 376 *Inverness, &c.*, Alex. Matheson
 377 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Hon. Edw. Pleydell Bouverie
 378 *Kincardineshire*, Gen. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot
 379 *Kirkcaldy, &c.*, Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson
 380 *Kirkcudbright Stewartry*, J. Mackie
 381 *Lanark Co.*, Sir T. E. Colebrook, Bart.
 382 *Leith, &c.*, Right Hon. Jas. Moncrieff
 383 *Linlithgow Co.*, G. Dundas
 384 *Montrose, &c.*, Wm. Edw. Baxter
 385 *Orkney & Shetland*, Fred. Dundas
 386 *Paisley*, H. E. Crum Ewing
 387 *Peebles Co.*, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bt.
 388 *Perth County*, Wm. Stirling
 389 *Perth*, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird
 390 *Renfrew Co.*, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bt.
 391 *Ross and Cromartys shires*, Sir Jas. Matheson, Bart.
 392 *Roxburgh County*, Hon. J. E. Elliott
 393 *Selkirk County*, Allan Elliott Lockhart
 394 *Stirling County*, Peter Blackburn
 395 *Stirling, &c.*, Sir Jas. Anderson
 396 *Sutherland Co.*, Marquess of Stafford
 397 *Wick, &c.*, Lord John Hay
 398 *Wigton, County*, Sir And. Agnew, Bt.
 399 *Wigton, &c.*, Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.

English	County Members	144	467
	Universities	4	
	Cities and Boroughs	319	
Welsh	County Members	151	29
	Cities and Boroughs	14	
Scotch	County Members	201	58
	Cities and Boroughs	284	

Irish	County Members	64	105
	University	2	
	Cities and Boroughs	39	
Total Number of Members			654

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(The Figures refer to the previous List.)

Adair, H. E.	120	Burghley, Lord	175	Dent, John Dent	211	Galway, Visc.	54
Adams, W. H.	22	Burke, Sir T. J., Bt.	312	De Vere, S. E.	321	Gard, R. S.	59
Adderley, Rt. Hon. C. B.	223	Burrell, Sir C. M., Bt.	214	Devereux, J. T.	246	Garnett, W. J.	132
Adcane, H. J.	40	Bury, Visc.	189	Dillwyn, L. L.	237	Gaskell, J. M.	258
Agnew, Sir A., Bt.	368	Butler, C. S.	246	Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B. 31	237	Gibson, Hon. T. M.	6
Akroyd, E.	116	Butt, Isaac	348	Divet, Edw.	88	Gifford, Earl of	245
Alcock, T.	233	Buxton, C.	171	Dobbs, W. C.	201	Gilpin, C.	177
Alexander, John	290	Byng, Hon. G. C. H.	161	Dod, J. W.	216	Gilpin, Col. R. T.	12
Anderson, Sir J.	395	Caird, James	66	Dodson, J. G.	235	Gladstone, Rt.	167
Annesley, Cpt. Hon. H.	293	Cairns, Sir H. McC.	288	Drummond, H.	214	Hon. W. E.	122
Antrobus, Edmund	267	Calcutt, J. H.	152	Du Cane, C.	85	Glyn, G. C.	212
Arbuthnot, Gen.	378	Calcutt, F. M.	284	Duff, M. E. Grant	367	Glyn, G. G.	61
Hon. H.		Campbell, R. J. R.	262	Duff-Gordon, Maj. L.	353	Goddard, A. L.	290
Archdall, Capt. M. E.	311	Carden, Sir R. W.	98	Duke, Sir Jas., Bt.	116	Gore, W. R. O.	320
Ashley, Lord	127	Cardwell, Sir J. Hon. E.	186	Dunbar, Sir W., Bart.	399	Grace, O. D. J.	47
Atherton, William	83	Carnac, Sir R. R., Bt.	149	Duncan, Visc.	370	Graham, Rt. Hon.	21
Ayton, A. S.	216	Cartwright, Col. H.	176	Duncombe, Adm.	279	Sir J. R. G., Bt.	256
Bugshaw, J.	106	Castlerosa, Rt.		Hon. A.	90	Greaves, Edw.	253
Bugshaw, R. J.	106	Hon. Visc.	314	Duncombe, T. S.	281	Greenall, G.	316
Bugwell, John	205	Cavendish, Hon. W. G.	31	Duncombe, Hon. O.	281	Greene, Capt. J.	203
Bailey, Crawshaw	164	Cavendish, Hon. G. H.	69	Dundas, F.	385	Greer, S. McC.	312
Bailey, Sir J., Bt.	24	Cayley, E. S.	281	Dundas, G.	383	Gregory, W. H.	132
Baillie, H. J.	375	Cecil, Lord R. G.	226	Dunkellin, Lord	313	Grenfell, C. P.	271
Baines, Rt. Hon. M. T.	134	Charlesworth, J. C. D.	249	Dunlop, A. M.	372	Grenfell, C. W.	326
Ball, Edw.	40	Cheetham, John	131	Dunne, M.	335	Grey, Sir Geo., Bt.	167
Baring, A. H.	242	Child, Smith	223	Dupré, C. G.	31	Grey, Ralph Wm.	144
Baring, Rt. Hon.		Cholmeley, Sir J.		Dutton, Hon. R. H.	105	Griffith, C. D.	303
Sir F. T., Bart.	196	M. Part.	141	East, Sir J. B., Bt.	270	Grogan, F.	52
Baring, H. B.	156	Christy, S.	169	East, Sir J. B., Bt.	270	Grosvenor, Earl	173
Baring, T.	118	Churchill, Lord A. S.	273	Ebrington, Visc.	158	Gurdon, B.	126
Baring, T. G.	190	Clark, J. J.	324	Edwards, Maj. H.	16	Gurney, J. H.	150
Barnard, T.	13	Clay, J.	127	Egerton, E. C.	150	Gurney, S.	349
Barrow, W. H.	182	Clifford, C. C.	266	Egerton, Sir P. de	51	Haddo, Lord	213
Bass, M. Thos.	71	Clifford, L. Col.		M. G., Bt.		Hadfield, G.	158
Bathurst, A. A.	364	H. M.	111	Egerton, Wilbraham	56	Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir	32
Baxter Wm. Edw.	398	Clinton, Ld. R. R. P.	181	Elcho, Lord	373	B. Bart.	341
Bazley, Thomas	155	Clive, G.	111	Ellice, Rt. Hon. E.	62	Hall, Maj.-Gen. J.	364
Beach, W. W. B.	114	Clive, Hon. R. W.	217	Ellice, E. jun.	351	Hamilton, G. A.	265
Beale, Sam.	71	Close, M. C.	234	Ellis, Cpt. Hon.	316	Hamilton, Capt. J. G.	133
Beamish, F. R.	298	Cobbett, J. M.	184	L. G. P. A.		Hanbury, Hon.	161
Beaumont, W. B.	179	Cobbold, J. C.	129	Elhott, Hon. J. E.	392	Capt. C. S. B.	108
Beetee, Earl of	261	Codrington, Sir		Elmley, Visc.	275	Hanbury, R.	191
Beecroft, G. S.	134	C. W., Bart.	96	Elphinstone, Sir J.	196	Handley, J.	345
Bennett, Capt. P.	231	Codrington, Lt.		D. H., Bart.		Haukey, Thomson	191
Bentick, G. W. P.	173	Gen. Sir W. J.	101	Elton, Sir A. H., Bart.	10	Hammer, Sir J., Bt.	92
Beresford, Rt. Hon. W. 85		Cogan, W. H. F.	315	Emlyn, Visc.	188	Harcourt, G. G. V.	185
Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F.	30	Colne, Hon. Lt. Col.	172	Ennis, J.	286	Hardcastle, J. A.	34
Berkeley, Capt. F. W. F.	49	W. C. W.		Esmonde, J.	342	Hardy, G.	138
Bernard, T. T.	7	Colne, Hon. Lt. Col.	311	Estcourt, Rt. Hon.	268	Harris, J. D.	137
Bernard, Lt. Col.	237	H. A.		T. H. S. Sotheron	242	Hartington, Marq. of	130
Bethell, Sir R.	7	Colbrook, Sir T.	381	Euston, Earl of	242	Husard, M. D.	243
Biddulph, Col. R. M.	67	E. Bart.		Evans, Lt.-Gen. Sir	260	Hatchell, J.	345
Biggs, John	137	Collier, R. P.	193	D. L.		Hay, Capt. Lord J.	397
Black, Adam	365	Collins, T. Jun.	123	Evans, T. W.	70	Hayes, Sir E. S., Bt.	249
Blackburn, Peter	394	Colville, C. R.	70	Ewart, J. C.	145	Hayer, Sir W. G. Et.	257
Blake, J. A.	343	Coningham, W.	29	Ewart, W. C.	362	Heddam, T. E.	170
Bland, L. H.	318	Conolly, Thos.	29	Fagan, W. T.	298	Heard, J. Isaac	319
Boldero, Lt.-Col. H. G.	54	Conyngham, Ld. F. N.	294	Farquhar, E. B.	135	Heathcote, J.	244
Bonham-Carter, J.	270	Cooper, E. J.	338	Farquhar, Sir W.	113	Heathcote, Hon. G. H.	266
Booth, G. Selaver	104	Cope, Sir C. H., Bt.	335	M. T., Bart.		Heathcote, Sir W. Bt.	187
Booth, Sir R. G., Bt.	338	Copeland, Ald. W. T.	228	Fellowes, E.	117	Heuchy, D. O' C.	315
Botfield, B.	147	Corbally, M. E.	330	Fenwick, H.	232	Heneage, G. F.	143
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	377	Corry, Rt. Hon.	311	Fergus, J.	269	Henley, Rt. Hon.	185
Bouverie, Hon. P. P.	14	H. T. L.		Ferguson, Sir R. A. Bt.	325	Jos. W.	230
Bovill, W.	102	Cotterell, Sir H. G. Bt.	110	Ferguson, Lt.-Col. R.	379	Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A.	314
Bowyer, G.	306	Cowan, C.	365	Fmlay, A. S.	352	Herbert, Hon. P. E.	147
Boyd, J.	226	Cowper, Hon. W. F.	113	Fitzgerald, Rt.	209	Herbert, Rt. Hon. S.	269
Brady, John	320	Cox, W.	40	Hon. J. D.		Hill, Hon. R. C.	216
Branton, T. W.	86	Crawford, E. H. J.	534	Fitzgerald, W. R. S. V.	115	Hill, Lord A. E.	360
Brand, Hon. H. B. W.	129	Crawford, R. Wygram	146	Fitzro, Rt. Hon. H.	139	Hodgson, K. D.	28
Bridges, Sir B. W. Bt.	123	Crook, J.	21	Fitzwilliam, Hon. W.	154	Hodgson, W. N.	47
Bright, John	10	Cross, R. A.	197	Fitzwilliam, Hon.		Holland, R. S.	96
Briscoe, J. I.	234	Crossley, Frank	103	G. W.	191	Holland, Edw.	87
Brocklehurst, J.	150	Cubitt, Ald. W.	2	Foley, H. J. W. H.	224	Hope, A. J. B. B.	151
Brown, J.	154	Curzon, Visc.	126	Foley, J. H. H.	274	Howood, J. T.	57
Brown, W.	131	Dalghish, R.	371	Foljambe, F. J. S.	84	Hornby, W. H.	19
Brown, Lord John T.	329	Dalkeith, Earl of	364	Forde, Lt.-Col. W. B.	300	Horsfall, T. B.	145
Bruce, Maj. C. L. C.	266	Damer, Capt. L.	334	Forester, Rt. Hon. G.	254	Horsman, Rt. Hon. E.	229
Bruce, Lord E. A. C. B.	156	S. W. D.		Forster, C.	251	Hotham, Lord	279
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Buchanan, W.	371	Davey, R.	61	Fortescue, Hon. D. F.	2		
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Hunt, George Ward	175	Martin, C. W.	124	Pritchard, John	267	Tollemache, J.	51
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Jervoise, Sir J. C., Bt.	105	Hon. J. P.		Ramsden, Sir	119	Trollope, Rt. Hon.	
Johnstone Hon. H. B.	43	Melgund, Visc.	359	J. W., Bart.		Sir J., Bt.	141
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Mac-kie, J.	380	Peel, Sir R., Bt.	238	Sturt, Capt. C. N.	76	Wyndham, Capt. Hec.	236
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OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart.
Clerk Assistant, T. Erskine May.
Second Clerk Assistant, Henry Ley.
Clerk of Public Bills, &c., Arthur Jones.
Clerk of Committees, G. W. Dyson.
Clerk of Journals and Papers, C. Rowland.
Clerk of Private Bills, R. K. Gibbons.
Accountants, J. J. Wilkinson and G. Broom.
Examiner of Election Recognisances.—G. K. Rickards.
Examiners of Petitions on Private Bills.—S. Smith and C. Frere.

Taxing-master, C. E. Lefroy.
Counsellor to Speaker, &c., G. K. Rickards.
Shorthand-writer, Joseph Gurney.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lord C. J. Fox Russell.
Deputy, Capt. R. A. Gossett.
Chaplain, Rev. Henry Drury.
Secretary to the Speaker, Hon. G. Waldegrave.
Librarian, T. Vardon.
Printer of Journals, &c., H. Hansard.
Printer of Votes, J. B. Nichols and Son.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D., <i>Primate of all England</i> ..	Canterbury ..	1848	Howley, dec. ..	Henry Alford, D.D.
1837	Thos. Musgrave, D.D., <i>Primate of England</i> ..	York	1847	Harcourt, dec. ..	{ Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, M.A. H. H. Milman, D.D.
1856	C. A. Tait, D.D.....	London	1856	Blomfield, res.	{ <i>St Paul's</i> . R. Chenevix Trench, D.D. <i>Westminster</i> .
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D.....	Durham	1856	Maltby, res. ..	G. Waddington, D.D.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.....	Winchester ..	1827	Tomline, dec. ..	Thos. Garnier, B.C.L.
1813	George Murray, D.D. ..	Rochester ...	1827	Percy, tr.	R. Stevens, D.D.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	Bangor	1830	Majendie, d. ..	J. H. Cotton, B.C.L.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	Exeter.....	1830	Carey, tr.	T. H. Lowe, M.A.
1839	G. Davys, D.D.	Peterborough	1839	Marsh, dec.	A. P. Saunders, D.D.
1839	H. Pepys, D.D.	Worcester ...	1841	Carr, dec.	John Peel, D.D.
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.	St. David's ..	1840	Jenkinson, d. .	P. Llewellyn, D.C.L.
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D. ..	St. Asaph....	1846	Carey, dec.	C. B. Clough, M.A.
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.....	Chichester ...	1842	Shuttleworth, d.	G. Chandler, D.C.L.
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D.	Lichfield	1843	Bowstead, d. ..	H. Howard, D.D.
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D.	Ely	1845	Allen, dec.	(Vacant).
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	Oxford... ..	1845	Bagot, tr.	G. Liddell, D.D.
1847	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D. ..	Manchester ..	<i>See created in 1847.</i>		
1847	R. D. Hampden, D.D. ..	Hertford....	1847	Musgrave, tr. .	G. H. Bowers.
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	Bath & Wells	1854	Bagot, dec.	G. H. S. Johnson <i>Wells</i>
1848	John Graham, D.D.	Chester.	1848	Sumner, tr.	F. Anson, D.D.
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D.	Llandaff... ..	1849	Copleston, dec. .	T. Williams, M.A.
1853	John Jackson, D.D.	Lincoln .. .	1853	Kaye, dec.	J. G. Ward, M.A.
1854	W. Kerr Hamilton, D.D.	Salisbury . .	1854	Denison, dec. .	H. P. Hamilton, M.A.
1856	Montague Villiers, D.D.	Carlisle	1856	Percy, dec.	Francis Close, M.A.
1856	Charles Baring, D.D. ...	Glouc. & Brist.	1856	Monk, dec.	{ E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i> G. Elliott, M.A., <i>Br.</i>
1857	Robt. Bickersteth, D.D.	Ripon	1856	Longley, tr. ..	Hon. H. D. Erskine, M.A.
1857	Hon. J. P. Pelham, D.D.	Norwich	1857	Hinds, res.	G. Pelieu, D.D.
1854	Horatio Powys,	Sodor & Man	1854	Auckland, tr. .	

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Norwich is without a seat in the House of Lords, at present; the Bishop of Sodor and Man always.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford.
Chief Sec., W. C. Scott—*Reg. in Lunacy*, C. N. Wilde.
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir John Romilly—*Chief Sec.*, W. G. Brett—*Under Sec.*, A. Cox.
Accountant-General, Wm. Russell.
Lords Justices of Appeal—Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.
Vice-Chancellors, Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir John Stuart, Sir W. P. Wood.
Masters in Chancery, Sir George Rose, Richard Richards, W. H. Tinney, J. Humphry (office to be abolished as soon as the existing business is closed).

COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench—*Lord Chief Justice*, Lord Campbell—*Judges*, Sir Wm. Wightman, Sir Wm. Erle, Sir Charles Crompton, and Sir Hugh Hill.
Common Pleas—*Lord Chief Justice*, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn—*Judges*, Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Sir R. B. Crowder, Sir J. S. Willes, Sir John Barnard Byles.
Exchequer—*Lord Chief Baron*, Right Hon. Sir F. J. Pollock—*Barons*, Sir S. Martin, Sir G. W. W. Bramwell, Sir W. H. Watson, Sir W. F. Channell—*Queen's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly
Solicitor-General, Sir H. M. Calmont Cairns

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General's Office—*Vicar-General*, Travers Twiss, LL.D.—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke

Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Wm. Townsend.

Court of Probate, and Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—*Judge Ordinary*, Rt. Hon. Sir Creswell Creswell.

Chief Registrars, Dr. Aug. Fred. Bayford, Charles John Middleton, Edward Fras. Jenner, and Henry Linwood Strong.

Faculty Office—*Master*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton—*Deputy*, Edwd. C. Currey.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. D. Harding—*Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. R. J. Phillimore—*Registrar*, H. C. Rothery—*Marshal*, Evan Jones.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lords Justices of Appeal, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.
Commissioners, J. Evans, J. S. M. Penblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serj. Goulburn.

Country Commissioners.—*Birmingham*, J. Balguy, Q.C.—*Bristol*, M. D. Hill, Q.C.—*Exeter*, Montagu B. Bere—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm. S. Ayrton—*Liverpool*, H. J. Perry—*Manchester*, Walter Skirrow, Q.C. and W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison.

Chief Registrar—W. H. Whitehead.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, Wm. Jas. Law—*Commissioners*, C. Phillips and Serj. J. S. Murphy—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis.
Chief Clerk, H. Simpson—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

CITY OF LONDON—(SHERIFFS' COURT).

Michael Prendergast.

COUNTY COURTS.

District Towns and Judges.

Circuit, No. 1: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—J. B. Dasent.
No. 2: Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Darlington, Durham, Hartlepool, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.
No. 3: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Ulverstone, Whitehaven, Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.
No. 4: Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—John Addison.
No. 5: Bolton, Chorley, Leigh, Ormskirk, St. Helens, Wigan—W. A. Hulton.
No. 6: Liverpool—D. K. Blair.

No. 7: Altrincham, Birkenhead, Chester, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Salford, Warrington—John Wm. Harden.

No. 8: Manchester—Robert Brandt.

No. 9: Ashton, Congleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—J. St. John Yates.

No. 10: Bury, Haslingden, Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth—J. S. T. Greene.

No. 11: Bradford, Keighley, Otley, Settle, Skipton—J. J. Lonsdale.

No. 12: Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Todmorden—James Stansfeld.

No. 13: Barnsley, Doncaster, Goole, Rotherham, Sheffield, Thorne—W. Walker.

No. 14: Dewsbury, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horncastle Marshall.

No. 15: Easingwold, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Selby, Stokesley, Thirsk, Wetherby, Whitby, York—Mr. Serj. Dowling.

No. 16: Barton-on-Humber, Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Helmsley, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough—W. Raines.

No. 17: Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.

No. 18: Bingham, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Worksop—R. Wildman.

No. 19: Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.

No. 20: Ashby de la Zouch, Grantham, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Oakham, Uppingham—Mr. Serjeant Miller.

No. 21: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth—Leigh Trafford.

No. 22: Alcester, Banbury, Coventry, Daventry, Lutterworth, Nuneaton, Rugby, Shipston, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—F. Trotter Dinsdale.

No. 23: Bromyard, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Ledbury, Pershore, Redditch, Stourbridge, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—B. Parham.

No. 24: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Hereford, Kington, Knighton, Leominster, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Presteign, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.

No. 25: Dudley, Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Mr. Serjeant Clarke.

No. 26: Cheadle, Hanley, Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stone, Uttoxeter—R. G. Temple.

No. 27: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Clebury, Drayton, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wen, Whitechurch—U. Corbet.

No. 28: Aberystwyth, Bala, Bangor, Caernarvon, Conway, Corwen, Dolgelly, Llangefni, Llanrwst, Machynlleth, Portmadoc, Pwllheli—A. J. Jones.

No. 29: Denbigh, Holywell, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Mold, Newtown, Oswestry, Ruabon, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Welshpool, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.

- No. 30: Brecknock, Bridgend, Bulth, Cardiff, Crickhowell, Hay, Merthyr Tydvil, Neath, Rhayader, Swansea—T. Falconer.
- No. 31: Aberayron, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llandeilo-fawr, Llandovery, Llanelly, Narbeth, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Pembroke—John Johnes.
- No. 32: Attleborough, Aylsham, East Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Wymondham—T. J. Birch.
- No. 33: Beccles, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—John Worledge.
- No. 34: Bourne, Downham Market, Ely, Holbeach, King's Lynn, March, Peterborough, Soham, Spalding, Stamford, Swaffham, Wisbeach—Edw. Cooke.
- No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Haverhill, Huntingdon, Kettering, Newmarket, Oundle, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Thrapstone—J. Collyer.
- No. 36: Ampthill, Aylesbury, Bicester, Brackley, Buckingham, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Thame, Towcester, Wellingborough—C. Temple.
- No. 37: Abingdon, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Henley-on-Thames, Hungerford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.
- No. 38: Barnet, Hertford's Stortford, Chesham, Edmonton, Hichford, High Wycombe, Hitchin, Luton, St. Albans, Uxbridge, Waltham Abbey, Watford—J. H. Koe.
- No. 39: Baintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury—Wm. Gurdon.
- No. 40: Whitechapel (Court, Osborne-st., N.E.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.
- No. 41: Shoreditch (Court, Old-street-road, E.C.), Bow (Court, Fairfield-road, E.)—Mr. Serjeant Storks.
- No. 42: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncanneterrace, City-road, N.)—Serjeant H. G. Jones.
- No. 43: Bloomsbury (Court, 11, Portland-road, W.)—D. D. Heath.
- No. 44: Brentford (Court, at the Townhall), Brompton (Court, Whitehead's Grove, S.W.), Marylebone (Court, New-road, near Lisson Grove, N.W.)—J. L. Adolphus.
- No. 45: Westminster (Court, 83, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.)—Francis Bayley.
- No. 46: Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, Wandsworth—J. F. Fraser.
- No. 47: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Borough, E.)—C. S. Whitmore.
- No. 48: Greenwich (Court, Burney-street, S.E.), Lambeth (Court, Camberwell New Road, S.), Woolwich (Court, Brewer-street, S.E.)—J. Pitt Taylor.
- No. 49: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheerness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.
- No. 50: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Feversham, Folkstone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Tenterden—Charles Harwood.
- No. 51: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cockfield, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Rye, Worthing—Wm. Furner.
- No. 52: Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.
- No. 53: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—J. G. Smith.
- No. 54: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Stow, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchester—James Francillon.
- No. 55: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury—Sir J. E. Wilmot.
- No. 56: Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster—Edw. Everett.
- No. 57: Axbridge, Bridgewater, Chard, Clutton, Crewkerne, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Wincanton, Yeovil—C. Saunders.
- No. 58: Axminster, Barnstaple, Bideford, Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.
- No. 59: Camelford, East Stonehouse, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Tavistock, Totnes—M. Fortescue.
- No. 60: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, S. Colomb Major, Truro—C. D. Bevan.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

- City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
Guildhall—An Alderman.
- Bow-street—T. J. Hall, D. Jardine, and T. Henry.
- Westminster—T. J. Arnold and T. Paynter.
- Marlborough-street—P. Bingham and W. F. Beadon.
- Marylebone—George Long and R. E. Broughton.
- Clerkenwell—R. P. Tyrwhitt and W. Corrie.
- Worship-street—John Hammill and L. C. T. D'Eyncourt.
- Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton and G. P. Elliott.
- Southwark—Eoyce Combe and T. B. Burcham.
- Thames Police—Edw. Yardley and H. S. Selfe.
- Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and Isaac O. Secker.
- Wandsworth and Hammersmith—C. O. Dayman and J. T. Ingham.
- N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey; and the Metropolitan Police under that of the Commissioners, Sir Richard Mayne, Chief, and Captain Labalmondiere and Captain W. C. Harris, Assistant Commissioners, whose office is in Scotland-yard, Charing-cross.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Earl De Grey
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Lord Carrington
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Chester, Marquess of Westminster
Cornwall, Lord Vivian — *Lord Warden*,
H. R. H. Prince Albert
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
Derby, Duke of Devonshire
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl of Shaftesbury
Durham, Earl of Durham
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Earl of Ducie
Hereford, Lord Bateman
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich
Kent, Viscount Sydney
Lancashire, Earl of Sefton
Leicester, Duke of Rutland
Lincoln, Earl of Yarborough
Middlesex, Marquess of Salisbury
Monmouth, C. H. Leigh
Norfolk, Earl of Leicester
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northumberland, Earl Grey
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Oxford, Duke of Marlborough

Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
Shropshire, Viscount Hill
Somerset, Lord Portman
Southampton, Marquess of Winchester
Stafford, Lord Hatherton
Suffolk, Earl of Stradbroke
Surrey, Earl of Lovelace
Sussex, Duke of Richmond
Tower-Hamlets, Viscount Combermere
Warwick, Lord Leigh
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
Wills, Marquess of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
— *West-Riding*, Earl Fitzwilliam
— *North-Riding*, Earl of Zetland

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquess of Anglesey
Brecon, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins
Caernarvon, Earl Cawdor
Caernarvon, Sir R.B.W. Bulkeley, Bt., M.P.
Cardigan, Edw. Lewis Pryse, M.P.
Denbigh, Middleton Biddulph, M.P.
Flint, Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, Bart.
Glamorgan, C. R. M. Talbot, M.P.
Merioneth, Lord Mostyn
Montgomery, Lord Sudeley
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
Radnor, Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P.

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	Hon. G. M. Dallas, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. P. N. Dallas, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Napier, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. G. M. Erskine, Sec. of Leg.
Argentine Confederation....	Don J. B. Alberdi, Ch. d'Affaires	W. Dougal Christie, Min. Plen. George Pagan, Sec. of Leg.
Austria.....	Count d'Apponyi, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Batthiany, Sec. to Leg.	Lord A. Loftus, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. H. C. Fane, Sec. of Leg.
Bavaria.....	Baron de Cetto, Env. and Extr. Min. Plen. Count Baumgarten, Sec. of Leg.	Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium.....	S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. Maurice Delfosse, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Sir T. W. Waller, Bt., Sec. of Leg.
Bolivia.....	Gen. Santa Cruz. Com. de Carvalho Moreira, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	F. D. Orme, Ch. d'Aff. Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Brazil.....	Chev. Aguiar de Andrada, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. William Stuart, Sec. of Leg.
Chili.....	Gen. Blanco, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Hon. William Taylor Thomson, Ch. d'Aff.
Denmark.....	Adm. von Dockum, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count R. Criminil, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. H. G. Elliot, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. W. Campbell Manley, Sec. of Leg.
France.....	Duke de Malakoff, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Baron de Malaret, 1st Sec. of Em.	Earl Cowley, Amb. Ext. Lord Chelsea, Sec. of Emb.
Germanic Confederation.....	.....	Sir Alex. Malet, Bart., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Hon. Rich. Edwards, Sec. of Leg.
Greece.....	S. Tricoupi, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Don Juan de Francisco Martin, Min. Plen.	Sir Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen. H. E. J. Stanley, Sec. of Leg.
Guatemala.....	.....	C. Lennox Wyke, Ch. d'Aff.
Hanseatic Towns, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.	Alfred Rucker, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	Col. Geo. L. Hodges, Ch. d'Aff.
Hayti.....	Baron L. de Pradine, Ch. d'Aff.	T. N. Usher, Con.-Gen.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Hanover	{ Count von Kielmansegge, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ G. J. R. Gordon, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Honduras	{ Herr Klingemann, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. G. Edgecumbe, Sec. of Leg.
Mexico	{ Don Juan Victor Herran, M. Plen.	
Morocco	{ Don T. Murphy, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ L. C. Otway, Min. Plen.
Netherlands	{ Baron Bentinck, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ G. B. Ma hew, Sec. of Leg.
New Granada ...	{ Chevalier Berg, Sec. of Leg.	{ J. H. Drummond Hay, Ch. d'Aff.
Nicaragua	{ Don J. de Francis. Martin, E. Ext.	{ (Vacant), Env. Ext. and Min.
Paraguay	{ M. Ordonez, Sec. of Leg.	{ W. R. Ward, Sec. of Leg.
Persia	{ Don José de Marcoleta, Min. Plen.	{ Phillip Griffith, Ch. d'Aff.
Peru	{ Gen. Lopez, Min. Plen.	{ F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
Portugal	{ Don Francisco del Rivera, Min. Pl.	{ C. H. Henderson, Con. Gen.
Prussia	{ Count Lavradio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. C. A. Murray, Env. Ext. & M.
Russia	{ J. Gomez de Oliveira, Sec. of Leg.	{ William Dona, Sec. of Leg. [Pl.
Sardinia	{ Count Bernstorff, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. W. G. S. Jerningham, Ch. d'Aff.
Saxony	{ Count Brandenburg, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. H. F. Howard, Env. Ext.
Sicilies (Two) ...	{ Baron Brunnov, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ and Min. Plen.
Spain	{ Baron de Nicolai, Sec. of Leg.	{ Edward Herries, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden	{ Marq d'Azeglio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Lord Bloomfield, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Switzerland	{ Count Louis Corti, Sec. of Leg.	{ Augustus B. Paget, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey	{ Count von Vizthum d'Eckstädt, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir J. F. Crampton, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Tuscany	{ (Vacant), Envoy Ext. and Min.	{ William Lowther, Sec. of Leg.
Venezuela	{ Chev. Ulisse Barbolani, S. of Leg.	{ Sir Jas. Hudson, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Württemberg	{ Don X. de Isturiz y Montero, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. L. S. West, Sec. of Leg.
	{ Don — Conte, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen.
	{ Count von Platen, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg.
	{ P. Collett, Sec. of Leg.	{ (Vacant.) Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	{ John Rapp, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ (Vacant.) Sec. of Leg.
	{ Musurus Bey, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.	{ A. Buchanan, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	{ Khalib Effendi, Sec. of Leg.	{ J. S. Lumley, Sec. of Leg.
	{ Marquis Tanay de Nerli, Ch. d'Affaires.	{ Sir Arthur Charles Mageniz, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	{ Señor J. S. Rodriguez, Min. Plen.	{ Hon. W. Grey, Sec. of Leg.
		{ Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris, Min. Pl.
		{ J. Hume Burnley, Sec. of Leg.
		{ Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		{ Charles Alison, Sec. of Emb.
		{ Hon. R. B. P. Lyons, En. Ex. and Min. Plen.
		{ Edwin Corbet, Sec. of Leg.
		{ Fred. D. Orme, Ch. d'Aff.
		{ Edw. Thornton, Ch. d'Aff.
		{ Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
		{ Fred Hamilton, Sec. of Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

<i>Lord Mayor</i> , Right Hon. D. W. Wire, Walbrook, 1851	Cornhill	1851* John Carter
Aldersgate 1826 Sir P. Laurie	Langbourn	1851* W. Cubitt, M.P.
Bishopsgate 1829 W. T. Copeland	Castle Baynard	1853* Sir H. Mugeridge
Bridge Without 1831 Samuel Wilson	Queenhithe	1854* W. A. Rose
Bridge Within 1832 Sir C. Marshall	Bread Street ..	1855* Wm. Lawrence
Aldgate	Coleman Street	1856 Warren S. Hale
Candlewick 1839 Sir G. Carroll	Farringdon	
Farringdon	Within ..	1857 B. S. Phillips
Without ..	Vintry	1857 Thomas Gabriel
Bassishaw 1841 Thos. Farncomb	Cheap	1858* W. F. Allen
Broad Street .. 1842 Sir J. Musgrove, bt.	Lime Street	1858* J. J. Mechi
Cripplegate . . 1843 T. Challis.	* * All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus*, have served the office of Sheriff.	
Billingsgate ... 1844 Thos. Sidney	<i>Sheriffs</i> , Ald. W. S. Hale and Edw. Conder	
Portsoken 1844 Sir F. G. Moon, bt.	<i>Chamberlain</i> , Benjamin Scott	
Cordwainers ... 1847 D. Salomons	<i>Town Clerk</i> , (vacant)	
Tower	<i>Common Serjeant</i> , T. Chambers, Q.C.	
Dowgate		
<i>Recorder</i> , Russell Gurney, Q.C. [M.P.]		

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll — *Knight Marischal*, Duke of Hamilton — *Hered. Royal Standard Bearer*, F. L. S. Wedderburn — *Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Selkirk — *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, Lord Panmure — *Lord Clerk Register*, Marq. of Dalhousie — *Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll — *Hered. Standard Bearer*, Earl of Lauder-

dale — *Hered. Armour Bearer*, Lady Seton Steuart of Touchseton — *Hered. Usher of White Rod*, The Misses Walker of Coates. — *Physicians in Ordinary*, W. P. Alison, M.D., Robert Christison, M.D., J. Begbie, M.D. — *Deans of Chapel Royal*, John Lee, D.D., Norman M'Leod, D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D. — *Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D. — *Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch. *Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. Visc. Melville.

PEERS.

Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon*
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy, a
Arbuthnot, *Visc.* 1611
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1647, Hamilton*
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stuart, a
Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1663, and Queensberry, 1684, Douglas, Scott*
Buchan, *E. of*, 1469, Erskine
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1455, Sinclair, a
Carnwathie, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell
Cassillis, *Earl of*, 1511, Kennedy*
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville of Culross, *L.* 1604, a
Cranstoun, *L.* 1609
Crawford, 1398, & Balcarres, 1651, *Earl of*, Lindsay*
Dalhousie, *Earl of*, 1633, Ramsay*
Dumfries, *E. of*, 1633, and Bute, *E.*, 1703, Crichton-Stuart*
Dunblane, *V.* 1673, Osborne*
Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*]
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686, Dysart, *E. of*, 1643, Talmash
Eglintoun, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomerie*

Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, and Kincardine, 1647, Bruce*
Elbank, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509 a
Erroll, *E. of*, 1452, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Visc.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Ld.* 1442
Forrester, *Ld.* 1633, Grimston*
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623, [Stewart*]
Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton* [Douglas*]
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643, Herries, *L.* 1491, Maxwell
Home, *E. of*, 1605, a
Hopetoun, *E. of*, 1703, Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gordon*
Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-Falconer* [Maitland*]
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624, Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641, & Melville, 1690, Leslie-Melville, a
Lothian, *Mar. of*, 1701, Ker*
London, *Earl of*, 1633, Rawdon-Hastings*
Lovat, *L.* 1472, Fraser*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and Kellie, *E. of*, 1619, Erskine [Ham*]
Montrose, *D. of*, 1707, Graham*
Moray, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *E. of*, 1458, Douglas
Napier, *Lord*, 1627
Newburgh, *Countess of*, 1660
Livingstone [Megie]
Northesk, *E. of*, 1647, Car-

Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a
Perth, *E. of*, 1605, and Melfort, 1686, Drummond
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott, a
Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682, Douglas
Reay, *Lord*, 1628, Mackay
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose*
Rothes, *E. of*, 1457, Leslie
Roxburgh, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *Baroness*, 1651, Hore
Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser
Seafeld, *E. of*, 1701, Grant-Ogilvie, * a (Strathpey, *Ld.* 1858) [Las, a]
Selkirk, *Earl of*, 1646, Douglas
Sempill, *Baroness*, 1489
Sinclair, *L.* 1489, a
Somerville, *L.* 1424
Southesk, *E. of*, 1633, Carnegie
Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple*
Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray*
Strathallan, *V.* 1686, Drummond, a
Strathmore, *Earl of*, 1606, Bowes, a
Sutherland, *Earl of*, 1228, Gower*
Torphichen, *Ld.* 1564, Sandilands
Traquair, *Earl of*, 1633, Stuart [Hay, a]
Tweeddale, *Marg. of*, 1694
Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

Inner House—First Division.

† The Lord President — Rt. Hon. Duncan M'Neill.

† James Ivory, Lord Ivory; John Marshall, Lord Curriehill; † Sir Geo. Deas, Lord Deas.

Second Division.

† The Lord Justice Clerk — Rt. Hon. John Inglis.

Sir J. A. Murray, Lord Murray; Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; † John Cowan, Lord Cowan.

Principal Clerks, Cosmo Innes, Alexander Currie, Archibald M'Neill, Harry Maxwell Inglis.

Outer House—Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court—H. J. Robertson, Lord Benholme; †Charles Neaves, Lord Neaves; †James Craufurd, Lord Ardmillan; Thomas Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie; William Penney, Lord Kinloch.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

Lord Ordinary in Exchequer—Lord Ardmillan; *on Teinds*—Lord Mackenzie.

Judge in Summary Petitions—Lord Mackenzie.

Queen's Remembrancer—J. Henderson.

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Charles Baillie.

Solicitor-General, David Mure.

Advocates-Depute, Archibald Brown, Robt.

Blackburn, John Millar, James Adam.

Crown Agent, James Robertson, W. S.

Scotland is divided into three Criminal Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn. An additional Court is held at Glasgow at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 84 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Earl of Mansfield, *Lord High Commissioner*; Matthew Leishman, D.D., *Moderator*; Robert Bell and Alex. S. Cook, *Procurators and Cashiers for the Church*.

Agent in Edinburgh, John Beatson Bell.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff-Depute.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen.....	Archibald Davidson
Argyll.....	Marquess of Breadalbane	Thos. Cleghorn.
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton	John Christison
Banff	Earl of Fife.....	Benj. R. Bell
Berwick	Earl of Lauderdale	Robert Bell
Bute	Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart	Robert Hunter
Caithness ...	Earl of Caithness.....	Geo. D. Fordyce
Clackmannan	Earl of Mansfield	John Tait
Cromarty	Marquess of Stafford	A. Shank Cooke
Dumbarton ...	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart....	Robert Hunter
Dumfries	Earl of Dalkeith	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh.....	Duke of Buccleuch	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray....	Hon. George Skene Duff	Benj. R. Bell
Fife	Earl of Elgin	Alexander Earle Monteith
Forfar.....	Lord Panmure	A. Stuart Logan
Haddington	Marquess of Tweeddale	Robert Bell
Inverness	Lord Lovat	George Young
Kincardine.....	Earl of Kintore	John Montgomerie Bell
Kinross	Sir Graham Montgomery, Bt.,	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry }	Earl of Selkirk	Erskine Douglas Sandford
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton .	Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
Linlithgow.....	Earl of Rosebery	John Cay
Nairn	William Erodie, of Brodie	Benj. R. Bell
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas	W. E. Aytoun
Peebles	Earl of Wemyss and March ..	George Napier
Perth	Earl of Kinnoull	Edw. Srahearne Gordon
Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	Robert Macfarlane
Ross	Hugh Duncan Baillie	A. Shank Cooke
Roxburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk	Lord Polwarth	George Dundas
Stirling	Duke of Montrose	George Moir
Sutherland.....	Duke of Sutherland.....	Geo. D. Fordyce
Wigton.....	Earl of Stair	Adam Urquhart

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL COURT.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Eglintoun.

Private Secretary, Col. F. V. Dunne.

Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. J. Napier.

Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal, Lord Naas.

Private Sec., R. R. Wingfield.

Under Sec., Colonel Sir T. Larcom.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh.

State Steward, Gustavus Lambert.

Comptroller, George Bagot.

Chamberlain, Lt.-Col. Hon. Chas. Lindsay

Gentleman Usher, Fred. Willis
Keeper of Records and Ulster King at Arms, Sir Bernard Burke.
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. H. U. Tighe
Master of the Horse, Lord Otho Fitzgerald
Com. of the Forces, Rt. Hon. Lord Seaton.

Military Secretary, Hon. Major James Colborne.
Commander of the Artillery, Major-Gen. Sir R. Dacres.
Commander of the Engineers, Col. Rose.

PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777, Stratford
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Kerr
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799, King of Hanover *
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-Walker
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden *
 Avonmore, *Vis.*, 1800, Yelverton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Bernard b
 Bangor, *Vis.* 1781, Ward b
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White b
 Barrington, *Vis.* 1720
 Bellew, *Lord*, 1848
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry b
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730, Ponsonby *
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621 b
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *Vis.* 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800, Alexander [Freke
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans
 Carrow, *Ld.* 1834 *
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796, Smith *
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby *
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842, Robt. Daly
 Castlenaine, *L.*, 1822, Hancock b [Stuart
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800, Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambert
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763, Caulfield * b
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806, Bury [wynd
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-
 Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661 *
 Clancarty, *E.* 1803, Trench * [Bingham
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800, Clanricarde, *Mar. of*, 1825, De Burgh *
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776, Meade * [gibbon *
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-
 Clermont, *L.*, 1852, Fortescue
 Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey b
 Clifden, *Vis.* 1781, Ellis *
 Clive, *Lord*, 1762 *

Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon b
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless *
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Conway, *L.* 1703, Seymour *
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 *
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*, 1620, Boyle *
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *B. of*, 1857, W. Fitzgerald b
 Courtown, *E. of*, 1762, Stopford *
 Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson *
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 b
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh *
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry and Raphoe, *B. of*, 1853, Wm. Higgin
 Desart, *E. of*, 1793, Cuffe b
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622, Fielding
 De Vesce, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey b
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 *
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791, Chichester * [Leger b
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St.
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800, Hutchinson *
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849, R. Knox b
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh b
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789, Hill *
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791, Moore *
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R. Whately
 Dufferin and Clandeboye, *Lord*, 1800, Blackwood *
 Dunalley, *L.* 1800, Prittie
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Hill
 Trevor b [Quin
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822, Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plunkett
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, *Lord*, 1845, Daly b
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Perceval *
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus *
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789, Cole *
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton b
 Farnham, *L.*, 1756, Maxwell b
 Fermoy, *Lord*, 1856, Roche
 Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff *
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett *
 Fitzgerald & Vesey, *L.* 1826

Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 *
 Frankfurt De Montmorency
V. 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720 *
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Arundel
 Monckton
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 *
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478, Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Asheson *
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes *
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers *
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 *
 Guilmamore, *Viscount*, 1831, O'Grady
 Harborton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hawarden, *V.* 1793, Maude
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Taylor *
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Henniker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 *
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.* 1819, Caradoc *
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St. Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796, Inchiquin, *Ld.* 1536, O'Brien
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, Elphinstone-Flahault *
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne *
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Edwardes
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-Maurice Petty *
 Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, *Bp. of*, 1839 Ludlow
 Tonsen, *Lord Riversdale*
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne b
 Kimore, Ardagh, and Elphin, *B. of*, 1854, M. G. Beresford
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822, Needham
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King *
 Kingsale, *L.* 1181, De Courcy
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756, Butler b
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766, Fitzgerald *
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements *
 Liford, *Vis.* 1781, Hewitt b
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of* 1853, Henry Griffin

Limerick, *Earl of*, 1803, Pery*
 Lisburne, *Earl of*, 1776, Vaughan
 Lisle, *Ld.* 1758, Iysaght
 Lismore, *Viscount*, 1806, O'Callaghan*
 Listowel, *E. of*, 1822, Hare
 Londonderry, *Mar. of*, 1816, Stewart*
 Longford, *Earl of*, 1785, Pakenham*
 Lorton, *Vis.*, 1806, King
 Louth, *Lord*, 1541, Plunkett
 Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bingham b
 Lumley, *Vis.* 1628, Lumley-Savile*
 Macdonald, *Lord*, 1776
 Massareene and Ferrard, *Vis.*, 1660, Skeffington-Foster*
 Massey, *Lord*, 1776
 Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke b
 Meath, *E. of*, 1627, Brabazon*
 Meath, *Bp. of*, J. H. Singer, 1852
 Mexborough, *E. of*, 1766, Saville
 Middleton, *V.* 1717, Brodrick*
 Milltown, *Earl of*, 1763, Leeson
 Moira, *E. of*, 1761, Hastings*
 Molesworth, *Viscount*, 1716
 Monck, *Viscount*, 1800
 Mornington, *E. of*, 1760, Wellesley*

Mountcashel, *Earl of*, 1781, Moore b
 Mountgarrett, *Vis.* 1550, Butler
 Mountmorres, *Vis.* 1763, De Montmorency
 Mulgrave, *L.* 1768, Phipps*
 Muncaster, *Lord*, 1783, Pennington
 Muskerry, *L.* 1781, Deane
 Newborough, *L.* 1776, Wynn
 Norbury, *E. of*, 1827, Toler
 Normanton, *Earl of*, 1806, Agar
 Nugent, *Earl*, 1776, Grenville*
 Ongley, *Lord*, 1776
 Oranmore, *L.* 1836, Browne
 Ormonde, *Mof.* 1825, Butler*
 Ossory, &c., *Bp. of*, J. T. O'Brien, 1842 b
 Palmerston, *V.* 1722, Temple
 Portarlington, *E. of*, 1785, Dawson-Damer b
 Powerscourt, *V.* 1743, Wingfield
 Radstock, *Lord*, 1800, Waldegrave
 Ranelagh, *V.* 1628, Jones
 Ranfurly, *E.* 1831, Knox*
 Rendlesham, *Lord*, 1806, Thellusson
 Riversdale, *L.* 1783, Tonson (Bishop of Killaloe)
 Roden, *E. of*, 1771, Jocelyn*
 Rokeby, *L.* 1777, Montagu
 Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Parsons b
 Rossmore, *Lord*, 1796, Westentra*

Sefton, *Earl of*, 1771, Molyneux*
 Shannon, *E. of*, 1756, Boyle*
 Sheffield, *Earl of*, 1816, Holroyd*
 Sherard, *Lord*, 1627*
 Sligo, *Marquess of*, 1800, Browne*
 Strabane, *V.* 1701, Hamilton*
 Southwell, *V.* 1776, Southwell
 Strangford, *V.* 1628, Smythe*
 Taaffe, *Vis.* 1628
 Talbot de Malahide, *L.* 1831, Talbot*
 Teignmouth, *L.* 1797, Shore
 Templetown, *V.* 1806, Upton
 Trimlestown, 1641, Barnewall
 Tuam, &c., *Bp. of*, Lord Plunket, 1839*
 Valentia, *V.* 1662, Annesley
 Ventry, *Lord*, 1800, Mullins
 Wallscourt, *L.* 1800, Blake
 Waterford and Wexford, *Earl of*, 1446, Talbot*
 Waterford, *Mar. of*, 1789, Beresford*
 Waterpark, *Lord*, 1792, Cavendish
 Westcote, *Lord*, 1776, Lyttelton*
 Westmeath, *Mar. of*, 1822, Nugent b
 Wicklow, *Earl of*, 1793, Howard b
 Winterton, *Earl of*, 1766, Turnour

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. b Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier
 —*Secretary*, John Adair
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith
Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, John Reilly
Masters in Chancery, Edward Litton, Wm. Brooke, J. J. Murphy, and Acheson Lyle
Accountant-Gen., Digby P. Starkey
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Ralph S. Cusack

COURT OF APPEAL.

Lord Justice, Rt. Hon. Fras. Blackburne

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thos. Le-froy.—*Judges*, Rt. Hon. P. C. Crampton, Rt. Hon. Louis Perrin, James O'Brien
Clerk of the Crown, James Nagle

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Jas. H. Mo-nahan.—*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball, Rt. Hon. W. Keogh, Jonathan Christian

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot
Barons, R. Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John Richards, Rt. Hon. R. W. Greene

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

Judges, Henry Martley, M. Longfield, C. J. Hargreave

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge of the Court of Probate, Rt. Hon. R. Keatinge, LL.D.
Registrars, Maurice Keatinge, W. M. Wiley, LL.D.
Vicar-Gen. of the Consistorial Courts of Dublin, Jos. Radcliff, LL.D.
Registrar, John Samuels, Esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Dr. T. F. Kelly.
Surrogate, Joseph Radcliff, LL.D.
Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, bart
Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

Judges, John Macan, Q.C., and Hon. P. Plunket.—*Chief Registrar*, Cheyne Brady.—*Assistant Registrars*, Thomas Battle and Wm. Perrin.—*Chief Clerk*, Thomas Farrell.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen., James Whiteside, M.P.
Solicitor-Gen., Edmond Hayes
Serjeants, John Howley, Walter Berwick, and Rickard Deasy

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES, AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

<i>Antrim</i> , Marquess of Donegal	<i>Londonderry</i> , Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bt., M. P.
<i>Armagh</i> , Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild	<i>Longford</i> , Capt. Henry White, M. P.
<i>Carlow</i> , Earl of Bessborough	<i>Louth</i> , Lord Belieu, Lieut. ; Earl of Roden, Custos.
<i>Cavan</i> , Marquess of Headfort	<i>Mayo</i> , Earl of Lucan
<i>Clare</i> , Lord Inchiquin	<i>Meath</i> , Earl of Fingall
<i>Cork</i> , Lord Fermoy	<i>Monaghan</i> , Col. Chas. Leslie, M. P.
<i>Donegal</i> , Marquess of Abercorn	<i>Queen's County</i> , Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick
<i>Down</i> , Marquess of Londonderry	<i>Roscommon</i> , Edw. King Tenison
<i>Dublin</i> , Earl of Howth, Lieut.	<i>Sligo</i> , Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
<i>Fermanagh</i> , Earl of Erne	<i>Tipperary</i> , Viscount Lismore
<i>Galway</i> , Marquess of Clanricarde	<i>Tyrone</i> , Earl of Charlemont
<i>Kerry</i> , Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert, M. P.	<i>Waterford</i> , Lord Stuart de Decies
<i>Kildare</i> , Duke of Leinster	<i>Westmeath</i> , Marquess of Westmeath
<i>Kilkenny</i> , Right Hon. William F. Fownes Tighe	<i>Wexford</i> , Lord Carew, Lieut. ; Earl of Courtown, Custos
<i>King's County</i> , Earl of Rosse	<i>Wicklow</i> , Earl of Wicklow
<i>Leitrim</i> , Earl of Granard	
<i>Limerick</i> , Earl of Clare	

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Anno.	In room of.	Deans.
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., <i>Primate of all Ireland</i>	<i>Armagh</i> & <i>Clogher</i> . . }	1822	Stuart . .	{ B. W. Disney, <i>Arm.</i> Hon. R. W. H. Maude, M.A., <i>Cl.</i> Hon. H. Pakenham, <i>St. Patrick's and Christ Church.</i> James Gregory, A.M., <i>Kildare.</i>
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., <i>Primate of Ireland.</i>	<i>Dublin and Kildare</i> . }	1831	Magee . .	
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1852	J. H. Singer, D.D.	<i>Meath</i> . .	1852	Townsend .	Rich. Butler, <i>Clonmacnoise.</i> J. Head, D.D., <i>Killaloe.</i> M. J. Keating, A.M., <i>Kilfenora</i> R. M. Kennedy, <i>Clonfert.</i> J. A. Bermingham, <i>Kilmacdunagh.</i> Hon. R. Plunket, <i>Tnam.</i> J. Collins, D.D., <i>Kiltala.</i> Lord Mountmorres, <i>Achonry.</i> James Lyster, A.M., <i>Leighlin.</i> H. Newland, D.D., <i>Ferns.</i> Charles Vignoles, D.D., <i>Ossory.</i> Ogle Moore, <i>Cashel.</i> Edw. N. Hoare, <i>Waterford.</i> Denis Browne, <i>Emly.</i> Hon. H. Browne, <i>Lismore.</i> T. Woodward, M.A., <i>Down.</i> Edw. Bull, M.A., <i>Connor.</i> Dan. Bagot, B.D., <i>Dromore.</i> T. B. Gough, M.A., <i>Perry.</i> Lord E. Clichester, <i>Raphoe.</i> A. L. Kirwan, <i>Limerick.</i> A. Irwin, A.M., <i>Ardfert and Aghadoc.</i> W. Warburton, D.D., <i>Elphin.</i> H. U. Tighe, D.D., <i>Ardagh.</i> Lord Fitzgerald, LL.D., <i>Kilmaree.</i> H. T. Newman, <i>Cork.</i> J. Stannus, M.A., <i>Ross.</i> J. Howie, <i>Cloyne.</i>
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacdunagh</i> . }	1839	Sandes . .	
1839	Lord Plunket, D.D.	{ <i>Tuam, Kiltata, and Achonry</i> . }	1839	Trench . .	
1842	James T. O'Brien, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin</i> . }	1842	Fowler . .	
1842	Robert Daly, D.D.	{ <i>Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore</i> . }	1842	Sandes . .	
1849	R. Knox, D.D.	{ <i>Down, Connor, and Dromore</i> . }	1849	Mant . .	
1849	Wm. Higgin, D.D.	{ <i>Derry and Raphoe</i> . }	1853	Pousouby .	
1853	Henry Griffin, A.M.	{ <i>Limerick, Ardfer, & Aghadoc</i> . }	1853	Higgin . .	
1854	M. G. Beresford, D.D.	{ <i>Kilmaree, Ardagh, and Elphin</i> . }	1854	Leslie . .	
1857	W. Fitzgerald, D.D.	{ <i>Cork, Cloyne</i> } and <i>Ross</i> . }	1857	Wilson . .	

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Counsellor in right of his See: the rest take precedence according to priority of consecration. The Representative Bishops for 1839 are the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Cork, Down, and Ossory.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
G. L. Cotton, D.D.	<i>Calcutta</i>	1858	Wilson, <i>dec.</i>
J. Harding, D.D.	<i>Bombay</i>	1851	Carr, <i>res.</i>
T. Dealtry, D.D.	<i>Madras</i>	1849	Spencer, <i>res.</i>
James Chapman, D.D. . .	<i>Ceylon</i>	1845	<i>See created.</i>
V. W. Ryan, D.D.	<i>Mauritius</i>	1851	Hawkins, <i>res.</i>
F. Barker, D.D.	<i>Sydney, Metrop.</i>	1854	Broughton, <i>res.</i>
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	<i>Tasmania</i>	1842	<i>See created.</i>
William Tyrrell, D.D. . .	<i>Newcastle</i>	1847	<i>Do.</i>

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
Aug. Short, D.D.	Adelaide	1847	See created.
Charles Perry, D.D. . .	Melbourne	1847	Do.
M. B. Hale, D.D.	Perth, West Australia. .	1856	Do.
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1841	Do.
H. J. C. Harper, D.D. .	Christchurch, New Zeal..	1856	Do.
Edmund Hobhouse	Nelson, New Zealand.....	1858	Do.
Chas. J. Abraham, B.D. .	Wellington	1858	Do.
Wm. Williams, DCL.	Waiapu, New Zealand....	1858	Do.
Aubrey Geo. Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1843	Lipscomb, dec.
Thomas Parry, D.D.	Barbados & Leeward Isles .	1842	Coleridge, res.
S. J. Rigaud, D.D.	Antigua	1857	Davis, dec.
W. P. Austen, D.D.	Guiana	1842	Do.
G. J. Mountain, D.D.	Quebec	1836	Stewart, dec.
Francis Fulford, D.D. .	Montreal	1850	See created.
John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto	1839	Do.
Benj. Cronyn, D.D.	Huron	1857	Do.
Hibbert Binney, D.D.	Nova Scotia	1857	Inglis, dec.
John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton	1845	See created.
Edw. Feild, D.D.	Newfoundland	1844	A. G. Spencer, tr.
George Hills, M.A.	British Columbia.....	1858	See created.
George Tomlinson, D.D.	Gibraltar	1842	Do.
Robert Gray, D.D.	Cape Town.....	1847	Do.
J. W. Colenso, D.D.	Natal	1853	Do.
Henry Cotterill, D.D. .	Graham's Town	1856	Armstrong, dec.
George Smith, D.D.	Victoria (Hong Kong)....	1849	See created.
David Anderson, D.D. .	Prince Rupert's Land ..	1849	Do.
John Bowen, LL.D.	Sierra Leone	1857	Week, dec.
F. T. McDougall, D.D. .	Labuan.....	1855	See created.

GOVERNORS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Ferguson, Governor.

Malta.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant, Governor.

Ionian Islands.—Sir John Young, bart., Lord High Commissioner.

Heligoland.—Richard Pattinson, Lt.-Gov.

America.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Sir E. W. Head, Bart., Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief.

Nova Scotia.—Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut.-Governor.

New Brunswick.—Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Lieut.-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.—Sir Dominic Daly, Lieut.-Governor.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island.—James Douglas, Gov.; Col. Moody, Chief Commissioner.

Newfoundland.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor, and Com.-in-Chief.

Bermuda.—Lieut.-Col. Freeman Murray, Governor.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—C. H. Darling, Governor-in-Chief.

Bahama Islands.—C. J. Bayley, Governor.

Barbadoes and Windward Islands.—Francis Hincks, Governor.

St. Vincent.—Edward Eyre, Lieut.-Gov.

Grenada.—Cornelius Kortright, Lt.-Gov.

Tobago.—J. V. Drysdale, Lieut.-Gov.

Antigua and Leeward Islands.—Ker Baillie Hamilton, Governor.

St. Christopher's.—H. G. R. Robinson, Lieut.-Governor.

Dominica.—Major H. St.-George Ord, Lieut.-Governor.

Trinidad.—R. W. Keate, R.N., Gov.

British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice).—P. E. Wodehouse, Governor.

Honduras.—F. Seymour, Superintendent.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sir George Grey, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.—Lieut.-Gov., Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Jackson.

Natal, South Africa.—John Scott, Lt.-Gov.

Sierra Leone.—Col. S. J. Hill, Gov.-in-Chief.

Gambia.—Col. L. S. O'Connor, Gov.

Gold Coast.—Sir B. C. C. Pine, Gov.

Mauritius.—W. Stevenson, Gov.

St. Helena.—Edward Drummond Hay, Gov.

Asia.

Bengal.—Viscount Canning, Gov.-General of India.

Madras.—Lord Harris, Governor.

Bombay.—Lord Elphinstone, Governor.

Ceylon.—Sir H. G. Ward, Governor.

Hong-Kong.—Sir John Bowring, Governor and Superintendent of Trade.

Aden.—Col. Coghlan.

Labuan.—Hon. G. W. Edwardes, Gov.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Sir W. T. Denison, Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief.

Victoria.—Sir Henry Barkly, Governor.

Western Australia (Swan River).—Arthur Edw. Kennedy, Governor.

Southern Australia.—Sir R. G. M'Donnell, Lieut.-Governor.

Tasmania.—Sir H. E. F. Young, Governor

New Zealand.—Col. T. Gore Browne, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

New Ulster.—Maj.-Gen. R. H. Wynyard, Lt.-Governor.

Falkland Islands.—Capt. T. E. L. Moore, R.N., Governor.

ROYAL NAVY.

FLAG OFFICERS.

Admiral of the Fleet—Sir John West, KCB.*Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom*—Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCH.*Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom*—Earl of Dundonald, GCB.*Admirals of the Red.*

1846.

Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCH.

1847.

Sir G. Eden Hammond, bart.,
GCB.

1849.

Sir F. Wm. Austen, KCB.

1849.

Sir E. Durnford King.

Sir George Mundy, KCB.

1851.

Thos. Earl Dundonald, GCB.

Sir Wm. Parker, bart., GCB.

Admirals of the White.

1855.

Sir Lucius Curtis, bart.

Sir John Louis, bart.

John Ayscough

Sir Thos. J. Cochrane, KCB.

1857.

Sir Geo. Fras. Seymour, KCB.

Hon. Sir A. Maitland, KCB.

George Earl Cadogan

Admirals of the Blue.

1857.

Sir E. Chetham Strode, KCB.

William Bowles

Sir J. W. Deans Dundas, GCB.

1858.

Sir Henry Hope, KCB.

Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew.

Sir Charles Napier, KCB.

Sir Phipps Hornby, KCB.

Vice-Admirals of the Red.

1854.

Sir Henry Prescott, KCB.

Edward Harvey

1855.

Sir B. Reynolds, KCB.

Sir A. J. W. Clifford, bart.

1856.

Sir George Rose Sartorius

Robert Wauchope

Sir G. Gordon Sinclair, bart.

Right Hon. Sir M. F. F.

Berkeley, KCB.

Sir Fairfax Moresby, KCB.

Vice-Admirals of the White.

1857.

Edmund Lord Lyons, GCB.

Sir Charles Sullivan, bart.

Francis Erskine Loch

Arthur Fanshawe

Sir Houston Stewart, KCB.

Sir James Stirling

Provo Wm. Parry Wallis

Henry William Bruce

William James Mingaye

Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

1857.

Sir J. H. Plumridge, KCB.

Sir Thomas Herbert, KCB.

1858.

Hon. Henry John Rous

George Frederic Rich

Wm. Jas. Hope Johnstone

William Fanshawe Martin

Sir R. S. Dundas, KCB.

Henry Dundas

Hon. Sir M. Stopford, KCB.

Rear-Admirals of the Red.

1854.

Sir Hen. Ducie Chads, KCB.

Sir Geo. R. Lambert, KCB.

Alex. Thos. Emeric Vidal

Sir C. H. Fremantle, KCB.

Sir Michael Seymour, KCB.

Sir H. Byam Martin, KCB.

Henry Eden

James Scott

Sir H. J. Leeke

G. W. Conway Courtenay

1855.

Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, KCB.

Robert Lambert Baynes

Thomas Bennett

Henry Smith

Sir S. Lushington, KCB.

Alexander Duntze

Frederic Thomas Michell

Rear-Admirals of the White.

1855.

Sir Thomas Hastings

Chas. Ramsay D. Bethune

Charles Talbot

1856.

Thomas Wren Carter

Sir Thos. Sabine Pasley, bt.

Christopher Wyvill

Henry Francis Greville

Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Paulet

Rt. Hon. Lord Edw. Russell

Henry Wolsey Bayfield

Hon. George Grey

Sir James Clark Ross

1857.

Joseph Nias

Henry John Codrington

John M'Dougall

Michael Quin

Sir Thomas Maitland

Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

1857.

Robert Smart

George Rodney Mundy

Hon. Henry Keppel, KCB.

John Jervis Tucker

John Kingcome

Frederick Bullock

J. Elphinstone Erskine

Joseph Hope

Horatio Thos. Austin

William Ramsay

1858.

Sir Baldwin W. Walker,

Bart., KCB.

Alexander Milne

Richard Laird Warren

Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence E.

Paget

George Elliot

Hon. Fred. Thos. Pelham

J. Colpoys Dacres

THE ARMY.

FIELD MARSHALS.

The King of the Belgians, KG., KCB.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort,
KG., KT., KP., and GCB.

Stapleton Viscount Combermere, GCB.

John Earl of Strafford, GCB.

Generals.

1830.

Francis Moore

1837.

Sir John Slade, bart.

John Mackenzie

F. Charles White

1841.

Richard Blunt

Gerald Gosselin

Sir T. M. Brisbane, bart.,
GCB.

1851.

Sir J. Wright Guise, bt., KCB.

Richard Pigot

Sir James Watson, KCB.

Sir Howard Douglas, bart.,
GCB.

1854.

Dennis Herbert

Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blakeney,
GCB.

John Lord Seaton, GCB.

Sir T. M'Mahon, bart., KCB.

Sir Alex. Woodford, GCB.

John Earl of Westmorland,
GCB.

Cosmo Gordon

Hugh Visc. Gough, KP.

Sir Jas. Wm. Sleight, KCB.

Sir J. F. FitzGerald, KCB.

Sir Arthur B. Clifton, KCB.
C. M. Earl Cathcart, KCB.
Sir Alexander Leith, KCB.
Hon. H. Arbutnot, CB.
Sir J. Douglas, KCB.
Sir Willoughby Cotton, GCB.
Sir J. Hanbury
Henry B. Earl Beauchamp
Hon. E. P. Lygon, CB.
Sir George Whitmore
Henry Shadforth
Sir William Tuyl
Sackville H. Berkeley
Helier Touzel
Sir George Scovell, KCB.
Ulysses Lord Downes, KCB.
G. Marq. of Tweeddale, KT.
Sir F. W. Trench
Henry Wyndham
F. R. Thackeray, CB.
Gustavus Nicolls
Henry Eveleigh
Sir Edward Bowater
Joseph W. Tobin
Sir W. M. Gomm, KCB.
Sir H. D. Ross, KCB.
Sir R. W. Gardiner, KCB.

1855.

Hon. Henry Murray, CB.
Thomas Evans, CB.
Sir A. MacLaine, KCB.
William Wood, CB.
Sir J. F. Burgoyne, bt., GCB.
Sir George Brown, GCB.
Sir James Simpson, GCB.

1856.

C. Ashe A. Repington, CB.
George Duke of Cambridge,
KG., KP., GCB.
R. S. Brough

1857.

W. G. Power, CB.
Henry James Riddell

1858.

Colin Lord Clyde, GCB.

Lieutenant-Generals.

1851.

Sir C. W. Pasley, KCB.
Henry Chas. E. Vernon, CB.
Sir J. Archibald Hope, KCB.
Sir R. J. Harvey, CB.
Sir F. Stovin, KCB.
C. G. Ellicombe, CB.
Sir W. F. P. Napier, KCB.
John Reeve
Thomas Kenah, CB.
E. Buckley Wynyard, CB.
Sir Jas. Ferguson, bt., CB.
Sir T. W. Brotherton, KCB.
Sir A. J. Dalrymple, bart.
Sir James Henry Reynett
Sir John Bell, KCB.
Sir S. B. Auchmuty, KCB.
Thomas Lightfoot, CB.
John Aitchison.

1854.

R. B. Macpherson, CB.
Henry A. Proctor, CB.
William Jervois
Sir F. Cockburn
Richard Lluellyn, CB.
Peter A. Lantour, CB.
Sir William Chalmers, CB.
James Claud Bouchier
Sir H. G. W. Smith, bt., GCB.
Sir De Lacy Evans, GCB.
William Henry Scott
Sir T. Willshire, bt., KCB.
E. Fleming, CB.
George Cardew
Phillip Bainbrigge, CB.
Thos. Erskine Napier, CB.
William H. Sewell, CB.
William Lindsay Darling
Sir Joseph Thackwell, GCB.
Sir John Macdonald, KCB.
George William Paty, CB.
Lord James Hay
Thomas J. Wemyss, CB.
Sir William Rowan, KCB.
James Shaw Kennedy, CB.
A. W. M. Lord Sandys
George Leith Goldie, CB.
George P. Higginson
Sir George Bowles, KCB.
Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish
T. W. Robbins
Roderick Macneil
William Sutherland, CB.
Henry Rainey, CB.
Hon. C. Gore, CB.
Wm. L. Walton
E. Fanshawe, CB.
Thomas J. Forbes
Charles R. Fox
Charles Augustus Shaw
Frederick Campbell
George Turner, CB.
Peter M. Wallace
Richard Jones
John Michell, CB.

1855.

Mildmay Fane
Sir James M. Wallace
Hon. J. Finch, CB.
Sir Wm. G. Moore, KCB.

1856.

E. C. Whinyates, CB.
Sir Richard England, GCB.
Sir W. J. Codrington, KCB.
Thomas Dyneley, CB.

1857.

Sir Henry Somerset, KCB.
George Cobbe
Alexander C. Mercer
Sir G. Aug. Wetherall, KCB.
Sir J. F. Love, KCB.
Sir D. McGregor, KCB.

1858.

Nicholas Hamilton
C. A. Ferd. Bentinck
C. G. J. Arbutnot

C. G. Falconar
Alex. Fisher Mackintosh
G. C. Lewis, CB.
Joseph Paterson
John Home Home
John Spink
Sir James Jackson, KCB.
Robert C. Mansel
John Drummond
James Freeth
Sir C. R. O'Donnell
John Leslie
Robert B. Coles
Edward P. Buckley
Sir R. Doherty

Major-Generals.

1851.

G. J. Harding, CB.
Edward Eyam
Geo. C. Earl of Lucan, KCB.
Sir Charles Yorke, KCB.
Sir J. R. Eustace
B. Drummond
Hon. Sir E. Cust
Dennis Daly

1854.

Jeremiah Taylor
Francis J. Davies
John Fraser
Marcus Beresford
Sir Jas. C. Chatterton, bart.
Jas. Al x. Earl of Rosslyn.
Sir H. R. Ferguson Davie, bt.
E. F. Gascoigne
Sir L. B. Lovell, KCB.
St. John A. Clerke
Sir J. H. Schoedde, KCB.
Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, KCB.
Thomas Reed, CB.
Henry Viscet. Melville, KCB.
A. K. Clark Kennedy, CB.
Horace G. Broke
John Oldfield
Peter Edmonstone Craigie,
CB.
E. F. Morris, CB.
Henry Colvile
Everard W. Bouverie
Hon. T. Ashburnham, CB.
Michael White, CB.
J. Scott, CB.
Sir J. L. Pennefather, KCB.
Henry Despard, CB.
Sir J. F. M. Smith
E. W. Bell
John Reed
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, CB.
Thomas Burke
William Cator, CB.
J. T. Earl of Cardigan, KCB.
Sir M. Creagh
John Eden, CB.
Hon. Charles Grey
W. L. L. F. Lord de Ros
John Geddes
P. S. Stanhope
Alex. MacLachlan

C. Murray Hay
 Henry Lord Rokeby, KCB.
 Hen. Edward Porter
 J. D. Rawdon
 William Beckwith
 H. E. Robinson
 Henry William Breton
 Allan T. Maclean
 J. J. W. Angerstein
 Thomas Marten
 Thomas Ger. Ball
 Eaton Monins
 George M. Eden
 George Dixon
 Frederic Maunsell
 Henry Alexander Scott
 William Wyld, CB.
 William Turnor
 William Fludyer
 John Wharton Frith
 Henry C. Russell
 John Hall
 Henry W. Gordon
 George H. Lockwood, CB.
 Sir Richard Airey, KCB.
 Sir Hugh H. Rose, KCB.
 Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, KCB
 Sir H. D. Jones, KCB.
 Sir George Buller, KCB.
 Sir William Eyre, KCB.
 T. Blanchard, CB.
 W. Brereton, CB.

1855.

F. R. Chesney
 John B. Gough, CB.
 Hon. Arthur Upton

B. Orlando Jones
 Sir A. J. Cloete
 G. Macdonald
 Charles A. Windham, CB.
 John Cox

1856.

James R. Craufurd
 W. S. Balfour
 William Booth
 Richard Greaves
 Alexander Fraser

1857.

Thomas G. Higgins
 W. H. Elliott
 W. Freke Williams
 Pringle Taylor
 Thomas H. Johnston
 Henry A. Hankey
 John Campbell
 Plomer Young
 William Bell
 Henry D. Townshend
 Thomas Wright, CB.

1858.

Thomas Wood
 W. H. Eden
 Joseph Clark
 Sir J. G. Le Marchant
 Charles Gacoyne
 George Moncrieff
 Poole V. England
 W. Cuthbert Ward
 Marcus J. Slade

G. H. McKinnon
 B. F. Dalton Wilson
 S. B. Boileau
 Hon. G. F. Upton, CB.
 Hon. A. A. Dalzell
 Thos. S. Pratt, CB.
 Orlando Felix
 W. N. Hutchinson
 H. F. Lockyer, CB.
 Simcoe Baynes
 M. C. Johnstone
 W. Fred. Forster
 Fred. Johnston
 Edw. Macarthur, CB.
 D. H. Macdowall
 Sir R. Garrett, KCB.
 A. H. Trevor
 R. R. W. Brett
 G. T. Colomb
 Sir S. J. Cotton, KCB.
 Maurice Barlow
 J. N. Jackson
 Botett Frydell
 John Clark
 R. W. Brough
 E. H. D. E. Napier
 Edward Harvey
 James R. Young
 John Michel, CB.
 R. P. Douglas
 Charles C. Hay
 William L. James
 Charles Warren, CB.
 G. A. Malcolm, CB.
 R. H. Wynyard, CB.
 Richard Hardinge, RA.
 Browne Willis, RA.
 W. C. Anderson

EAST INDIAN ARMY.

Generals.

1854.

Sir H. Stratford Scott, KCB.
 Sir Jas. L. Caldwell, GCB.
 Sir David Leighton, KCB.
 James Welsh
 Sir James Russell, KCB.
 Richard Podmore
 Sir Robert Houstoun, KCB.
 George R. Kemp
 J. A. P. Macgregor
 Sir William Richards, KCB.
 Alexander Duncan
 Jerry F. Dyson
 Alexander Fair, CB.
 Sir J. L. Lushington, GCB.
 William C. Fraser
 William Gilbert

1855.

James Ahmuty

1856.

Mosem Boyd
 John McInnes

1857.

H. G. A. Taylor, CB.
 Brook Bridges Parlbby, CB.
 Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Lt., CB.

1858.

J. Truscott
 E. Millian Gullifer Showers
 J. Hickey Collette

Lieutenant-Generals.

1851.

Patrick Cameron
 John Carhae
 George Jackson
 George Swiney
 Sir George Pollock, GCB
 Samuel Goodfellow
 Alexander Lindsay, CB.
 James S. Fraser
 Peter de la Motte, CB.
 E. Frederick, CB.
 George B. Brooks

Peter Lodwick
 James Morse
 Suetonius H. Todd
 John Briggs
 Harry Thomson
 J. Kennedy, CB.
 Charles W. Hamilton
 E. F. Waters, CB.
 Richard C. Andrée
 Sir Mark Cubbon, KCB.
 Thomas Shubrick
 William H. Kemm
 Thomas King
 William Callen
 David Barr
 William Vincent
 Thomas Marret
 Thomas Henry Paul
 H. T. Roberts, CB.
 Francis Farquharson

1855.

John Henry
 Samuel Swinhoe
 J. Anderson

1856.

Frederick Young
T. M. Douglas, CB.
William R. C. Castley
Charles Herbert, CB.
Sir G. P. Wymer, KCB.
Alexander Dick
William Pattle, CB.
Thomas Fiddes
James Perry

1857.

Hugh Ross
John Anderson
James Ketchen
Abraham Roberts, CB.

1853.

John Morgan, CB.
C. A. Grenado Wallington
Thomas Oliver
Sir James Ountram, Bt., GCB.
Duncan G. Scott

Major-Generals.

1854.

Henry Hall, CB.
Julius G. Griffith
Samuel Shaw
Frederick L. Doveton
C. B. James
M. Coombs Paul
Sir John Cheape, KCB.
John Low, CB.
Joseph Harris
John Tulloch, CB.
Richard Powney
George E. Gowan, C.B.
Patrick Montgomerie, CB.
James Stuart, CB.
Charles Ovens
William Henry Hewitt
J. Home
G. W. Aylmer Lloyd, CB.
A. Tulloch, CB.
A. Brown Dyce
J. Wheeler Cleveland
Robert Blackall
David Capon, CB.
William Donald Robertson
Duncan Sim
George Sandys
James Eckford, C.B.
Matthew Soppitt
Andrew Hervey, CB.
Sir S. Winde Steel, KCB.
Frederick Schuler
George Moore
Maurice Tweedie

C. M. Carmichael, CB.
H. Lechmere Worrall
Sir J. Bennet Hearsey,
KCB.
G. R. Pemberton
Donald Macleod
S. Davis Riley
C. Godby, CB.
David Cunningham
C. Dennis Dunn
J. Parsons, CB.
George Warren
Henry P. Salter, CB.
T. Mathew Taylor
Howard Dowker
Henry Sargent
George J. Wilson
Lewis W. Watson
Joseph Garnault
Robert Hawkes
A. F. Richmond, CB.
James Bell
George Conran
Sir Patrick Grant, KCB.
C. Dixon Wilkinson, CB.
William Taylor
Westrop Watkins
John Laurie
J. Edwin Williams
F. Turnley Farrell
W. Henry Marshall
Robert Alexander
John Day Stokes
F. Spencer Hawkins, CB.
J. Kynaston Luard, CB.
John Graham
Edward Garstin
Adolphus Derville
Richard Home
Sir R. J. H. Vivian, KCB.
T. Littleton Green
A. Carnegie, CB.
George Tomkyns
H. G. Roberts
William Caye
David Forbes
J. James Farrington
Francis Straton
C. R. W. Lane, CB.
W. J. Gairdner, CB.
George Brooke, CB.
John Yaldwyn
Benjamin R. Hitchens
W. L. G. Williams
Eyre E. Bruce
Henry Coningham
William Justice
Thomas Dickinson
H. C. M. Cox
John Hoggan, CB.
George Huyshe, CB.

F. Bindell, CB.
J. Campbell, CB.
T. B. Forster
F. F. Whinyates
J. Adam Howden
Augustus Clarke
C. Hamilton, CB.
Edward Armstrong
Charles Waddington, CB.
M. Stack, CB.
W. Wyllie, CB.
W. John Browne, CB.

1855.

P. F. Story, CB.
Alexander Woodburn, CB.
G. Grantham
H. Cracklow
William Prescott
H. Lawrence

1856.

Richard Budd
George Hicks, CB.
John Christie
Henry F. Caley
Hope Dick
Joseph Nash, CB.
John T. Lane, CB.
George Hutton
Andrew Spens
Robert Stewart
Edward Pettingal
Henry Hancock
H. J. Wood, CB.

1857.

E. Huthwaite, CB.
Isaac C. Coffin, CB.
George C. Whitlock
Frederick G. Lister
Sir A. Wilson, Bart., KCB.
David Downing
Thos. M. Cameron
W. N. T. Smee
Thos. C. Parr
Fred. H. Sandys
Henry Prior
Nicholas Johnson

1858.

John Moule
L. S. Bird
David Birrell
R. J. H. Birch, CB.
Thomas Polwhele
George Campbell
Peter Innes
Alex. W. Lawrence
Sir Fred. Abbott, C.B.
John F. Bradford, C.B.
H. Meggs Graves

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.**Governor*—Sheffield Neave.*Deputy*—Bonamy Dobree.

Directors—Thomas Baring, Henry Hulse
Berens, Henry Wollaston Blake, Travers
Buxton, Arthur Edward Campbell,
William Cotton, James Pattison Currie,
George Joachim Göschen, James Alex-
ander Guthrie, Thomson Hankey, John
Oliver Hanson, John Benjamin Heath,

John Gellibrand Hubbard, Charles
Frederick Huth, Alfred Latham, George
Lyall, James Malcolmson, Thos. Master-
man, Alex. Matheson, James Morris,
George Warde Norman, Edward Howley
Palmer, Thomas Charles Smith, Thomas
Matthias Weguelin.

Secretary—John Bentley.*Deputy-Secretary*—James Stewart.

* The alterations in the Bank Direction take place in April.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham — Bristol — Hull — Leeds — Leicester — Liverpool — Manchester — Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Norwich — Plymouth — Portsmouth — Swansea.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

Agra and United Service Bank, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Alliance, 31, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Bank of Australasia, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Bank of British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
 Bank of England, Threadneedle-st., E.C., and Burlington Gardens, W.
 Bank of London, 54, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and 450, West Strand, W.
 Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-st., E.C.
 Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Barnett, Hoare, & Co., 62, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Bauer (A.) & Co., 113, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
 Bizgerstaff, *W. and J.* 8, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 Bosanquet, Franks, Whatman, and Co., 73, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Brown, Janson, & Co., 32 Abchurch-lane, E.C.
 Brown, John, & Co., 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
 Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten and Co., 25, Old Bond-street, W.
 Challis and Son, 37, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 34, Gresham-street, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, E.C.
 City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.
 Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C., and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, W.C.
 Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, W.C.
 Cunliffe and Co., 24, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Cunliffe, *Roger*, 24, Bucklersbury, E.C.
 Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill, E.C.
 Davies, R. and Co., 187, Shoreditch, N.E.
 Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill, E.C.
 Dixon, Brooks, & Dixon, 25, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Drummond, *Messrs.*, 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Feltham, John & Co., 42, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Fullers and Co., 66, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Glyn, Mills, & Co., 67, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Hanburys & Lloyds, 60, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Hankeys & Co., 7, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
 Herries, Farquhar, & Co., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 Hoares, *Messrs.*, 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Hopkinson, Chas., & Co., 3, Regent-st., S.W.
 Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

Johnson, *H., J. and Co.*, 28, Cannon-st., E.C.
 Jones Loyd and Co., 43, Lothbury, E.C.
 Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-st., E.C., 441, New Oxford-street, W.C.; St. George's-pl., Knightsbridge, S.W.; Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road, W.; High-street, Kensington, W.; High-street, Southwark, S.; and Deptford, S.E.
 London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.; 1, St. James's-sq., S.W.; 3, Wellington-street, Borough, S.E.; 214, High Holborn, W.C.; 87, High-street, White-chapel, E.; 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.; and 217, Strand, W.C.
 London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank, E.C., and 69, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Lubbock (*Sir J. W., Bart.*), Forster, and Co., 11, Mansion House-street, E.C.
 Martins and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Mercantile Bank of India, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.
 North-Western Bank of India, 25, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Olding, Sharpe, & Co., 29, Clement's-l., E.C.
 Oriental Bank, South-Sea House, E.C.
 Ottoman Bank, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Price (*Sir C.*), Marryat, and Co., 3, King William-street, E.C.
 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Puget, Bambridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
 Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 Roberts, Curtis, & Co., 15, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Royal Bank of Australia, 4, Sambreok-court, E.C.
 Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Scott (*Sir S., Bt.*) & Co., 1, Cavendish-sq., W.
 Shank, *John*, 76, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
 Stevenson, Salt, & Sons, 20, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Stride, *J. and W. S.*, 41, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market
 Twinings, 215, Strand, W.C.
 Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Union Bank of Canada, 27, King-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.
 Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.; Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.; 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; and 13, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Unity Joint Stock, 10, Cannon-street, E.C., and New Coventry-street, Leicester-square, W.C.

Western of London, Hanover-square, W.
White and Co., 11, Haymarket, S.W.
Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton,
and Co., 30, Birchin-lane, E.C.
Willis, Percival & Co., 76, Lombard-st., E.C.

ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin
Barron and Smith, 6, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W.
Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin
Cane, Rich. & Co., Dawson-st., Dublin
Clack, H. Tucker, 21, Hanover-sq., W.
Codd, E. S., 19, Fludyer-street, S.W.
Collyer, Geo. S., 9, Park-pl., St. James's, S.W.
Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross, S.W.
Downes, and Son, 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross, S.W.
Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, S.W.
Kirkland, Sir J., 17, Whitehall-place, S.W.
Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's-sq., S.W.
McGrigor, C. R. and W., 17, Charles-st., St. James's-square, S.W.
Price and Boustead, 31, Craven-st., Strand, W.C.
Ridgway and Son, Leicester-square, W.C.

NAVY AGENTS.

Banton and Mackrell, 22, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, W.C.
Burnett & Co., 17, Surrey-st., Strand, W.C.
Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi, W.C.
Chard, W. and E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.
Chippendale, A., 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand, W.C.
Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
Goode & Co., 15, Surrey-st., Strand, W.C.
Hallett, Maude, and Hallett, 14, Great George-street, S.W.
O'Byrne Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.
Omanney, Messrs., 40, Charing Cross, S.W.
Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand, W.C.
Smith, Jos., Marshall-st., Golden-square, W.
Stilwell, J., G. & T., Arundel-st., Strand W.C.
Tear, L. W., (for Royal Marines,) 44, Hatton-garden, E.C.
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Lincoln, J. Thompson, D.D., Rector 1851
All Souls, Fras. K. Leighton, D.D., Warden 1858
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Brasenose, E. H. Cradock, D.D., Prin. 1853
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Christ Church, H. G. Liddell, Dean. 1855
Trinity, J. Wilson, D.D., President . 1850
St. John's, P. Wynter, D.D., President 1828
Jesus, C. Williams, D.D., Principal 1857
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Magdalene, Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., Master		1854
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<i>Botany.</i> —J. S. Henslow, M.A., St. John's		1825
<i>Woodwardian.</i> —A. Sedgwick, B.D., F.R.S., Trinity		1818
<i>Lady Margaret's Preacher.</i> —Harvey Goodwin, M.A., Caius		1838
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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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Leeds.—School of Medicine, and General Infirmary.
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Liverpool.—Infirmary School of Medicine, Infirmary; Fever Hospital; and Northern Hospital.
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ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

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MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1087 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 March 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 March 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)*	1660 May 29
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. alone	1694 Dec. 28
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	Anne	1702 March 8
Richard II.	1377 June 22	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461 March 4	William IV.	1830 June 26
Edward V.	1483 April 9	Victoria	1837 June 20
Richard III.	1483 June 26		
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

SOVEREIGNS AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS.

		Born.	Access.
Austria	Francis Joseph Charles	Emperor	1830 1848
Baden	Frederic	Grand Duke	1826 1856
Bavaria	Maximilian II.	King	1811 1848
Belgium	Leopold	King	17-0 1831
Brazil	Pedro II.	Emperor	1825 1831
Denmark—Holstein	Frederic VII.	King	1808 1848
England	Victoria	Queen.	1819 1837
France	Napoleon III.	Emperor	1808 1852
Greece	Otho	King	1815 1832
Hanover	George V.	King	1819 1851
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III.	Grand Duke	1806 1848
Hesse Cassel	Frederick William	Electer	1802 1847
Modena	Francis V.	Duke	1819 1846
Naples and Sicily	Ferdinand II.	King	1810 1830
Netherlands	William III.	King	1817 1849
Persia	Mohammed Mirza	Shah	1814 1834
Portugal	Pedro V.	King	1837 1853
Prussia	Frederick William IV.	King	1795 1840
Rome	Pius IX.	Pope	1792 1846
Russia	Alexander II.	Emperor	1818 1855
Sardinia	Victor Emmanuel	King	1820 1849
Saxony	John	King	1801 1854
Spain	Isabella II.	Queen.	1830 1833
Sweden and Norway	Oscar	King	1799 1844
Switzerland	M. Stämpfli	Pres. of the Diet	— 1858
Turkey	Abdul Medjid	Grand Signior	1823 1839
Tuscany	Leopold II.	Grand Duke	1797 1824
Wurtemberg	William	King	1781 1816
United States	James Buchanan	President	— 1857

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer
Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.
Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.
Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.
Surrey— { Kingston, L.—Guildford &
Croydon, alternate, S.
OXFORD.—*Berks*—Reading, L.—Abingdon, S.
Oxon—Oxford, L. and S.
Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.
Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.
Salop—Shrewsbury, L. and S.
Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.
Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.
Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.
MIDLAND.—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.
Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.

Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. and S.
Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.
Derby—Derby, L. and S.
Leicester & Boro'—Leicester, L. & S.
Warwickshire—Warwick, L. and S.
NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.
Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.
Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.
Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.
Norfolk—Norwich, L. and S.
Suffolk— { Bury St. Edmunds, L.
Ipswich, S.
NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.
Durham—Durham, L. and S.
Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L.
Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.
Westmoreland—Appleby, L. and S.
Lancaster— { Lancaster, L. and S.
Liverpool, L. and S.

WESTERN—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.

Wills— { New Sarum, L.
 { Devizes, S.

Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.

Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.

Cornwall—Bodmin, L. and S.

Somerset— { Taunton, L.—Bridgewater
 { & Wells, alternate, S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.

Caermarthen and Borough—Caermarthen, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough } Haverford-
 { of Haverfordwest— } west, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.

Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.

Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.

*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomery { Welshpool, L.
 { Newtown, S.

Merioneth— { Bala (L.)
 { Dolgelly (S.)

Caernarvon—Caernarvon

Anglesey—Beaumaris

Denbigh—Ruthin

* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

Flint—Mold

Chester—Chester

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The following are the sittings for 1858-59: 1858, Nov. 22, Dec. 13; 1859, Jan. 3, and 31, Feb. 28, April 4, May 9, June 13, July 4, Aug. 15, Sept. 19, Oct. 24. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. Robert Marshall Streight is Clerk of the Court.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

For Attendance and Expenses.

	In superior Law Courts.	per day.
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys		2 2 0
Merchants		1 1 0
Tradesmen		0 15 0
Journeymen Mechanics		0 7 0

For Travelling. 1s. 6d. a mile
The Attorney in the cause 1 3

At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

Professors in Law or Medicine giving evidence professionally but not otherwise } 1 1 0
All other witnesses } 0 8 6

Where witnesses reside in the town in which the courts are held, only half the above; but 2s. 6d. extra is to be paid to non-resident witnesses if detained during the night, and second-class railway fare, or 3d. per mile where no railway is available.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 9 to 3, and 4 to 6; and for payments, 11 to 3

Accountant in Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4, and on Saturdays 10 to 2; for payment of dividends, 11 to 3

Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, 7, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, W.C., 11 to 5; vac. 11 to 3; long vac. 11 to 2

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 11 to 5

Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 11 to 4

Admiralty and Appeals-Courts' Registry Office, 12½ Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Admiralty Naval Department, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5

Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4

Advocates, College of, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 10 to 4

Affidavit Office, Irish (Chancery), 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1

Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-house, W.C., Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2

Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C., 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3

Appearance Office (O. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. Hours as Writ Office

Archdeacon of London's Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 9½ to 5

Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 1 Bennet's Hill, E.C., 10 to 4

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Bennet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5

Arches Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 10

Arches' Registry, 20, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Army Pay Office, see Paymaster-General

Attorney-General's Office, 3, Stone-buildings, W.C., 10 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 4

Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2

Auditor's Office for Land Revenue, 11, Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 4

Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey, 12, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 10 to 4

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, S.W., 11 to 4

Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5

Booking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 9 to 6

Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 10 to 2

Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1

Church Building Commission, &c., 11, Whitehall Place, S.W., 10 to 5

City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, E.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2

City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, E.C., 9 to 5

City Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 9 to 6

City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, E.C., 9½ to 5

Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, W.C., during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of

Lords 4 to 6; at other times 10 to 2

Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions

- House, Old Bailey, E.C., 10 to 5; during sittings, 9 to 5
- Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, S., 10 to 5
- Clerk of the Peace, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, E.C., 10 to 5
- Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, E.C., 12 to 2.
- Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 8, Park-street, S.W., 11 to 5
- Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street, S.W.
- Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
- Commissary of Surrey's Office, 12, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 5
- Commissioners for Affidavits in Chancery, and other Law Courts in Ireland, 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
- Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 10 to 5
- Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.
- Comptroller of Corn Returns, 1 and 2 Parliament street, S.W., 10 to 4
- Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 11
- Copyhold Commission, 3, St. James's-square, S.W., 10 to 4
- Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C., 11 to 3
- Coroner of West Middlesex's Office, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
- Court of Review, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 3
- Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; in Rule Department, in Term, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 3, and at House of Lords when sitting, 4 to 6.
- Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, E.C., In-door Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 29th Feb. 9 to 4
- Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 5, Dean's-court, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 19, Bennet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park, S.W., 10 to 4
- Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2
- East India House, Leadenhall-street, E.C., Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4
- Ecclesiastical Commission, 11, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Education, Committee of Privy Council for, Downing-st., S.W., 11 to 5
- Emigration Office, 18, Park-street, S.W., and 70, Lower Thames-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript - (Q. B. and C. P.), Serjeants' Inn, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yd., W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., W.C., 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only; in Rule department, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Exchequer Bill Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Excise Export Office, 9 to 4; Import Office, summer 8 to 4, winter 9 to 4, Tower Dock, E.C.
- Factory Inspectors' Office, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 4
- Faculty Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 9½ to 6
- Foreign Office, 15 & 16, Downing-st., S.W.
- Gazette-office, 45, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.
- General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1, Somerset-place, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Greenwich Out-Pension Office, 49, Great Tower-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Hackney Carriage Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C., 10 to 4
- Half-pay Office. See Paymaster-General's Office
- Harbour Master's Office, St. Katherine's Stairs, E., 10 to 4
- Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Heralds' College Office, St. Bennet's-hill, E.C., 10 to 4
- Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 9 to 7
- Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
- Indian Office (late Board of Control), Cannon-row, S.W., 10 to 4
- Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street, W.C., 10 to 4
- Irish Courts Affidavit and Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
- Irish Office, 10, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5
- Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, 13, Serjeants'-inn, E.C., 10 to 5
- Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, S.W., 10 to 4
- Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, W.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple, E.C.; hours the same as the Writ Office
- Land Revenue Office. See Woods and Forests
- Land Tax Redemption Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Lloyd's Rooms, Royal Exchange, E.C., 9 to 6; Underwriters' Room, 10 to 5
- Loan Office (Public Works), South Sea House, E.C., 10 to 4
- Local Government Act Office, 8, Richmond-terrace, S.W., 10 to 4
- Lord Advocate of Scotland's Office, 1, New-street, Spring Gardens, S.W.

- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Royal Court, Palace of Westminster, S.W., 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Lunatics' Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4, in vacation, 11 to 1
- Lunacy Master's Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., 10 to 4
- Marshal and Associate's Office, (Q.B., C.P., and Excheq.) 18 and 19, Chancery-lane, W.C., term and sittings after 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton-bdgs., W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Masters' Office, Q.B., Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C.; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, W.C.; Exch. Stone-buildings, W.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Board of Works, 1, Greek-street, Soho, W., 9 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, E.C., 10 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for registry
- Mint, Little Tower Hill, E., 9 to 4
- National Debt and Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Navy Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Bill Office, 13, Serle-street, W.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, 25, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 3
- Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Peculiary of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5½, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Pell Office, Westminster Hall, S.W., 10 to 1
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), W.C., 10 to 4; after last seal, 10 to 2; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Post Office, Gen., St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.
- Presentation Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; vacation 11 to 1
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, 12, Pall Mall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Privy Council Office, Downing-street, S.W., 11 to 4
- Privy Seal and Signet Office, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 3
- Probate, Court or, Chief Registry, 6, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., Feb. to Sept. 9 to 4; Oct. to Jan. 9 to 3
- Property-Tax Office, Somerset Hs., W.C., 10 to 4
- Public Record Office—Head Office, Rolls' House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls' Chapel, Chapter House, Poets' Corner, Carlton Ride, and 12, Duke-st., Westminster, 10 to 4
- Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, S.W.; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths Department, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2
- Queen's Bench Office, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Queen's Remembrancer Office, 22, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 1
- Recruiting Office, 16 and 25, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Registrar Office, Chancery-lane, W.C. (C.) 11 to 3; for inspection, 9 to 3 and 5 to 6; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Registrar of Common Lodging Houses, 2, Palace-place; Great Scotland-yard, S.W., 10 to 4
- Registry of Designs, 1, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4; for registering, 11 to 3
- Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
- Royal Marines Office, 15, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 5
- Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, E.C., 11 to 5, in Term; vacation, 11 to 4; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Rule Office (C.P.), Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5, in Term, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Savings Banks' (Barristers') Office, 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W., 10 to 4
- Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Secondary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 7
- Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; Rolls, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
- Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq. W.C., Court days, Thursdays, 11
- Sheriff's Court Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 4
- Signet Office. See Privy Seal
- Solicitor-General's Office, 1, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C., Term and sittings after, 10 to 5; vacation 11 to 4
- Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.
- Stage Coach Duty Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
- Stamp and Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4. No money received after 3
- State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, S.W., 10 to 4
- Stock Exchange, Capel-court, E.C., 10 to 4
- Subpena Office, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, in vacation 11 to 1
- Tax Office, Somerset-place, W.C., 10 to 4
- Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Tenths Office. See Queen Anne's Bounty
- Tithe Commissioners' Office, 3, St. James's-square, S.W., 10 to 4
- Transport Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sess.-ho., E.C., 11 to 3
- Treasury Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 5
- Vicars-General and Peculiars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Valualling Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.; branches, Horse Guards, S.W.; Tower, E.C.; and 7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W., 10 to 4
Wine Licence Office, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-house, W.C., 10 to 4
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, 1,

Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
Works and Public Buildings Office, 12, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 10 to 4
vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 1

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1859.

Walsall	Tuesday	January 11	April 5	July 5	October 11
Wolverhampton...	Wednesday..	— 12	— 6	— 6	— 12
Birmingham	Thursday....	— 13	— 7	— 7	— 13
Stourbridge	Friday	— 14	— 8	— 8	— 14
Dudley	Saturday	— 15	— 9	— 9	— 15

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within the limits of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 33, which is defined to be the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares by Distance.—For every description of carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse for any distance within and not exceeding one mile, sixpence.

For any distance exceeding one mile, after the rate of sixpence for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.

Fares by Time.—For any time within and not exceeding one hour, two shillings.

For every quarter of an hour, or portion of a quarter of an hour not completed, sixpence; but where hired by time the driver is not compellable to proceed at the rate of more than four miles an hour.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance. The driver, however, is not compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after 8 o'clock in the

evening, or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney-carriage, one sum of sixpence is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring; two children under ten to be counted as one adult person.

A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried without charge, but when more than two persons are carried inside any hackney-carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside, a farther sum of twopence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

A driver may be required to proceed to any place not exceeding six miles from the place of hiring, but if discharged at any place exceeding four miles in a direct line from Charing Cross, he may charge one shilling per mile for the distance so exceeded, but not if he is brought back within the radius though he may have gone beyond it. If engaged by time he can be retained for any time not exceeding one hour.

Every driver is required to deliver a ticket to the hirer, with the number of the Stamp-office plate of such carriage. Official Tables of Fares are published by Knight and Co.

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-street, S.W.
East London—16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
Grand Junction—7A, Brook-st., Grosvenor-square, W.
Hampstead—6, Hardwick-place, Hampstead-road, N.W.
Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford, S.E.

Lambeth—55, Newington-place, Kennington-road, S.
New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells, E.C.
Southwark and Vauxhall—Sumner-street, Southwark, S.E.
West Middlesex—19, Marylebone-rd., N.W.

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

British—11, George-yard, Lombard-st. E.C.
Chartered—Horseferry-road, S.W.
City of London—Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, E.C.
Commercial—Ben Jonson's Fields, E.
County and General Consumers (*limited*), 76, King William-street, E.C.
Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.
European—3, Moorgate-street, E.C.
Great Central Gas Consumers—28, Coleman-street, E.C.
Hornsey (*limited*)—34, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Imperial—33, John-st., Bedford-row, W.C.
Independent—Haggerston, N.E.
London—26, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.
Phoenix—70, Bankside, S.E.
Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street, E.
South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road, S.E.
Surrey Consumers—293, Rotherhithe-st., S.E.
United General—6, Austin Friars, E.C.
Western—28, Argyll-street, W.

LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET, E.C.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliffe—Wellclose-square, E.
 Cheapside—68, Watling-street, E.C.
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn, W.C.
 Oxford-street—76, Wells-street, W.
 Portman-square—33, King-st., Baker-st., W.
 Southwark Bridge-road, near Union-st., S.E.
 Westminster—Horseferry-road, S.W.
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street, S.E.
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffrey-square, E.C.
 Finsbury—64, Whitecross-street, E.C.

Blackfriars—27½, Farringdon-street, E.C.
 Covent Garden—44, Chandos-street, W.C.
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-st., W.C.
 Golden-square—39, King-street, W.
 Tooley-street, 147, S.E.
 Waterloo Bridge-road, near the New Cut, S.
 Shadwell—107, Broad-street, E.
 The Floating Engines lie off King's Stairs,
 Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge

Superintendent—Mr. J. Braidwood, 68, Watling-street, E.C.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

EVENING MAILS.

THE Receiving Houses are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters bear an additional 1d. stamp as a fee; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Branch Offices, at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, Stones' End, Southwark, and Lombard-street, till six without fee; at the first three Branch Offices, till a quarter to seven; at Lombard-street and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, till seven, with an additional 1d. stamp; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand till half-past seven P.M., with a fee of 6d.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., one postage	
Do. 1 oz., two postages	
Do. 2 oz., four postages	
Do. 3 oz., six postages;	

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; unless pre-paid by a stamp, the postage is charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double. Shilling, sixpenny, and fourpenny stamps are issued.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the Branch Offices they must be put in before half-past five, and at the Receiving Houses before five. They must be sent in covers open at the sides, and, to go free, no words or communication must be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent. *Stamped* papers can be circulated free of postage at any time within fifteen days, as often as is desired. The impressed stamp on newspapers is only available for circulation within the United Kingdom, and if sent abroad either to foreign countries or the colonies, newspapers must have affixed stamps to the amount of postage from 1d. to 3d., whether bearing an impressed stamp or not, except to those foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the Foreign Post.

The Inland Book Post conveys books and printed papers, including *unstamped* newspapers, at the following rates:—

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. . . .	1d.
Exceeding 4 oz. but not exceeding 8 oz. 2	
8 oz.	16 oz. 4
And for every additional 8 oz.	2

The packet may consist of any number of sheets, written or printed (but the written matter must not be closed against inspection, nor be of the nature of a letter), or of bound books, or maps or prints on rollers, or whatever is necessary to the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter; such packets, however, not to exceed two feet in length, width, or depth, and all must be open at the ends or sides.

Such packets may also be sent to all British Colonies at the rate of 3d. per 4 oz., 6d. for 8 oz., and then proceeding at the rate of 6d. for every 8 oz., or fraction of the same; except to Ascension Island, the East Indies, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, and the Gold Coast, to which the rates are one-third more, and the parcels are restricted to a weight of 3 lbs.

MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till ten P.M. previous evening for newspapers and letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until 6.45 A.M., and for letters until 7.15 A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at seven A.M., and for letters at a quarter before eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M. Letters and newspapers for Ireland, posted at any receiving office before two or any branch office before three, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand by half-past three, are despatched at five, and reach Dublin early on the following morning.

Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of 32 ounces.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered.

The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6d. and the postage, and to France double the postage.

Money orders for sums under 5*l*. are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3*d*. for Two Pounds, and 6*d*. for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all.

A money order granted upon London, without specifying any particular office in London, can only be paid at the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Where personal attendance is inconvenient, payment may be obtained by receipting the order and giving the bearer information as to the Christian name (the initial of the Christian name is sufficient), surname, and occupation of the person who obtained it.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Foreign letters, when transmitted by packet, will be liable to the single rates of packet postage given in the Table below.

By Packets from Southampton.

Between the United Kingdom and	Single Rate.
*Lisbon	1 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> .
*Spain (by Southampton packet)	0 6
*Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	1 0
Alexandria	0 6
*Chili, Peru, and Western Coast of America	2 0
*Hayti and Foreign West India Islands (Cuba, St. Thomas, & St. Croix excepted)	1 5
*New Granada and Venezuela	1 0
*Mexico and Cuba	1 6
Gibraltar	
Malta	
Honduras	0 6
*British West Indies	
Hong Kong, via Southampton	
Ionian Islands	1 0
*Aden, Ceylon, and India	0 6
Australia and New Zealand, via Suez	0 6
*Madeira, via Lisbon	1 9
California, via Panama	2 4
*Madeira	1 10
*Brazil	1 0
*Buenos Ayres	1 0

By Packets from Liverpool.

United States	{ Uniform Brit. and For. Rate, not exceed. 3 <i>oz</i>	1 0
*California		1 2½
*Cuba		1 2½
Bermuda		
Newfoundland	Uniform Rate	0 6
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	Uniform Rate	0 6
Canada	{ Uniform Brit. and For. Rate	0 8
Ditto, via Halifax		0 6

By Packets from Dover.

Belgium	Brit. and For. (under ½ <i>oz</i> .)	0 6
*Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Belgium	Uniform British rate (not exceeding ½ <i>oz</i> .)	s. d. 0 8

Between the United Kingdom and		Single Rate.
France and Algeria	{ Brit. and For. (under ½ oz.)	0 4
(Letters to or from France, sent unpaid, are charged double the above rate.)		
Prussia, via France	under ½ oz.	0 1
Russia do.	do.	1 1
*Poland do.	do.	1 0
*Spain and Portugal, via France	do.	0 10
Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena, Parma and Piacenza		1 1
Greece, Archipelago, Ionian Islands, via France	{ under ½ oz.	1 1
Bavaria, via France	under ½ oz.	0 8
Austrian Dominions and Cities of Ciacow and Belgrade, via France	{ Unif. Brit. & Foreign rate, (under ½ oz.)	1 1
Baden do.	do.	0 8
Wurtemberg do.	do.	0 8
Switzerland do.	do.	0 8
Belgium do.	do.	0 6
Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do.	1 1
Certain States of Germany, served by the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do.	0 8
Wallachia and Moldavia, via France	do.	1 7
Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scutari in Asia, via France	do.	1 7
Constantinople, Scutari, Seres, and Salonica, via Prussia		1 1
Galatz and Ibraila do.	do.	1 1
Jassy and Bucharest do.	do.	1 1
Botuschany do.	do.	1 1
*Turkey in Europe (except the places above mentioned), via Prussia		0 8
Alexandria, Beyrout, and Smyrna, by French Packet, via Marseilles	do.	1 0
Tuscany and Naples do.	do.	1 1
Sardinia and Sicily, by French Packet, via Marseilles	do.	1 1
Greece do.	do.	1 0
Malta do.	do.	1 1
Malta by the monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles	do.	0 11
Alexandria do.	do.	0 11
India do.	do.	0 11
Hong Kong do.	do.	0 11
Ionian Islands do.	do.	1 8

By Packets from London.

Prussia, via Belgium	Unif. Brit. and For. Rate, under ½ <i>oz</i>	0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxony	do.	0 8
German States (except Wurtemberg) served by the Post Office of Tour and Taxis	do.	0 8
Poland	do.	0 11½
Russia	do.	0 11½
Sweden	do.	1 2
Austrian States (by Belgium)	do.	0 8
Holland	do. not exceeding ½ <i>oz</i>	0 8
Hanover and Brunswick	do.	0 8
Denmark	do.	0 10½
Lubeck	do.	0 8
Hamburg	do.	0 8
Bremen	do.	0 8
Oldenburg	do.	0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin	do.	0 8
Mecklenburg Strelitz	do.	0 8
*Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Holland	do.	0 8
*Java, do.	do.	0 8
Sweden	½ <i>oz</i>	1 2
Norway		1 4

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

The principal office is at the General Post-Office.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another, if put into the

Receiving	bef. 9, 11, 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 p.m., or	
Chief	at ½ bef. 8, 10, 12 a.m., ½ bef. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and at 7 and 9 p.m.	
Office	Will be sent out	
	at 8, 10, 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 p.m., and at 8 a.m. following morn	

The Postage to all the places marked * must be paid in advance.

The above deliveries are confined to London; and in the environs, within a circle of three miles, including Camberwell, Camden Town, Dalston, Hackney, Holloway, Islington, Kent Road (Old), Kennington, Kentish Town, Kingsland, Newington Butts, Pentonville, Shacklewell, South Lambeth, Somers Town, Vauxhall, and Walworth, there are six deliveries a day, and letters posted in

London before six are delivered the same evening. All places within six miles of the General Post Office have letters delivered the same evening if posted before five o'clock at a receiving-house, or before a quarter to six at the chief office. The district extends twelve miles round London, but includes Hampton Court, Hampton, and Sunbury, though beyond the limits; and the number of deliveries vary from five to two.

PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSES.

Army and Navy, 36, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Brookes's, 60, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Carlton, 94, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Cavendish, 307, Regent-street, W.
 City of London, 19, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Conservative, 74, St. James's-street, S.W.
 East India United Service, 14, St. James's-sq. S.W.
 Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Garrick, 35, King-st., Covent-garden, W.C.
 Gresham, Gresham-place, E.C.
 Guards', 70, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Junior United Service, 11, Charles-st., S.W.
 Law Club, 103 to 109, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Milton, 14, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
 National, 1, Whitehall-gardens, S.W.

Oriental, 18, Hanover-square, W.
 Ottoman, 14, Regent-street, S.W.
 Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 Pall Mall, S.W.
 Parthenon, 16, Regent-street, S.W.
 Portland, 1, Stratford-place, Oxford-st., W.
 Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Royal Thames Yacht, 49, St. James's-st., S.W.
 Smithfield, 47, Half Moon-street, W.
 St. George's Chess, 20, King-st. St. James's S.W.
 Travellers', 106, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Union, Trafalgar-square, S.W.
 United Service, 116, Pall Mall, S.W.
 United University, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 Westminster, 23, Albemarle-street, W.
 White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Whittington, 37, Arundel-st., Strand, W.C.
 Windham, 11, St. James's-square, S.W.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid in 1857.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, 1857.	Duty paid in 1857.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, 1857.
£	OFFICES.	£		£	
41,907..	Alliance	2,758,767	51,478..	Imperial	158,685
3,820..	Anchor	38,625	29,959..	Law	102,445
39,135..	Atlas	1,258,742	4,864..	Law Union	319,720
8,125..	Bank of London and Provincial	156,540	29,317..	London	42,229
3,053..	British Empire Mutual	10,995	9,810..	Monarch	—
328..	British Provident	13,425	128,747..	Phoenix	4,374,883
67..	Cambrian & Universal*	—	28..	Preserver	—
4,152..	Church of England	22,393	78,602..	Royal Exchange	4,488,890
62,201..	County	7,950,299	11,493..	Royal Farmers'	14,515
8,004..	Defender	83,260	806..	State	88,036
334..	Empetor	4,480	195,668..	Sun	8,329,612
2,685..	Equitable	125,160	2,492..	Times	282,511
72..	Era	475	652 {	United Kingdom Pro- vident	3,100
12,455..	General	123,045	17,527..	Unity	135,261
38,641..	Globe	1,095,448	27,832..	Union	925,191
32,152..	Guardian	369,090	27,750..	Westminster	—
10,190..	Hand-in-Hand	22,315			
54..	Hull and London	972,937			
			94,911	Total London	38,851,556

COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

£	OFFICES.	£	£	OFFICES.	£
14,658..	Birmingham	757,002	32,882	Liverpool and London	502,965
8,418..	Birmingham District..	303,235	37,178..	Manchester	995,240
232 {	Durham and North- umberland*	5,300	2,355..	Midland Counties....	1,073,157
3,070..	Essex Economic.....	126,170	5,863..	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	452,945
6,473..	Essex and Suffolk	1,433,256	5,624..	North of England.....	315,648
2,304 {	Hants, Sussex, and Dorset.....	165,966	2,817..	Norwich Equitable....	272,901
11,254..	Kent.....	1,077,645	78,301	Norwich Union	10,026,499
2,896..	Kent Mutual.....	31,094	4,278	Nottingham and Derby	471,952
20,261..	Lancashire	259,480	3,914..	Provincial.....	1,359,798
19,795..	Leeds and Yorkshire..	587,565	31,855 {	Royal Insurance, Li- verpool	503,065
			3,956..	Salop.....	555,638

* Two quarters only—ceased.

£	OFFICES.	£
3,505	Sheffield	87,450
1,852	{ Shropshire and North } Wales	359,778
51,130	West of England	1,390,456
21,657	Yorkshire	3,364,088
381,531	Total Country	26,478,293

SCOTCH OFFICES.		
10,930	Caledonian	767,596
912	{ Forfarshire & Perth- shire	132,470
5,779	National	492,263
21,216	North British	1,166,131
15,673	Northern	1,071,615
7,492	Scottish Provincial ..	629,868
27,534	Scottish Union	1,652,615
89,536	Total Scotch	5,912,558

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

Achilles—25, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Albert and Times—11, Waterloo-place,
 S.W., and 27, Birch-lane, E.C.
 Alfred—7, Lothbury, E.C.
 Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane, E.C. [E.C.
 Amicable—19, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street,
 Anchor—67, Cheapside, E.C.
 Anglo-Australian and Universal—5,
 Cannon-st., West, E.C.
 Argus—39 Throgmorton-street, E.C.
 Atlas—92, Cheapside, E.C.
 Bank of London and National Provincial—
 7, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Birkbeck—29, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Britannia—1, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.
 British Annuity Company—36, New Broad-
 street, E.C. [E.C.
 British Commercial—38, New Bridge-st.,
 British Empire Mutual—32, New Bridge-st.,
 E.C.
 British Equitable—47 & 48, King William-
 street, E.C.
 British Exchequer—156, Cheapside, E.C.
 British, Foreign, & Colonial—429, Strand,
 W.C.
 British and Foreign Reliance—8, Moor-
 gate-street, E.C.
 British Guarantee—429, Strand, W.C.
 British Industry—300, Regent-street, W.
 British Mutual—17, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 British Nation—291, Regent-street, W.
 British Protector—27, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 British Provident—4, Chatham-place, E.C.
 British Shield Mutual—52, King William-
 street, E.C.
 Briton—52, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Cambrian and Universal—27, Gresham-st.
 E.C.
 Church of England—5, Lothbury, E.C.
 City of Glasgow—12, King William-st, E.C.
 City of London—18, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Clergy Mutual—2 & 3, Broad Sanctuary,
 S.W. [S.W.
 Clerical, Medical, &c.—13, St. James's-sq.,
 Colonial—80, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Commercial—9, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Consolidated Investment and Assurance—
 45, Cheapside, E.C.

IRISH OFFICES.		
£		£
5,935	National	57,250
5,899	Patriotic	82,525
53,298	{ Various English and Scotch Offices which have Branches or Agents in Ireland. }	751,493
65,132	Total Irish	894,268
914,911	Total London	38,851,556
381,531	„ Country	26,478,203
89,536	„ Scotch	5,912,558
65,132	„ Irish	894,268
1,451,110	Total	72,136,585

County—50, Quadrant, Regent Circus, W.
 Crown—33, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Defender—34, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Eagle, Albion, and Palladium—3, Crescent,
 New Bridge-street, E.C.
 East of England—6, King William-st., E.C.
 Economic—6, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Edinburgh—11, King William-street, E.C.
 Emperor—78, Cannon-street West, E.C.
 Engineers' and Age—345, Strand, W.C.
 English and Irish Church—4, Trafalgar-sq.,
 W.C. [S.W.
 English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-pl.
 English Widows' & General—9, New
 Bridge-street, E.C.
 Equitable—26, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Equity and Law—26, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
 Era—25, Old Jewry, E.C. [W.C.
 European—10, Chatham-place, E.C.
 Exchange—2, Charlotte-row, E.C.
 Family Endowment—12, Chatham-pl., E.C.
 Female Provident—40, King William-st.,
 E.C.
 General Annuity—93, Cheapside, E.C.
 General Reversionary and Investment Co.
 —5, Whitehall, S.W.
 Globe—7, Cornhill, E.C., and 56, Charing-
 cross, S.W. [S.W.
 Great Britain Mutual—14, Waterloo-place,
 Gresham—37, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Guardian—11, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Home Counties—29, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Household—15, Adam-street, W.C.
 Imperial—1, Old Broad-street, E.C., & 16,
 Pall Mall, S.W.
 India and London—14, Waterloo-pl., S.W.
 International—142, Strand, W.C.
 Kent—4, Queen-street-place, E.C.
 Lancashire—10, Cornhill, E.C.
 Law Life—187, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Law Property & Life—30, Essex-st., W.C.
 Law Union, 126, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Leeds and Yorkshire—18, King-st., E.C.
 Legal and General—10, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Life Association of Scotland—20, King
 William-street, E.C.
 Liverpool and London, and Monarch—20,
 Poultry, E.C.

- London Annuity—11, Chatham-place, E.C.
 London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange, E.C., and 7, Pall Mall, S.W.
 London and Continental—97, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
 London and Provincial Law—21, Fleet-st., E.C.
 London Equitable Mutual—103, Cheap-side, E.C.
 London Life Association—81, King William-street, E.C.
 London Monetary—14, Manchester-sq., W.
 London Mutual Life and Guarantee—63, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Magnet—22, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Marine—60, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
 Maritime Passengers—113, Fenchurch-st., E.C.
 Medical, Invalid, & General—25, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Medical, Legal, and General, and New Equitable—449, Strand, W.C.
 Merchants' and Tradesmen's—29, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, E.C.
 Metropolitan Counties', and General—27, Regent-street, S.W.
 Midland Counties—6, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Minerva—1, Cannon-street West, E.C.
 Mitre—23, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Mutual—39, King-street, E.C.
 Mutual Insurance Benefit—51, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 National—2, King William-street, E.C.
 National Alliance—35, Old Jewry, E.C.
 National Association—269, Strand, W.C.
 National Assurance and Investment Association—3, Pall Mall East, S.W.
 National Industrial—22, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 National Mercantile—27, Poultry, E.C.
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st., E.C.
 New National, 484, Oxford-street, W.
 North British—4, Bank Buildings, E.C.
 North of England—35, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Northern—1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st., E.C.
 Ocean Mutual—28, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
 Pelican—70, Lombard-st., E.C., and 57, Charing-cross, S.W.
 People's Provident—2, Waterloo-pl., S.W.
 Phoenix Life and Marine Casualty—1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 Preserver—3, Bond-court, Wallbrook, E.C.
 Professional—41, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Promoter—9, Chatham-place, E.C.
 Protector—34, King-st., E.C.
 Provident—50, Regent-street, W., 14, Cornhill, E.C., and 78, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Provident Clerks—15, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Provincial (Welsh)—49, Moorgate-st., E.C.
 Prudential—35, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
 Railway Passengers—3, Old Broad-st., E.C.
 Reliance—71, King William-street, E.C.
 Rock—15, New Bridge-street, E.C.
 Royal—29, Lombard-street, E.C., and 28, Old Bond-street, W.
 Royal Exchange—Royal Exchange, West Front, E.C., and 29, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Royal Farmers' and General—3, Norfolk-street, W.C.
 Royal General Annuity—52, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
 Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13, Waterloo-place, S.W.
 Safety—3, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.
 Schoolmasters' and General—23, Bridge-street, S.W. [E.C.]
 Scottish Amicable—1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Scottish Equitable—26, Poultry, E.C.
 Scottish National—69, Lombard-st., E.C.
 Scottish Provincial—20, Cannon-st., E.C.
 Scottish Provident—66, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
 Scottish Union—37, Cornhill, E.C. [E.C.]
 Scottish Widows' Fund—4, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.
 Solicitors' & General—52, Chancery-lane, W.C.
 Sovereign—48, St. James's-street, S.W.
 Standard—82, King William-street, E.C.
 St. George—118, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Star—48, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Sun—63, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
 Travellers and Marine, and Accidental Death—7, Bank-buildings, E.C. [W.]
 Union—81, Cornhill, E.C., and 70, Baker-st., E.C.
 United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place, S.W.
 United Kingdom Temperance—1, Adelaide-place, E.C.
 United Mutual—54, Charing Cross, S.W.
 United Orders Provident—6, Guildhall-chambers, E.C. [W.C.]
 United Trades & National—269, Strand, W.C.
 Unity—10, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Universal—1, King William-street, E.C.
 University—24, Suffolk-street, S.W.
 Victoria—18, King William-street, E.C.
 Waterloo—355, Strand, W.C.
 Wellington—3, Chatham-place, E.C.
 West of England—20, New Bridge-st., E.C.
 Western—3, Parliament-street, S.W.
 Westminster—4, Adelaide-street, W.C.
 Westminster and General—27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
 Whittington—37, Moorgate-street, E.C.

EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, Friday (and Saturday from 12 to 5, during May, June, and July), and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks; Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., 10 to 4; Sept., Oct., March, April, 10 to 5; May, June, July, Aug., 10 to 6; closed the first week in Jan., May, and Sept., and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.—Children under 8 not admitted.

National Gallery—Mond., Tues., Wed., and Saturday, from 10 to 5, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Sat.,

free to the general public; Thursday and Friday for students only. Closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in September, and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Vernon Gallery, Marlborough House, Pall Mall—same days and hours.

Central School of Art, South Kensington—For students only.

Museum, South Kensington—On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, free; on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, on a payment of 6d., from 10 to 4, 5, and 6,

according to the season; and on Monday and Tuesday evenings, from 7 to 10, free; on Wednesday, 6d.

Museum of Economic Geology, 1, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly—Daily (except Friday), from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

Gresham College—Lectures during term on Divinity, Astronomy, Law, Rhetoric, and Physic, at 1 o'clock p.m.; on Music and Geometry at 7 p.m.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 10 to 4; & on Sunday during the time of divine service.

Westminster Abbey—Every day in the week, from 9 till dusk; on Sundays during divine service.

East India House Museum—Friday, from 11 to 3; all the year except in Sept.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi—Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4, and on Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

Ken Botanical Gardens—On Sundays from 2 to 6; on every other day, in winter from 1 to 6, in summer from 1 to sunset. The *Pleasure Grounds* from Midsummer to Michaelmas on Sundays from 2 to sunset.

Woolwich Model & Rocket Rooms—Daily.

Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter, gratis. On Thursday and Friday there is a charge of 6d.

Windsor Castle—State Apartments at—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March, 11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

College of Surgeons' Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

TABLE OF THE COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID ANNUALLY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE.

	£.	s.	d.
Appraisers	2	0	0
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post),			
Edinburgh and Dublin	9	0	0
„ elsewhere	6	0	0
(Half only for the first three years)			
Bankers	30	0	0
Conveyancers, London and Dublin	9	0	0
„ elsewhere	6	0	0
Auctioneers	10	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot..	4	0	0
„ and for each horse, &c. used	4	0	0
„ in Ireland, on foot	2	2	0
„ ditto, for each horse used	2	2	0
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice	0	5	0
Medicine Vendors, London	2	0	0
„ any other corporate town	0	10	0
„ elsewhere	0	5	0
Pawnbrokers, London	15	0	0
„ elsewhere	7	10	0
Plate Dealers, selling above 2 oz.			
gold and 30 oz. silver	5	15	0
„ under the above weight	2	6	0
To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Conductors, and Watermen (London)*	0	5	0
Brewers of Table Beer only, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
„ 50 „	1	1	0
„ 100 „	1	11	6
„ exceeding 100 „	2	2	0
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
„ 50 „	1	1	0
„ 100 „	1	11	6
„ 1,000 „	2	2	0
„ 2,000 „	3	3	0
„ 5,000 „	7	17	6
„ 7,500 „	11	16	3
„ 10,000 „	15	15	0
„ 20,000 „	31	10	0
„ 30,000 „	47	5	0

* These Licenses are issued by the Commissioners of Police.

	£.	s.	d.
Brewers—continued.			
Not exceeding 40,000 barrels...	63	0	0
exceeding 40,000 „ ..	78	15	0
Brewers for sale by retail, not to be consumed on the premises	5	10	3
Brewers of beer for sale who use sugar in brewing, an additional licence of.....	1	0	0
Sellers of Beer only, not brewers	3	6	1½
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per annum (England and Ireland)	1	2	0½
„ at £20 or upwards	3	6	1½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, to be drunk on the premises (England only)	3	6	1½
„ not to be drunk on the premises	1	2	0½
Retailers of Cider and Perry only	1	2	0½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, or Perry only in Scotland, whose premises are rated under £10 per annum	2	10	0
„ at £10 per annum or upwards	4	4	0
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper..	0	11	6½
Maltsters, making not exceeding 50 quarters	0	7	10½
„ 100 „	0	15	9
„ 150 „	1	3	7½
„ 200 „	1	11	6
„ 250 „	1	19	4½
„ 300 „	2	7	3
„ 350 „	2	15	1½
„ 400 „	3	3	0
„ 450 „	3	10	10½
„ 500 „	3	18	9
„ 550 quarters	4	6	7½
exceeding 550 „	4	14	6
Beginners (and a surcharge) ..	0	7	10½
„ not exceeding 5 qrs...	0	2	7½
Malt Roasters	20	0	0
Dealers in Roasted Malt	10	0	0

If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more..... } The same Duty as on an Inland Bill (above)

If in a set of three or more, for every Bill of each set—

Not exceeding.....	£25	0	0	1
Exceeding £25 and not exd'g. 50		0	0	2
„ 50	75	0	0	3
„ 75	100	0	0	4
„ 100	200	0	0	8
„ 200	300	0	1	0
„ 300	400	0	1	4
„ 400	500	0	1	8
„ 500	750	0	2	6
„ 750	1000	0	3	4
„ 1000	1500	0	5	0
„ 1500	2000	0	6	8
„ 2000	3000	0	10	0
„ 3000	4000	0	13	4
„ 4000.....		0	15	0

Drawn out of and payable within the kingdom.. } The same Duty as on an Inland Bill.

Bill of lading 0 0 6

Bankers' Notes.

	s.	d.
Not exceeding one pound and one shilling.....	0	5
Exceeding £1 ls. & not exd'g.	£2	2s. 0 10
„ 2 2s.	5	5s. 1 3
„ 5 5s.	10	1 9
„ 10	20	2 0
„ 20	30	3 0
„ 30	50	5 0
„ 50	100	8 6

Which said Notes may be re-issued, after payment thereof, as often as shall be thought fit.

These Notes can be lawfully issued by licensed bankers only.

The issuing of any Notes for sums less than £5 is prohibited by 7 Geo. IV. c. 6, in England.

Receipts.

Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £2 or upwards 0 0 1
Scrip Certificates 0 0 1
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, or refusing to give on tender a receipt on stamped paper, or to pay for the stamp, £10; above £100, penalty £20.
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.
Penalty for committing frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.

Bonds given as a Security for any definite Sum of Money.

Not exceeding £50.....£0 1 3
For every £50, or fractional part thereof, to £300 0 1 3
For every £100 or fractional part thereof where above £300 0 2 6
And progressive duty on words, for every entire 1,080 words, above the first 1,080.

Mortgages the same as Bonds.

Conveyances.

When the purchase or consideration shall not exceed 25l. . . 0 2 6
For every 25l., or fractional part, above the first 25l., to 300l..... 0 2 6
„ 50l., or fractional part, where above 300l., to 600l..... 0 5 0

For every 100l., or fractional part, where above 600l..... 0 10 0
Where the consideration is an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, the duty is the same as on a lease for a term exceeding 100 years.
And progressive duty on words.

Leases or Tacks of Lands or Tenements.

Without rent (for any term), or at a rent under 20l. per annum (for a term not exceeding 35 years), in consideration of premium, the same duty as on conveyance for a like amount.

Leases not exceeding 35 Years.

	£.	s.	d.
At a yearly rent, without fine, not exceeding 5l.	0	0	6
Above 5l., for every 5l. and fraction to 25l.	0	0	6
Above 25l., for every 25l. and fraction to 100l.	0	2	6
Above 100l., for every 50l. and fraction	0	5	0

Leases exceeding 35 Years.

DUTIES.

		Not exceed- ing 100 years.			Exceed- ing 100 years.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly rent not ex.	£5	0	3	0	0	6	0
Excdg. £5. & not ex.	10	0	6	0	0	12	0
"	10	0	9	0	0	18	0
"	15	0	12	0	1	4	0
"	20	0	15	0	1	10	0
"	25	1	10	0	3	0	0
"	50	2	5	0	4	10	0
"	75	3	0	0	6	0	0
"	100, for every £50 and fractional part of £50 ... }	1	10	0	0	3	0

Any lease in consideration both of premium and rent (such rent being 20l. or upwards in the case of a lease not exceeding 35 years) to be charged with both the Conveyance and Lease duties.

And progressive duty on words.

For rents paid in kind, regulations are also made.

Schedule, Inventory, or Catalogue, referred to in, but distinct and separate from, lease, deed, or bond, same duty as on the original, but not to exceed 10s. exclusive of progressive duty.

Memorials of Deeds, 2s. 6d. Warrants of Attorney, given as security, same duty as on bonds, unless given as collateral security or by persons under arrest, then not exceeding 5s.

Progressive Duty.—The same stamp as on the first skin or paper, but not to exceed 10s. *Duplicates and counterparts* the same as the originals, but not to exceed 5s. nor 2s. 6d. progressive duty.

Apprentices' Indentures.

When the premium is under £30

£30		1	0	0
If 30	and under	£50	2	0
50		100	3	0
100		200	6	0
200		300	12	0
300		400	20	0
400		500	25	0
500		600	30	0
600		800	40	0
800		1000	50	0
1000 and upwards ...	.....	60	0	0

If no premium 0 0 6

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.			WITHOUT A WILL.	
<i>Above the value of</i>	<i>and under</i>	<i>£ s.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>
20	50	..	0	10
50	100	..	1	
20	100	0	10	
100	200	2	3	
200	300	5	8	
300	450	8	11	
450	600	11	15	
600	800	15	22	
800	1,000	22	30	
1,000	1,500	30	45	
1,500	2,000	40	60	
2,000	3,000	50	75	
3,000	4,000	60	90	
4,000	5,000	80	120	
5,000	6,000	100	150	
6,000	7,000	120	180	
7,000	8,000	140	210	
8,000	9,000	160	240	
9,000	10,000	180	270	

Continuing to increase up to £1,000,000.

Agreements—For an amount of 20*l.* or upwards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for every entire 1080 words beyond the first, 2*s.* 6*d.* additional.

Powers of Attorney.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of receipt of any of the Government stocks.....	1	0	0
Made by any petty officer, seaman, or marine, for the receipt of prize-money	0	1	0
For the receipt of wages	1	0	0
For any other purpose	1	10	0
And for every 1,080 words beyond the first 1,080.....	0	10	0

Articles of Clerkship.

Articles of Clerkship to an Attorney or Proctor in England or Ireland.....	80	0	0
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PLATE.

Made in Great Britain or Ireland, for every ounce, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity—

Gold.....	0	17	0
Silver.....	0	1	6

LIFE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life, or upon any event or contingency depending upon any life—

Where the sum insured shall not exceed £500—6 <i>d.</i> for every £50	} Or fractional part thereof.		
Exceeding £500 and not £1,000—1 <i>s.</i> for every £100			
Exceeding £1,000—10 <i>s.</i> for every £1,000			
Policy of Insurance from loss or damage by Fire	0	1	0
And for every £100 insured for a year, and for any fractional part of £100, annually, per cent...	0	3	0

MARINE INSURANCES.

Where the premium or consideration for such insurance does not exceed the rate of 10 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured	0	3	
Exceeding 10 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> per cent.	0	6	

Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> per cent.	1	0	
Exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> per cent.	2	0	
Exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent.	3	0	
Exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent.	4	0	
If the separate interests of two or more persons be insured by one policy, the duties to be charged for each.			
Charter party.....	5	0	
Any other lawful insurance when the premium shall not exceed 20 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured, for every £100	0	2	6
Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> per cent., for every £100	0	5	0

Debentures.

Debenture or Certificate for Drawback on Goods exported:—			
Where the Drawback to be received shall not exceed £10	1	0	
Exceeding £10 and not exceedg. £50	2	6	
Exceeding £50	5	0	

Stamps are also now used instead of payments by fees in proceedings in Bankruptcy and Insolvency, in the High Court of Admiralty, in all proceedings in Chancery, in Probate Court, and Divorce Court.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND ON SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY

*Of the Value of 20*l.* or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1*l.* per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3*l.* per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at 3, New Bank-buildings, on Mondays from 11 to 2, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Duties on Male Servants.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every Servant 18 years of age or upwards	1	1	0
" under 18 years of age	0	10	6
Waiters in taverns	1	1	0
Under Gardeners and Gamekeepers, each.....	0	10	6
Servants let to hire 18 years of age	1	1	0
" under	0	10	6

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

On every inhabited dwelling house, of the value of 20*l.* per an. or upwards
If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, the shop or warehouse being on the ground-floor; or for the retail sale of beer, wines, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm-servant for husbandry purposes only, for every 20*s.* of annual value—the sum of..... 6*d.*
If occupied for any other purposes, for every 20*s.* of annual value 1*d.*

ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses	£. s. d.
or Mules	3 10 0
„ one Horse or Mule	2 0 0

ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS*Of less diameter than 30 inches.*

If drawn by two or more Ponies or	
Mules less than 13 hands in height	1 15 0
„ one Pony or Mule	1 0 0

WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses	
or Mules	2 0 0
„ one Horse or Mule	0 15 0
„ one Pony or Mule	

less than 13 hands in height .. 0 10 0

And where such Carriages shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire without horses	Half of the above Duties.
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CARRIAGES USED BY COMMON CARRIERS, FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS AND OCCASIONALLY OF PASSENGERS.

Carriage with four wheels	2 6 8
„ less than four wheels	1 6 8

ON HORSES.

Horses for riding or drawing	
Carriages charged with duty, exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	1 1 0

Other Horses or Mules exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	0 10 6
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Ponies or Mules not exceeding the height of 13 hands, kept for riding or drawing a taxable Carriage, each	0 10 6
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Ponies or Mules kept for other purposes, each	0 5 3
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Any Rector, Vicar, or Curate, Teacher, or Preacher, Roman Catholic Priest, Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary, and Dissenting Ministers, shall respectively be entitled to keep one horse for the purpose of riding, or drawing a taxable carriage, and be chargeable for such horse, provided one horse only be kept .. 0 10 6

Farmers entitled to keep and use one horse for riding, or drawing a taxable carriage	0 10 6
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Horses used by market gardeners, solely in their business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

For one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsmen	£ s. d.
	0 10 6

ON DOGS.

For every Dog of whatever description, each	0 12 0
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Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, if not a Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Terrier, Setting Dog, Spaniel, or Lurcher.	
Hounds where 66 or more are kept	39 12 0
Greyhounds where 15 or more are kept	9 0 0

Persons wearing Hair-powder, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*Persons using Armorial Bearings, 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

If charged for any carriage, at 3*l.* 10*s.*; other persons, 13*s.* 2*d.*

Horse-dealers—London..... £27 10 0

elsewhere 13 15 0

GAME DUTY (Great Britain).

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputation duly registered—

If assessed as a servant	1 6 6
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If not so assessed	4 0 10
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On every other person using dog, gun, net, or engine, for the taking or killing of game 4 0 10

By 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.*; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* and 10 per cent. additional.

STAGE COACH DUTIES.

1*d.* per mile is payable besides the licence (p. 91).

Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways.

5*l.* per cent. on the gross amount of fares.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

The duty is now reduced to 5*d.* in the pound; and for occupiers of farms 2½*d.* in the pound on the rent, if above 150*l.* in England, and 1½*d.* in Scotland and Ireland.

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per Cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.
l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.
1 0	1 8 0	0 4	0	11 0	18 4 0	4 2	0	30 2	10 0 0	11 6	1
2 0	3 4 0	0 9	0	12 1	0 0 0	4 7	0	40 3	6 8 0	15 4	2
3 0	5 0 0	1 1	0	13 1	1 8 0	4 11	0	50 4	3 4 0	19 2	2
4 0	6 8 0	1 6	0	14 1	3 4 0	5 4	0	60 5	0 0 1	3 0	3
5 0	8 4 0	1 11	0	15 1	5 0 0	5 9	0	70 5	16 8 1	6 10	3
6 0	10 0 0	2 3	0	16 1	6 8 0	6 1	0	80 6	13 4 1	10 8	4
7 0	11 8 0	2 8	0	17 1	8 4 0	6 6	0	90 7	10 0 1	14 6	4
8 0	13 4 0	3 0	0	18 1	10 0 0	6 10	0	100 8	6 8 1	18 4	5
9 0	15 0 0	3 5	0	19 1	11 8 0	7 3	0				
10 0	16 8 0	3 10	0	20 1	13 4 0	7 8	1				

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 ¹ / ₅₁	Miles	=	{ 1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	} used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	
			} used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths.	
Chain	=	100 Links	
			Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	{ cub. ins., nearly.
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	
4	Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	{ cub. feet nearly.
2	Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	55½	
8	Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½	{ cub. feet nearly.
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	
5	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon,

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27½ gr
16	Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437½
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		

4 Quarters = 1 Hundredweight (cwt.)

20 Cwt. = 1 Ton

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Wey	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennywts.	=	1 Ounce	=	480
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $\frac{3}{4}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
330	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
60	Degrees, or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3½	
Half Sovereign	2	13½	
Double Sovereign	10	6½	
	Silver.		
Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Crown	9	2	2-11
Florin	7	6	6-11
Shilling	3	15	3-11
Sixpence	1	19	7-11
Fourpence	1	5	1-11

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

Companion to the Almanac;

OR,

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1859.

I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF
MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL
HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE
ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

II.

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COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC

FOR

1859.

PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS,
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, CHRONO-
LOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

I.—A HISTORY OF COMETS.

I AM not aware that there exists at present a greater desideratum in English astronomical literature, or, indeed, in the literature of the science in any language, than a digested and complete *History of Comets*. It is true we have the elaborate *Cometographie* of Pingré, which contains most of the facts known with respect to these bodies down to the year 1784. But, independently of the scarcity of that work, it happens that since its publication so much additional information has been acquired on the ancient comets, by new or improved translations from the Chinese annals and otherwise, and so vast an amount of calculation has been brought to bear upon comets in all ages, that a re-compilation has become, if not an essential, at least a most desirable adjunct to the prosecution of this interesting branch of astronomy. To supply the want, so far as long study of the subject enables me to do, I have prepared the history, of which the first portion is here submitted to the scientific public.

The great work of Pingré has, of course, been my guide, and I have had before me nearly all the cometographies, ancient and modern, with the catalogues lately published by M. Biot, from researches in the Chinese historians. All the facts referring to cometary astronomy known to me up to this date are incorporated in the history, including the results of much original computation, which have not before appeared.

Up to the year A.D. 1500, a great proportion of our knowledge of the paths of comets is derived from the observations of the Chinese, and continual reference will therefore be made to their dates and constellations. In all cases, however, I have given in brackets the dates in the Julian style, and the groups of stars to which reference is

made as they are known on European planispheres. Only one thing more is necessary to render the whole intelligible—namely, to warn the student that the Chinese *sidereal divisions* and *constellations* are quite of a different nature. The former resemble our hours of right ascension, being measured from certain stars in the direction of the equator: but when the Chinese tell us that a comet was in any particular “division,” the declination is left uncertain, as would be the case were we to say that it was in the 4th hour of right ascension. When they intend to imply that a comet was near the determining star of the division, they frequently state it to have been “in the group of the sidereal division.” This may always be the case in the originals, but it unfortunately happens that much of the earlier information we possess was translated by persons who were not versed in astronomy, and who have confounded “groups” of stars with “divisions,” in a manner that is often very perplexing: the Chinese *constellations* are formed of various configurations of stars which have been satisfactorily identified, and are always explained in the history as above mentioned.

I have commenced with the year B.C. 11 (reckoned according to the manner of astronomers, or B.C. 12 of chronologists), when I believe the first recognisable appearance of the celebrated comet of *Halley* took place. My reason for omitting here an account of the few comets recorded prior to this date, is founded upon the hope that ere long something more respecting them may be learned from the Chinese historians, copies of whose works, though existing in Europe, have not, so far as I understand, been sufficiently examined. These early comets will be noticed in a future article.

The history will be continued in the ensuing volume of the ‘Companion to the Almanac.’

For the sake of convenience, I append the names of the Chinese sidereal divisions, with the extent of each, and the “determining star” from which it is to be counted:—

- I. Kio ; 12° from α Virginis towards the East.
- II. Kang ; 9° from α Virginis.
- III. Ti ; 15° from α Libræ.
- IV. Fang ; 5° from π Scorpii.
- V. Sin ; 5° from σ Scorpii.
- VI. Ouei ; 18° from μ^2 Scorpii.
- VII. Ki ; 11° from γ Sagittarii.
- VIII. Teou or Nan-teou ; 26° from ϕ Sagittarii.
- IX. Nicou ; 8° from β Capricorni.
- X. Nu ; 12° from ϵ Aquarii.
- XI. Hiu ; 10° from β Aquarii.
- XII. Goei ; 17° from α Aquarii.
- XIII. Tchi or Che ; 16° from α Pegasi.
- XIV. Pi or Toung-pi ; 9° from γ Pegasi.
- XV. Kouei ; 16° from ζ Andromedæ.
- XVI. Leou ; 12° from γ Arietis.
- XVII. Oui ; 14° from α Muscæ.
- XVIII. Mao ; 11° from π Tauri.
- XIX. Pi ; 16° from ϵ Tauri.
- XX. Tsan ; 9° from δ Orionis.

- XXI. Tse ; 2° from λ Orionis, but included in the division Tsan.
- XXII. Tsing ; the most extensive of the Chinese sidereal divisions, 33° from μ Geminorum.
- XXIII. Yu-kouei ; 4° from θ Cancri.
- XXIV. Licou ; 15° from δ Hydræ.
- XXV. Sing ; 7° from α Hydræ.
- XXVI. Tchang ; 18° from ν Hydræ.
- XXVII. Y ; 18° from α Crateris.
- XXVIII. Tehing ; 17° from γ Corvi.

(It should be remarked that the Chinese divided the whole circumference of the heavens into $365\frac{1}{4}$ degrees, and each degree into 100 minutes.)

Much useful information on the subject of Chinese astronomy will be found in the *Journal des Savans* for 1840.

J. R. HIND.

London, November 1858.

History of Comets from the year 11 B.C. to the end of the Fifth Century.

[B.C. 11.]

Dion Cassius relates that "under the consulate of M. Valerius Messala Barbatus and P. Sulpicius Quirinus, before the death of Agrippa, a comet was seen for many days : it was as though suspended over the city of Rome : it afterwards appeared to resolve itself into many small lights."

The comet was observed in China, and its course is circumstantially detailed in the annals of that empire. "In the 1st year of Youen-yen 7th moon day Sin-ouei (or on August 26th), a comet was seen in the celestial division Toun-ting (commencing at μ Geminorum). It passed over the five Tchou-heou (ℓ , τ , ι , ν , and ϕ Geminorum) : it appeared to the north of Ho-su (the interval between Castor and Pollux, and Procyon), and directed itself towards the group Hien-youen (stars in the head of Leo, including α , γ , and others), and the Thai-wei (or stars in the region surrounding β in the tail of Leo). Afterwards it advanced daily more than 6° : in the morning it appeared in the east. On the 13th day (doubtless counted from August 26th) it appeared in the evening to the west. It passed over the Tse-fei (ζ , μ , and ι Leonis). After that it entered Tse-koung (or probably Nan-koung, a name indicating the vicinity of β Leonis), the Hall of the Great Fire Ta-ho-tang. Subsequently it encompassed the Via Lactea. The comet being beyond the dwelling of the Empress (the head of Leo) moved away to the degrees toward the south : it passed over Ta-Kio (Arcturus), the Che-ti (η , τ , ν and ξ , π , ζ Bootis), and arrived at the celestial market, when it moved slowly : (the celestial market, or Tien-che, is the region about α Herculis and α Ophiuchi) : it entered the market and remained there during the decline of the moon, and left it on the west. On the 56th day it set with the Blue Dragon (the two constellations determined by π and σ in Scorpio)."

Some years since I attempted, by direct calculation, to assign elements to the above-mentioned comet which would fairly represent its track as detailed by the Chinese, but I did not succeed in arriving at any numbers which to my mind were quite satisfactory. I was, however, particularly struck with the general resemblance of all the orbits I computed to that of the famous comet of Halley ; and this circumstance induced me to try whether the modern elements of that

body, or the introduction of any reasonable modifications therein, would lead to a better agreement between what we may infer to have been the comet's observed course amongst the stars and that resulting from calculation. After a thorough examination of the matter, I came to the conclusion that the elements of the comet of Halley (which was certainly due about 11 B. C.), with no great alteration except as regards a diminution in the inclination to the ecliptic, would agree as well or even better with the observed path than any other set I could work out. The modern orbit gives for the equinox of B. C. 11 the following places :—

Aug. 25	. . .	Longitude 71°	. . .	Latitude 10° N.
Sept. 8	. . .	„ 118	. . .	„ 39 N.
Oct. 21	. . .	„ 221	. . .	„ 4 N.

The second latitude is too great and the third possibly too small; but there is an obvious similarity between the path which, so far as we are able to interpret the Chinese annals, this comet must have taken and that which Halley's would have followed on the above assumption; and it is equally clear that the principal change required to produce a closer agreement will fall on the inclination: on this point I may add that there is other evidence in favour of a nearer approximation of the planes of the orbits of the comet and earth in remote times than actually exists.

I therefore regard the comet of 11 B. C. as in all probability identical with the one which bears the name of our countryman Halley.

[B.C. 4.]

In the 2nd year, Khien-ping, 2nd moon, a comet appeared in the constellation Nieou (head of Capricornus). It was visible 70 or 76 days.

This comet was probably the same as one dated in the year B.C. 4 or 3, and described by Mailla (from Chinese authorities) as having been observed in the 3rd moon (in April or May) near the stars Ho-kou (α Aquilæ and its neighbours) to the north of the constellation Khien-nieou (σ , β , ϵ , ζ , &c. Capricorni).

The star of the Magi is numbered amongst the comets by many modern writers on the subject, an idea, the probability of which it would be useless to discuss for our present purpose.

[A.D. 10.]

During the consulate of P. Cornelius Dolabella and C. Julius Silanus, in the 40th year of Synin, Emperor of Japan, many comets were seen at the same time. Some of our modern cometographers, including Lubienietzki and Rockembach, mention one which appeared in the sign Aries during 30 nights.

[14.]

“Hairy stars of the colour of blood” were observed in the consulate of P. Pompeius Magnus and S. Apuleius according to Dion Cassius. A comet was visible in China for 20 days in the year 13, or commencement of the year 14.

[19.]

In the 16th year of the 46th cycle a comet was seen in China, but we have no particulars. It is recorded by Couplet.

[22.]

A comet in the constellation Tchang in the 11th moon, which commenced about December 12. It moved towards the south-east, and disappeared after five days. Tchang is composed of α , ν , λ , μ , ϕ , and other stars in Hydra.

[39.]

During the reign of Kouang-ou-ti, Emperor of China, on day Ting-ouei of 1st moon (March 13), a comet was seen in the constellation Mao, the Pleiades: it moved to Che or Tchi, or α , β Pegasi. Day Y-ouei of the 2nd moon it was situate in the constellation TOUNG-pi, (the thigh of Pegasus and head of Andromeda). It remained visible forty days. This is Gaubil's account; but he appears to have fallen into an error in writing "*second moon*." The day Y-ouei belonged to the 3rd moon. Indeed, Ma-touan-lin says the comet was observed in the 5th year Kien-vou; day Y-ouei of the *third* moon, under TOUNG-pi (γ , Pegasi, α Androm.), where it disappeared. On day Ting-ouei of the 1st moon it was in Mao, and turned gradually towards the north-west, entered Che, and approached Li-koung. Pingré remarks there are three groups of stars called Li-koung by the Chinese, all in our constellation Pegasus: the first has for its chief stars η , σ : the second λ , μ , and the third τ , ν . In the present instance it appears probable that λ , μ were the stars near which the comet passed.

[54.]

The Emperor Claudius died on the 13th of October, A. D. 54. Before his death a comet was observed for a long time, as Dion Cassius and Suetonius inform us. It was first situate towards the north, whence it ascended to the zenith, and thence moved eastward. Its brilliancy diminished daily. The Chinese annals confirm the appearance of a comet in this year, but tell us nothing more than that it was observed in Tse-ouei, or, in other words, remained continually above the horizon.

[55.]

In the 10th moon of the 31st year of period Kien-wou, or about November, an extraordinary star was observed in China, and was visible until March following, or the 2nd moon, year 32. On the 22nd day of this moon (March 26) it was 6° N.E. of the constellation Yu-kouei (γ , δ , η , θ Cancri), where it disappeared. It was perceived during 113 days. It was 2° long at the commencement of its apparition, and the direction of its motion was then towards the south-west. Our modern cometographers record the visibility of a comet soon after Nero became emperor of Rome.

[60.]

A comet appeared during the fourth consulate of Claudius Nero Cæsar and Cornelius Cossus according to the Annals of Tacitus. It was discovered also in China, under the reign of Ming-ti in the third year Young-ping on day Ting-mao of the 6th moon, or August 9. It was then north of the stars in Perseus, with a tail 2° long: it moved to the south of the constellation Kang (feet of Virgo), and was observed during 135 days. Ma-touan-lin says the comet was two che in length, and first seen to the north of Tien-tehuen, which is an asterism composed of η , γ , α , δ , and other stars in Perseus.

[61.]

In the fourth year of the period Young-ping, on day Sin-yeou of the

8th moon (September 27), a strange star was detected to the north-west of Keng-ho (ϵ , δ Bootis) : the tail pointed towards Corona Borealis. In 17 days it quitted Keng-ho. This may possibly have been the comet to which reference is made by Seneca, when speaking of destructive earthquakes in Achaia and Macedonia, which followed the appearance of a comet under the consulate of Paternulus and Vopiscus.

[64.]

In the seventh year of the same period, on day Keng-su of the 3rd moon (May 3), there was seen in China an extraordinary star with a luminous vapour 2° long : its position was to the south of Tchifa (η Virginis). It was seen for 75 days. We read also of a comet observed in Europe at the end of the year during many consecutive nights. Seneca mentions one which appeared during the reign of Nero, and remained in sight six months : it was first perceived in the north, whence it passed through the western heavens to the south.

[65.]

In the 8th year of the same period, on day Jin-ou of the 6th moon (July 29), a great star was observed in the constellation Lieou (δ , η , ϵ , &c. Hydræ), and in the 17th degree of Tchang (commencing at ν Hydræ) : it approached Hien-youen (α , γ , ϵ , &c. Leonis), traversed Tien-tchuen (α , γ , δ , &c. Persei), and arrived at Thai-wei, which is the region of the heavens about β Leonis. The vapour or tail extended to Chang-tai (ι , κ Ursæ Majoris) : it continued visible 56 days. Ma-tuoan-lin speaks of the 37th degree of Tchang, which is clearly an error, as there are only eighteen degrees in the division.

[66.]

In the same Chinese year, on day Wou-tseu of the 12th moon (January 31), an extraordinary star appeared in the east. On day Wou-chin, 1st moon, 9th year Young-ping (February 20) a strange star (doubtless the same) was discovered in Khien-nieou (β , σ , ϵ , θ Capricorni) : it was 8° in length, traversed the group Kien-sing (ν , ξ , α , Sagittarii), moved to the south of Fang (π and other stars in Scorpio), and was seen during 50 days.

In the course of my investigations on the past history of the comet of Halley, I calculated, by the direct process, an orbit for this comet, assuming its observed positions to have been as follow :—

A.D. 66.	February 20	Longitude	305°	Latitude	9° N.
	March 16	„	281	„	1 N.
	April 11	„	241	„	12 S.

The resulting elements are :—

Perihelion passage 66, January 14.16, Julian style, Greenwich time.

Longitude of perihelion . . .	$324^{\circ}56'$	Equinox of A.D. 66.
„ ascending node . . .	$32^{\circ}42'$	
Inclination	$40^{\circ}32'$	
Logarithm of perihelion distance	9.6480	
Motion retrograde.		

The inclination is usually the most uncertain element in orbits deduced entirely from Chinese observations, where we are so often left in doubt as to the comet's latitude ; and with the exception of this element, there is a marked resemblance between the above orbit and

that of Halley's comet, which should have returned about this year. On further calculation, I have satisfied myself that the elements of the comet of Halley, reduced to A.D. 66, with perihelion passage on January 26th, will agree sufficiently well with the above vague account to render its appearance in that year highly probable. At the same time it is right to observe that the account just given of a comet in 65 would accord with the modern elements of Halley's. I incline, however, to the year 66 as that of the second recorded visit of this body.

[69.]

A comet is recorded by Dion Cassius in the reign of Vitellius, *i. e.*, between April and December, 69. This may possibly have been the object which Josephus says was visible over the city of Jerusalem before its destruction by Titus Vespasian.

[70 or 71.]

In the 13th year of the period Young-ping, 11th moon, which commenced about December 22nd, A.D. 70, a strange star was observed by the Chinese in the group Hien-yuen (the head of Leo): it remained visible 48 days.

[71.]

In the 14th year of the same period, on day Wou-tseu of the 1st moon (March 6), a comet appeared in Mao (the Pleiades). After 60 days it was situate to the right of the group Hien-yuen: it became faint and vanished altogether.

[75.]

In the 16th year of the same period, on day Ki-oui of the 6th moon (July 14), a comet was discovered in Tchang (Hydra): its tail was three che long. It moved thence to the south of Lang-tsiang (Coma Berenice), and entered the region (Thai-wei) about β Leonis.

[76.]

Pliny mentions this comet as that which was described by Titus Cæsar during his fifth consulate: it was of the class termed *Acontias*, or assumed the figure of a dart or javelin. It was observed in China in the 1st year Kien-tsou on day Keng-yn of the 8th moon (September 7th), in Tien-che (the neighbourhood of α Herculis and α Ophiuchi). Its tail was 3° long: it entered the 3rd degree of the constellation Nieou (commencing at β Capricorni), and was seen for 40 days.

[77.]

In the same Chinese year, on day Wou-yn of the 12th moon (January 18th), a comet appeared in the 3rd degree of Leon (determined by β Arietis). The tail was from 8° to 9° long. It moved gradually to the middle of Tse-koung (the tail of Draco), and was visible 106 days.

[79.]

Whilst Vespasian was labouring under the disease of which he died, a comet was seen which continued in sight during a long time. The discovery of this object was communicated to Vespasian during his illness. His death took place towards the end of June, 79. The Chinese annals have no reference to a comet in this year.

[84.]

In the first year of the period Youen-ho, during the reign of Tchang-

ti, on day Ting-sse of the 4th moon (June 4), an extraordinary star appeared in the morning in the eastern heavens. It was in the 8th degree of Ouei, which commences at μ^2 Scorpii, and was 3° long. It traversed the group Ko-tao (γ, ξ, σ, π Cassiopeæ), and entered the region Tse-oueï, or the circle of perpetual apparition. After about 40 days it disappeared.

[101.]

In the 13th year of the period Young-youen, under Ho-ti, on day Y-tcheou of the 11th moon (December 30), a small star appeared between the third and fourth stars of the group Hien-youen (head of Leo). Its colour was a *yellowish-blue*. The Chinese say nothing of any change in position, so that it is impossible to decide whether it were a comet or one of the irregular stars which have become visible at various times.

[104.]

In the 16th year of the same period, on day Wou-ou of the 4th moon (June 10), an extraordinary star was discovered within the circle of perpetual apparition: it advanced as far as the Pleiades, and vanished in the 5th moon.

[107.]

In the first year of the period Young-tsou, on day Wou-chin of the 8th moon (September 13), a strange star appeared in the sidereal division Tsing (commencing at μ Geminorum) to the south-west of the stars Hou-chi (δ, ϵ, η , Canis Majoris).

[108.]

A comet was observed in the second of the same period, on day Kia-tseu of the 6th moon (July 25): it was whitish and accompanied by a tail 2° in length, extending to the south-west, towards Chang-kiai (α , Ursæ Majoris).

[110.]

In the 12th moon of the following year (January, 110) a comet rose to the south-west of Thien-youen ($\gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta$ Eridani). The tail was directed to the north-east, and was 6° or 7° in length, and of a bluish tinge. Ma-tuoan-lin says it moved towards the north-east.

[115.]

An extraordinary star was detected in China in the western heavens in the 11th moon of the second year Youen-tsou, on day Kia-ou (November 16). On November 21 (day Ki-hai) it was south of the constellations Hiu and Goei, commencing at β and α Aquarii respectively: it moved to Ouei (Musca) and the Pleiades. Pingré, misled by Gaubil, dates the appearance of this comet in 117.

[123.]

In the second year of the period Yen-kouang, 11th moon (commencing about December 7), a strange star was seen in Tien-che, or the region about α Herculis and α Ophiuchi.

[132.]

In the sixth year Young-kien, on day Jin-chin of the 12th moon (January 29), a strange star was observed. The tail was about 2° long, and directed towards the south-west. Its colour was bluish: it was in the 6th degree of Nieou, or its right ascension exceeded that of β Capri-

corni 6°. The comet was seen also in Teou (δ, λ, ϕ , &c., Sagittarii), and moved into Hiu (β Aquarii, α Equulei), and Goei (α Aquarii, ϵ and δ Pegasi).

[133.]

In the first year of the period Yang-kia, day Wou-tseu of the intercalary moon (February 8), an extraordinary star was seen with a white vapour 50° in length and 2° in breadth. It was situate S.W. of Thien-youen (γ, δ, ϵ , &c. Eridani).

[141.]

In the sixth year of the period Young-ho, on day Ting-se of the 2nd moon (March 27), a comet 6°—8° long was seen in China in the eastern heavens, the tail pointed to the south-west of Yng-che (α, β Pegasi). On day Ting-cheou (April 16) it was in the first degree of Kouei, or its right ascension exceeded that of η Andromedæ 1°, and was consequently 349°: the tail was 6° long. On the 22nd (day Kouei-oueï) it appeared in the evening and traversed the south-west of the constellations Mao and Pi (the Pleiades and Hyades). On the following night it was seen in Tsing (μ, ν, γ Geminorum) and was very brilliant. It afterwards extended to San-tai ($\iota, \kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \xi$ Ursæ Majoris), and advanced to the middle of Hien-youen (the head of Leo), where it disappeared, according to Ma-tuon-lin. Gaubil says it traversed the divisions Yu-kouei, Lieou, Sing, Tehang (or from Gemini to Crater), and vanished in Leo.

The calculation of the orbit of this comet has cost me much time and trouble, and I cannot say that I have been able to work out any result that is really satisfactory. Amongst the preliminary sets of elements were the following:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
T*	April 11·6	March 27·2	March 20·3	March 29·1
π	221°·24' . .	253°·18' . .	311°·56' . .	251°·55'
Ω	0·6 . .	9·56 . .	9·50 . .	12·49
i	7·3 . .	9·45 . .	7·6 . .	7·39
q	0·87 . .	0·75 . .	0·34 . .	0·76

Motion retrograde.

Of these four orbits, the last appears to me the best upon the whole, though the *third* has a preference on one or two points. Both exhibit a decided resemblance to the elements of Halley's comet, again due about this year, excepting that, as in 11 B.C., the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is smaller. With regard to the *second* set of elements, I may remark that they give for the undermentioned dates the annexed positions, counted from the equinox of 141:—

	March 27	Longitude	321°	Latitude	6½° N.
	April 16	„	352	„	16 N.
	April 22	„	86	„	11 N.

The place for March 27 agrees very well with that assigned by Ma-tuon-lin: on April 16 the comet would reach the first degree of the division Kouei, as the Chinese tell us; while on April 22 the computed place appears too far advanced by 10° or 12°, though, it should be added, the comet was moving rapidly and would pass over the difference in about a day.

* These letters designate respectively (as usual amongst astronomers) the following elements:—T, the time of perihelion passage; π , the longitude of perihelion; Ω , the place of ascending node; i , the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic; q , the distance from the sun in perihelion.

If we correct the perihelion and node of Halley's comet for the effect of precession to 141, and assume the time of perihelion passage March 25, we shall find the subjoined places:—

		Longitude.	Latitude.	Distance from Earth.
141	March 27 . . .	319° . . .	6° N. . . .	0·68
	April 16 . . .	345 . . .	8 N. . . .	0·39
	22 . . .	12 . . .	6 N. . . .	0·18
	23 . . .	23 . . .	5 N. . . .	0·16

Or if the arrival at the least distance from the sun be fixed on March 20, we shall have—

		Longitude.	Latitude.	Distance from Earth.
141	March 27 . . .	332° . . .	4½° N. . . .	1·73
	April 16 . . .	346 . . .	6½ N. . . .	0·24
	22 . . .	53 . . .	12½ S. . . .	0·07
	23 . . .	73 . . .	9 S. . . .	0·11

It would seem from these results that the modern elements of Halley's comet, without some modification, will not agree with the course given by Ma-tuoan-lin; but this may be owing partly to the changes which have taken place in that orbit through planetary attraction in the long interval, and partly to the vagueness and uncertainty attached to the Chinese observations. The high probability that Halley's comet was near its perihelion about 141, and the fact that a comet was visible in the same year, with elements which appear to have been similar, will, taken together, be regarded as affording a strong presumption in favour of identity.

[149.]

Period Kien-ho, second year, on day Y-tcheou of the 8th moon (October 19) a comet was discovered by the Chinese in the middle of Tien-che (about the head of Hercules): the tail was 5° long: it was not seen after October 22nd, day Vou-tchin 9th moon. The year given by Mailla is confirmed by the Great Annals of China, though Gaubil places the comet in 148, and Ma-tuoan-lin in 147. It was of a pale yellow colour.

[161. *First Comet.*]

In the 1st moon, commencing on February 13, a comet was remarked by the Chinese in the constellation Sin (α , σ , τ Scorpii).

[161. *Second Comet.*]

An extraordinary star became visible under the sidereal division Tchi (α Pegasi) in the same year, on day Sin-yeou of the 5th moon (June 14). It appeared nearly stationary for some time, but subsequently retrograded, and when it had reached the first degree of Sin or $\text{AR } 218^\circ$, it exhibited a tail 5° long, or, in Chinese phraseology, "became a comet."

[178.]

The Chinese observed a very fine comet in this year. It was first seen in the 8th moon, which commenced on August 30, to the north of the group Kang (α , λ Virginis). It entered the middle of Tien-che (the neighbourhood of α Herculis). It was at first a few degrees only in length, but gradually the tail extended until it attained a length of 50° or 60°. The colour of the head was reddish: it passed near ten

divisions or constellations, and after remaining visible 80 days, it reached the centre of the group Thien-youen (γ , δ , ϵ , ζ , &c. Eridani).

The apparent course of this comet was therefore a very lengthy one, and it is most unfortunate that we have no precise dates, otherwise the elements could have been determined with great precision. I have endeavoured to represent the track of the comet by several sets of elements, and it appears probable that the true direction of the orbital motion was in the order of signs, that the ascending node was situate in the first 10° or so of Libra, and the perihelion towards the end of Capricornus, the distance from the sun in perihelion being about 0.5 , and the time of passage through this point about the commencement of September. The orbit may have been inclined to the ecliptic 18° or 20° . There is some degree of resemblance between these elements and those of the comet of 1556.

[180. *First Comet.*]

In the 7th moon (commencing August 9) a comet was discovered near the base of San-tai (ϵ , κ Ursæ Majoris): it moved towards the east, and reached Tay-tsu and Hing-tehin (two small stars within the circle formed by the tail of Leo). After 20 days it was extinguished.

[180. *Second Comet.*]

Mailla and Ma-tuoan-lin mention another comet in the third year of the period Kouang-ho, in the winter or during the 10th, 11th, and 12th moons: it emerged from the east of Lang (Sirius) and of Hou, or perhaps Hou-che, (δ , ϵ , η , &c. Canis Majoris): it moved as far as Tchang (κ , ν , λ Hydræ) and there vanished. Mailla says the comet was observed in the 10th moon in the neighbourhood of Lang-sing and Housing, or near the star Sirius.

[182.]

A comet was seen by the Chinese in the fifth year of the same period, in the second moon, in Kouei (ζ , η , π , δ , ϵ Andromedæ): it tended towards the east, entered Tse-wei, the circle of perpetual apparition, and left it in about three days. It was visible 60 days.

In 182 the equinox took place March 22, shortly before noon, at Pekin, according to P'ingré, who says the new moon fell one or two hours later. By M. Largeteau's tables I find the time of conjunction 9 h. r. m. on the 22nd.

[182. *Second Comet.*]

In the 7th moon (new on August 17) a comet appeared in San-tai (ϵ , κ Ursæ Majoris), and was also observed in Thai-wei (the neighbourhood of β Leonis). It is mentioned by Gaubil, Mailla, and another Chinese authority.

[188.]

In the twenty-first year of the reign of Han-ling-ti, 2nd moon commencing March 16, a comet was observed, but the position is not given.

[About 190.]

Under the government of Commodus a "hairy star" was seen, and Herodian says many prodigies appeared at the same time, stars were continually seen by daylight, and some of them stretched out lengthways, and seemed as though they were suspended in the air. No particulars are given respecting the comet in the reign of Commodus.

[192.]

In the third year of the period Tso-ping, 9th moon (commencing September 24 or October 24, the new moon having fallen very near the equinox), the "Standard of Tchi-yeou," a name given to a grand comet by the Chinese, was seen to the south of Kio (α , ζ Virginis), and Kang (κ , λ , ι , ν Virginis): its length exceeded ten tchang: it appeared white.

Some modern cometographers record the visibility of a comet at the death of Commôdus.

[193.]

In the tenth moon (new about November 11) a comet was discovered in Tien-che, or the region about α Herculis and α Ophiuchi. Ma-tuoan-lin says it was first seen near α and ζ Virginis, moving towards the north-east, and after entering the middle of Tien-che it disappeared.

[200.]

On day Sin-hai of the 10th moon (November 6), a comet was observed by the Chinese in Leang (δ Serpentis).

[204.]

Dion Cassius says a comet was seen at Rome for many days before the disgrace of Plautian. It was likewise perceived in China in the 21st year of the 49th cycle, 10th moon (beginning November 10), in the constellation Toug-ting (Gemini), according to Mailla. In the catalogue of Ma-tuoan-lin it is dated in the 11th moon, when it was located in Toug-ting and Yu-kouei (ℓ , γ , δ Cancri): it entered Hien-youen (α , γ , ϵ Leonis) and the region Thai-wei (about β Leonis). The great Annals of China say the comet appeared in the 10th moon.

[206.]

In the eleventh year Kien-ngan, 1st moon (commencing January 27) the head of a comet was observed in the middle of Pe-teou (α , β , γ , &c. Ursæ Majoris): the tail extended over the whole of Tse-wei: it reached Pe-tchin or Pe-kie (β , γ , α Ursæ Minoris).

[207.]

In the twelfth year of the same period, on day Sin-mao of the 10th moon (November 10) a comet appeared in Chun-ouei (Leo).

[213.]

A comet in Ou-tchu-heou (ℓ , ν , ϕ , &c. Geminorum) in the 12th moon, beginning about January 10th.

[218.]

Dion Cassius records the appearance of a fearful star for many nights shortly before the death of the Emperor Macrinus, which occurred in June, 218: its tail stretched out from west to east.

This comet was observed in China, and is described by Ma-tuoan-lin. It was discovered in the 3rd moon (commencing April 13), in the eastern heavens: at the end of 20 days it was found in the evening in the west, and passed near Ou-tehe (Auriga), Tsing (ℓ , ν , ϕ , &c. Geminorum), Wen-tchang (ν , ϕ , τ , &c. Ursæ Majoris), Hien-youen (head of Leo), and Thai-wei (or the region about β Leonis, containing stars of Leo and Virgo). The comet was "flaming," and the tail pointed towards Ou-ti-tso (β Leonis).

I think there can be little doubt that this was an appearance of the comet of Halley (due about the year 218), which arrived at its perihelion on the 6th of April. With this assumption, and the modern elements corrected for precession of equinoxes to the epoch in question, I find :—

	Longitude.	Latitude.	Distance from Earth.
April 13 . . .	349° . . .	12° N. . . .	0·64
May 3 . . .	60 . . .	8 N. . . .	0·20
May 25 . . .	137 . . .	7 S. . . .	0·91

This track agrees well enough with that indicated in the Chinese annals to justify our fixing upon the comet of 218 as the one which bears the name of Halley.

[222.]

A *new star* was observed between β Virginis and σ Leonis on day Kia-tehin, 10th moon (November 4). No further particulars are given, so that we cannot decide whether it was a comet or not. It is mentioned by Gaubil.

[225.]

In the 6th year of the reign of Ven-ti, on day Y-ouei of the 10th moon (December 9), a comet was detected in Chao-oui (stars near m Leonis) : it traversed Hien-youen (the head of Leo).

[232.]

In the 6th year Tay-ho, on day Ping-yn of the 11th moon (December 4), a comet was remarked in China near σ Leonis in the division Y : it approached Thai-wei.

[236. *First Comet.*]

In the 4th year of the period Tsing-toung, 10th moon, on day Kia-chin (November 30) a comet with a tail 3° long was observed in the constellation Ta-chin (σ, α, τ Scorpii).

On day Y-yeou (December 1) a comet appeared in the eastern part of the heavens, which Pingré thinks was the same.

[236. *Second Comet.*]

In the 11th moon, day Ki-hai (December 15), a comet was visible : it approached Hoan-tche (e, f Herculis) and Thien-ki (θ, ϵ, ζ Herculis)—Ma-tuoan-lin erroneously writes, “day Y-hay,” in place of “day Ki-hai.” The former fell in the 10th moon.

[238. *First Comet.*]

In the second year of period Khing-tchou, 8th moon, commencing about August 27, a comet was observed in the division Tchang (39° ν Hydræ), with a tail 3° long : it moved towards the east and disappeared after 40 days.

[238. *Second Comet.*]

On day Kouci-sse of the 10th moon (November 29) an extraordinary star was seen in Goei (determined by α Aquarii) : it was situate to the south of Teng-che (π Cygni, α Andromedæ, &c.), north of Li-koung (λ, μ , or τ, ν Pegasi). On day Kia-chin (December 10) it passed near Thsoug-jin (h, g Tauri Poniatowski near γ Ophiuchi). Day Ki-yeou (December 15) it disappeared.

[240.]

In the first year Tehing-chi, day Y-yeou of the 10th moon (November 10), a comet was perceived in the western heavens, in the constellation Ouei (μ Scorpii). It was 20° long: it swept over the group Khien-nieou (α, β Capricorni) and approached the planet Venus. Day Kia-tseu of 11th moon (December 19), it advanced towards the group Yu-lin (δ, ϵ Aquarii and small stars in Pisces). The length of the tail was two tchang according to Ma-tuoan-lin.

M. Burckhardt has calculated an orbit for this comet, which will be found in the Mon. Corr. t. x.

[245.]

In the sixth year of the same period, day Wou-ou of the 8th moon (September 18), a comet was discovered in the division Tsi-sing (commencing at α Hydræ). Its tail was 2° in length. It advanced as far as Tehang (determined by ν Hydræ) and vanished after a visibility of 23 days.

[247.]

Same period, seventh year, day Kouei-hai of 11th moon (January 16), a comet was observed in Tehin (beginning at γ Corvi) and continued in sight 56 days: the tail 1° long.—Gaubil has "156 days," but he is contradicted by Ma-tuoan-lin and other authorities.

According to Pingré, the 16th of January fell in the 12th moon: the sun entered Aquarius on the 20th of that month at half-past six in the evening at Pekin, and the new moon on the 24th was therefore the first moon of another year.

[248. *First Comet.*]

Ninth year, same period, 3rd moon (commencing about April 11), a comet was detected in Mao (the Pleiades). The tail was 6° long. The colour of the head, a pale violet, according to Ma-tuoan-lin. The tail extended in a south-westerly direction.

[248. *Second Comet.*]

In the 7th moon a comet appeared under the sidereal division Y (Crater), and moved as far as Tehin, which commences at γ Corvi: it was visible 42 days: the tail 2° long.

[251.]

Ma-tuoan-lin mentions a comet, on day Kouei-hai of 11th moon (December 21), in Yng-chi (α, β Pegasi), which moved towards the west and disappeared after 90 days.

[252.]

In the fourth year of the period Kia-ping, day Ting-yeou of the 2nd moon (March 25), a comet was observed in the constellation Ouei (Musca): the tail was from 50° to 60° long. Ma-tuoan-lin says its colour was white, the train stretching towards the south. It traversed Tsan (Cross of Orion or δ, ϵ , &c. Orionis.)

[253.]

Same period, fifth year, 11th moon (commencing December 8), the Chinese perceived a comet near α Virginis, in Tehin (γ, δ, ϵ Corvi) and Thai-wei (the neighbourhood of β Leonis): the tail pointed to the south-west and attained a length of 50° . It disappeared after 190 days.

Few comets have continued visible so long. Probably this one moved contrary to the order of signs, and therefore receded from the sun's place towards the west: but the real extent of its path in the heavens during the 190 days must doubtless have exceeded that assigned by Ma-tuoan-lin.

[254.]

In the first year Tching-yven, 11th moon, commencing November 27, a vapour emerged on the side of Nan-teou (δ , ζ , λ Sagittarii). It was many tchang in length, extending to the horizon: it was the standard of Tehi-yeou, *i. e.* a very great comet, says Ma-tuoan-lin, on the authority of Ouang-so.

Pingré seems to doubt whether this phenomenon was really a comet, as nothing is mentioned respecting its movement or duration.

[255.]

Same period, second year, 1st moon, commencing January 25, a comet was observed in the north-west near the horizon.

[257.]

In the second year Kan-lou, 11th moon (November or December) a white comet in Kio (α Virginis).

[259.]

Fourth year, same period, on day Ting-tcheou of the 10th moon, an extraordinary star was seen in Thai-wei (about β Leonis): it moved to the south-west, traversed the sidereal division Tchin (determined by γ Corvi), and disappeared after seven days.

[262.]

In the third year Kin-yven, day Jin-yn of 11th moon (December 2), a comet with a train 50° long appeared in the constellation Kang (α , ι Virginis): it moved towards the north, and was visible 45 days. It was white. Ma-tuoan-lin does not speak of the lengthy tail mentioned by Gaubil, but says it was only five tsun long.

[265.]

In the second year, Hien-y, 5th moon (commencing June 2), a comet in Ouang-leang (α , β , η Cassiopeæ).

[268.]

A comet in the 1st moon, on day Ping-su (February 18), in Tchin (Corvus): the colour was a pale blue. It advanced to the north-west, and subsequently turned towards the east, which remark has probably reference to the direction of the tail.

[269.]

Another comet in the circumpolar region Tse-wei in the 9th moon, commencing October 13.

[275.]

In the tenth year of the 'period Tay-tehi, 12th moon (beginning January 14), a comet was discovered in Tchin (Corvus).

[276.]

Ma-tuoan-lin records three comets in this year, but it seems quite possible that the descriptions may refer to one only.

In the second year Hien-ning, day Kia-su, 6th moon (June 23) a comet in Ti (α Libræ).

Seventh moon (commencing July 28) a comet in Ta-kio (Arcturus).

Eighth moon (commencing August 27) a comet in Thai-wei (neighbourhood of β Leonis): it attained the constellation Y (χ Hydræ and Crater), Pe-teou (α , β , γ , &c. Ursæ Majoris) and San-tai (ι , κ , λ Ursæ Majoris).

If we read "division Y," instead of the group so denominated, the particulars will apply well to the motion of the head and direction of the tail of a single comet, whose apparent movement in the heavens was retrograde, or from Libra to Leo. If Ma-tuoan-lin had been more precise in his dates we might have approximated to the elements of the real orbit.

[277.]

Many comets, according to the same historian. In the 1st moon (new on January 21) a comet in the west. 3rd moon (commencing April 20) another in Goei (Musca). 4th moon (new on May 20) a third in Yu-niu (π Leonis). 5th moon (new on June 18) a comet in the west, which Mailla refers to the 7th moon (commencing August 18), when it was situate in Tse-wei.

It is hardly necessary to point out that these five comets may be reduced to a less number. The first and second may have been the same, and likewise the third, fourth, and fifth; so that it is possible two comets only appeared in 277.

Pingré directs attention to the circumstance of the equinox having fallen nearly at the time of new moon in this year, which may produce an error of one month in the Chinese dates.

[278.]

In the 4th year Hien-ning, 4th moon (beginning May 9), the "Standard" of Tchi-yeou, *i. e.* a very large comet, made its appearance in TOUNG-TSING (Gemini), and continued visible for the remainder of the year. This probably means that the comet was in sight eight months, which, I think, is barely credible.

[279.]

Ma-tuoan-lin has two comets in this year, but his description will apply to one only.

In the fifth year, same period, 3rd moon (commencing March 30, and therefore including nearly the whole of April), a comet in Licou (δ , ϵ , ζ , &c. Hydræ).

In the 4th moon (new on April 28), another comet in Yu-nui (π Leonis). In the 7th moon (new on July 26) it was located in Tse-wei, the circle of perpetual apparition.

[281.]

Two comets, according to Ma-tuoan-lin. The first in the 8th moon (September), in Tchang (α , ν , λ Hydræ), the second in the 11th moon (December), in Hien-youden (α , γ , ζ , &c. Leonis).

[283.]

Fourth year Tay-kang, 3rd moon, on day Wou-chin (April 22), a comet in the south-west: we have no further particulars.

[287.]

Eighth year, same period, a comet in Teou (μ , λ , ϕ Sagittarii) for ten days, but the time of year is not given. The tail extended 10 tchang.

[290.]

In the 4th moon, first year Yung-y (commencing April 27), a strange star was observed in Tse-wei. It is impossible to decide whether it was a comet or one of the class of irregular stars.

[295.]

A comet, described by Ma-tuoan-lin, which I entertain no doubt was the celebrated comet of Halley.

It was observed in the fifth year Yven-kang, of the reign of Hoeyty, in the 4th moon (beginning May 1), in Kouci (ζ Andromedæ): it arrived at Hien-youden (α , γ , ϵ Leonis) and the region Thai-wei, traversed the stars San-tai (ι , κ , λ Ursæ Majoris) and Tay-ling (χ , θ , &c. Persei).

The comet of Halley should have returned to its perihelion about the year 295, and if we carry back the elements of its orbit to that date, and suppose the passage through perihelion to have fallen early in the month of April, we shall find the above particulars so closely represented as to make it highly probable that they refer to one of its returns. It followed, at this appearance, nearly the same path as in 451, 760, and 1456.

[300—301.]

First year Yung-kang, 12th moon (commencing December 27) a comet emerged to the west of Nicou (σ , β , ϵ , ζ Capricorni), indicating the region Tien-che, *i. e.* the tail stretching out towards the west.

[301.]

Same period, second year, 4th moon (commencing April 25), a comet was discovered in the neighbourhood of Tsy. Pingré remarks there are two stars thus designated on the Chinese planispheres: the one is ω Capricorni, the other a small star in Hercules, probably 110 Herculis of Flamsteed. In the present case, a comet would be readily seen near either star.

[302.]

In the first year Tay-gan, 4th moon (commencing May 14), another comet visible in the morning.

[303.]

Same period, second year, 3rd moon (new on April 3), a comet in the eastern heavens, indicating San-tai (ι , κ , λ Ursæ Majoris).

[304.]

A strange star was observed in the first year of period Young-hing, 5th moon (commencing May 22), in the Hyades (Pi in the Chinese nomenclature). There are no further particulars: its cometary nature or otherwise is therefore left undecided.

[305. *Two Comets (?)*.]

Same period, second year, 8th moon (commencing September 8), a comet in Mao (the Pleiades and Pi), according to Ma-tuoan-lin. Mailla has one in the 8th moon, near the Pole, which may possibly be the same, if we understand the divisions Mao and Pi to be intended.

Ma-tuoan-lin mentions another in the 10th moon, or day Ting-teheou (November 22), in the square of Pe-teou (α , β , γ , δ Ursæ Majoris). I should be inclined to recognise here the comet of the 8th moon. Pingré appears to think the two different.

[329.]

Ma-tuoan-li's account of this comet is as follows:—

In the fourth year Hien-ho, of the Emperor Tching-ty, in the 7th moon (commencing August 7), a comet was perceived in the north-west: it approached very near Teou (ϕ , δ Sagittarii). It remained visible 23 days.

[336.]

The death of the Emperor Constantine was preceded by the appearance of a comet of extraordinary magnitude for several days. Constantine died towards the end of May, 337, but Pingré remarks that historians agree in dating the visibility of a comet a year or more before that time, so that the object to which they refer was in all probability the same that was seen in China in the 33rd year of the 51st cycle, or in 336 of our era. On day Sin-sse of the 1st moon (February 16), in the evening; it was observed in the western heavens in Kouei (ζ Andromedæ, &c.), and was also seen in the constellation Leou (α , β , γ Arietis).

[340.]

Period Hien-kang, sixth year, on day Sin-sse of the 2nd moon (March 25), a comet in Thai-wei (the neighbourhood of β Leonis).

[343.]

Period Kien-yven, first year, on the 6th day of 11th moon (about December 9), a comet was observed in the 7th degree of Kang (*i. e.* its R exceeded that of α Virginis 7°). It was white.

[350.]

In the fifth year Yung-ho, Mo-ti being Emperor of China, on day Y-mao of 11th moon (January 7), a comet with a tail 10° long was discovered in Kang (α Virginis), according to Gaubil. Ma-tuoan-lin has one in the same position during the 1st moon, sixth year Yung-ho, which is no doubt identical with Gaubil's. The tail of the comet extended westward: its colour was white.

[358.]

Period Tsing-ping, 5th moon, on day Ting-hai (July 12), a comet appeared. Place not mentioned.

According to Pingré, the solstice fell on June 22, at 5h. or 6h. in the evening at Pekin: the moon, which commenced on June 23, was not strictly the 5th moon, but an error of a few hours would cause it to be regarded as such.

[363.]

Period Hing-ning, in the reign of Ngay-tai, 8th moon (commencing August 26), a comet in the constellations Kio (α Virginis) and Kang (α Virginis), which subsequently entered Tien-che, or the neighbourhood of α Herculis and α Ophiuchi.

Comets are said to have been visible in daylight during the reign of Jovian, who governed during the latter part of the year 363.

[369.]

Period Thai-ho, fourth year, 2nd moon, an extraordinary star was observed in China in the "western boundary" of Tse-wei (the circle of perpetual apparition). It disappeared in the 7th moon. The 2nd moon commenced about March 25, and the 7th about August 20.

[373. *First Comet.*]

Period Ning-kang, 1st moon, on day Ting-sse (March 9), a comet in Niu (ϵ Aquarii): it traversed Ti (α Libræ), Kang (α Virginis), Kio (α Virginis), Tehin (γ Corvi), Y (α Crateris), and Tchang (ν Hydræ). This is Ma-tuoan-lin's description, as transcribed by Pingré. In M. de Guignes' translation it is stated the comet was seen in the sidereal divisions Hiu and Niu, traversing Ti, Kang, Kio, &c. Ma-tuoan-lin speaks of a comet in Ti (Libra), on day Ping-ou of the 2nd moon (April 7), which was probably the one above described.

It will be remarked that all the names belong to sidereal divisions, consequently the declinations of the comet are left doubtful. It is quite possible the apparent path may have extended through the groups of stars constituting these divisions, in which case the inclination of the comet's orbit to the ecliptic must have been very small.

[373. *Second Comet.*]

Ninth moon, on day Ting-teheu (October 24), a comet in Tien-che (the region about α Herculis and α Ophiuchi). I think it is probable this was the comet of Halley, which may have arrived at perihelion during the first week of November. It must have passed the lower apsis of its orbit about this year.

[374.]

In the 12th moon of the same year, commencing January 18, a comet was visible in Ouei (μ^2 Scorpii) and Ki (γ Sagittarii). This would also apply to Halley's comet, so that a doubt must exist at present whether it was observed in 374 or in the previous year.

[375.]

A few days before the death of Valentinian, which occurred November 17, comets were observed. The Chinese annals are silent on the subject.

[389.]

The Count Marcellin, in his Chronicle, remarks, that "during the consulate of Primasius and Promotus, second indiction, a star rose in the north at the hour of cock-crowing. Resembling the morning star, it rather burned than shone: it ceased to exist in about 28 days." The historians, Philostorgius and Nicephoras, mention a most strange and extraordinary star that appeared in the heavens about midnight, near the planet Venus and the zodiacal region. The rays surrounding it were brilliant and extensive, so that its lustre almost equalled that of the morning star. It approached near a great number of stars, and in form resembled a lamp with the flame tending upwards towards the zenith. It began to move from the position where it was first discovered, rising and setting with the morning star, and advanced gradually towards Ursa Major and Minor, appearing to move to the left of the spectators. It continued its course for 40 days, and finally vanished about the middle of the Great Bear. This object was seen, according to Philostorgius, before the departure of the Emperor Theodosius from Rome on his return to Milan, which took place early in September: we may therefore refer the comet to the month of August. Pingré shows that the historians have mistaken Jupiter for Venus, the later planet not being visible at the time and in the position stated, whereas Jupiter was then west of the sun and rose shortly after midnight.

It is singular that the track assigned to the comet of 389 agrees pre-

cisely with that followed by the comet of 390 observed in China. It is certain that the object described by Marcellin, &c., must have appeared in 389, and as another comet is recorded by Marcellin in the following year, which was probably the one alluded to in the Chinese annals, we are under the necessity of concluding that great comets appeared in 389 and 390, following nearly the same course in the heavens, the former perceived, or at least recorded only in Europe, the latter both in Europe and Asia.

[390.]

"Under the fourth consulate of Valentinian and the first of Neotorius, 3rd Indiction" (which is decisive as to the year), "there was seen in the heavens, during 30 days, a sign like a suspended column," according to the chronicle of Count Marcellin.

Period Thai-youen, 15th year, on day Jin-chin of the 7th moon (August 22), a comet was seen near α and β Geminorum: it traversed Thai-wei (neighbourhood of β Leonis), San-tai (ι , κ Ursæ Majoris), and Wen-tchang (δ , ν , ϕ Ursæ Majoris), and entered Pe-teou (α , β , γ , &c., of the same constellation). Its colour was white and the tail extended 100° . On day Wou-su, 8th moon (September 17), it entered Tse-wei (or commenced appearing constantly above the horizon) and subsequently vanished.

The path of this comet was therefore from the zodiacal regions towards the pole, and it was finally lost in the middle of Ursa Major, which is exactly the course attributed to the comet of 389 by European authors.

[392.]

In the twentieth year of Vu-ti, who ascended the throne of China in the tenth year of the 52nd cycle, a comet appeared: there is no further account of it.

[393. *A Comet (?)*.]

Period Thai-youen, eighteenth year, 2nd moon (commencing March 30), an extraordinary star became visible in the division Ouei (μ^2 Scorpii), and continued in sight until the 9th moon (beginning October 22).

I think it is most probable this object belonged to the class of irregular stars, as there is no mention of any movement notwithstanding its long apparition of six months. Still it is possible the description may refer to a comet.

[395.]

A great comet, in the 7th moon (August), in the constellation Niu (ϵ Aquarii), which moved towards the star Cou-sin in the constellation Hiu (β Aquarii).

[400.]

Period Loung-ngan, fourth year, 2nd moon, on day Ki-tcheou (March 19), a comet appeared in the sidereal division Koei (9 Andromedæ): it was 30° long. It rose to Ko-tao (ϵ , ν , ξ , Cassiopeæ), and stopped to the west of Tse-wei: it entered the square of Pe-teou (α , β , γ , δ Ursæ Majoris), and arrived at Tai (ν , ξ , λ , μ , ι , κ Ursæ). In the 3rd moon (commencing April 11) it passed through Thai-wei (neighbourhood of β Leonis), near Ti-tso (the star β in Leo), and the "principal gate" of Thai-wei (β and γ Virginis). Gaubil says, the comet, after entering the square of Pe-teou, passed very near the star Tay-yang-cheou (χ Ursæ Majoris).

The historians of the Western Empire tell us that the misfortunes with which Constantinople was threatened by Gainas were so great, that they were foreboded by one of the most terrible comets on record, which appeared above the city, with a tail in the form of a sabre, extending from the highest region of the sky almost to the earth. This comet would seem to be identical with that recorded in the Chinese annals.

[401.]

A comet in Tien-tsin (δ Cygni), in the 12th moon (commencing January 2).

[402.]

Period Youen-hing, first year, 10th moon (new about November 12), an extraordinary star, of a whitish colour, appeared to the west of Thai-wei (near β Leonis). In the 12th moon (commencing January 10) it entered Thai-wei.

Claudian, in his poem, "De Bello Getico," speaks of the consternation which was caused at Rome by the arrival in Italy of Alarie, King of the Visigoths. The misfortunes of those times are said to have been announced by birds of evil augury, by tempests and frequent thunder, by frequent eclipses of the moon, prodigious hail-storms, spontaneous conflagrations, and the appearance of a comet; an event, says Claudian, "which the world has never yet witnessed with impunity." It was first seen in the east, towards that part of the heavens where Cepheus and Cassiopea shine; subsequently pursuing its course above Ursa Major, it diminished the beauty of the bright stars of that constellation, until finally fading away, it vanished in a very narrow flame. Such is the substance of Claudian's description. Pingré says he should be disposed to regard the comet the same as that observed in China in the year 400, were it not that the European historian expressly states it was seen during the time of peace, which obliges us to defer its appearance until the year 401 at the earliest, for it is certain the Goths under Alarie invaded Italy in 400, and that Honorius was compelled to cede to them a part of his dominions as the means of procuring peace.

[415 and 416.]

Eleventh year Y-hy, 5th moon, day Kia-tchin (June 24, 415), two comets were observed in Tien-che (Hercules and Ophiuchus), they passed by Ti-tso (α Herculis), and stopped to the north of Fang (π Scorpii) and Sin (σ Scorpii). Pingré remarks, that this route probably applies to one of the comets only.

First year Tay-tchang, 5th moon, day Kia-tchin (June 18, 416), two comets visible. It seems very likely that one of these accounts has the wrong year and that the two pairs of comets may be reduced to one, agreeably to a suggestion of Pingré's.

[418. *First Comet.*]

Fourteenth year Y-hy, on day Keng-tse of the 5th moon (June 24), a comet was discovered in the middle of the square of Pe-teon ($\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, Ursa Majoris).

[418. *Second Comet.*]

A fine comet, observed both in Europe and China. Count Marcellin dates it in the twelfth consulate of Honorius and the eighth of Theo-

dosius, and says it was seen in the eastern heavens for seven months. Philostorgius describes it at some length. On the 19th of July, about the eighth hour of the day, the sun was eclipsed and the stars were plainly visible. During the time of total obscuration, a light in the form of a cone was perceived in the sky, which resembled the flame of a lamp without any star to serve for its base: hence Philostorgius seems to doubt its cometary nature, though he says some ignorant persons gave it the name of a "Comet." Its motion, he continues, was different from that of comets: it was seen at first to the east of the Equinoxes, thence, having passed by the star at the end of the tail of Ursa Major (γ probably), it moved slowly to the west. Having thus traversed the whole heaven, it finally disappeared after an apparition of more than four months. It was detected about the middle of summer, and remained visible until the end of the autumn.

The comet was seen in China on day Kouei-hai of the 7th moon (September 15), in the west of Thai-wei or in Leo: it rose above the star Chang-tsiang (δ or σ Leonis). The tail, which was short at first, increased to the length of ten tchang or more. The comet passed through Pe-teou (α , β , γ , &c., Ursæ Majoris), Tse-wei, and Chang-tai (ι , κ , or λ , μ , Ursæ Majoris). Mailla says it was discovered near Tien-tsin (δ Cygni) and continued visible about 80 days. Couplet places its first appearance in the 10th moon, which commenced on November 15.

[419.]

Period Yven-y, 1st moon, on day Wou-su (February 17), a comet in Thai-wei (Leo and Virgo), to the west of that region.

[420 or 421.]

In the first year of the reign of Kao-tsou, a comet was seen in China in the 4th moon. The commencement of this reign is dated by some historians in 420, and by others in 421. The comet would appear about May. Some European authors mention a wonderful sign observed in the heavens in 421, which may possibly have been the comet of the Chinese.

[422. *First Comet.*]

The Chronicon Paschale records the appearance of a star having a very long white ray in the 13th Consulate of Honorius, and the 10th of Theodosius, 5th Indiction, in the month of March. It was seen for ten nights about the time of cock-crowing. This object, which was evidently a comet, is found in Gaubil's Catalogue. On day Sin-sse of the 2nd moon (March 16) it was discovered in the constellations Hiu (β Aquarii) and Goei (α Aquarii). Ma-tuoan-lin says it appeared in the third year of the period Yung-tso, on day Ping-su of the 2nd moon (March 21), in Hiu and Goei.

[422. *Second Comet.*]

Same year, 11th moon, day Wou-on (December 18), a comet in Yng-che (α , β Pegasi).

[423.]

Period King-ping, under the Emperor Chao-ti, first year and moon, day Y-mao (February 13), in Tung-pie (γ Pegasi, α Andromedæ). It is probably this comet that is mentioned in the Chronicle of Count Marcellin as having appeared during the consulate of Asclepiodotus and Marinianus, in the 6th Indiction. It was frequently seen before the death of the Emperor Honorius, which took place in the middle of August.

[423. *Second Comet.*]

Ma-tuoan-lin has reference to another comet in the 10th moon of the same year, on day Ki-ouei (December 14), in the constellation Ti (α , β *Librae*).

[432.]

Period Yen-ho, first year, a comet in *Hien-youen* (α , γ , ϵ *Leonis*) : it entered *Thai-wei* (stars surrounding β *Leonis*), and arrived at *Ta-kio* (*Arcturus*), where it disappeared.

[436.]

Gaubil mentions a comet in the constellation *Fang* (π *Scorpii*), on day *Jin-chin* (21st June), in the 5th moon of the second year *Tay-yen*.

[442.]

Marcellin and other European historians speak of the appearance of a comet in December, which remained visible some months. It was detected by the Chinese in the 9th moon, ninth year *Yven-kia* of the Emperor *Ouen-ti*. On day *Ping-tchin* (November 1) it was situated in *Pe-teou* (α , β , &c. *Ursæ Majoris*) : at this time it seems to have been without a tail, but speedily began to exhibit one, or in Chinese phraseology "became a comet." It entered *Wen-tchang* (δ , ν *Ursæ*), traversed *Ou-tche* (*Auriga*), *Tien-tsie* (ρ , σ *Tauri*), and *Tien-yven* (π *Ceti*, γ , δ , &c. *Eridani*) : it disappeared in the winter, which commenced November 18 according to a remark of *Pingré's*.

[449.]

Period *Tehing-kan*, tenth year, on day *Sin-sse* of the 10th moon (December 19), a comet was seen in China, in *Thai-wei* (near β *Leonis*) according to *Gaubil*. *Ma-tuoan-lin* says it appeared in the period *Yven-kia*, twenty-sixth year, on day *Kouei-mao* of the 10th moon (December 11), in the same region. *Pingré* prefers the last date, which is the more correct of the two, as the day *Sin-sse* did not fall in the 10th moon.

[451.]

Idatius informs us that a comet was discovered on the 10th of June, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of *Valentinian III.*, when *Attila* was defeated by the Roman general, *Aetius*. On the 29th of the same month, after having been seen in the morning, it began to be observed in the evening in the west after sunset, and on the 1st of August (probably 1st of July) it was visible in the same direction. An eclipse of the moon followed on September 27th (or more correctly September 26), which decides the year of apparition, though authors refer the comet to 448, 449, 450, 452, or 453. The comet which *Ag-nelli* refers to 452, before the taking of *Aquileia* by *Attila*, was probably that of 451, and the same remark will apply to that mentioned by several historians as having been observed in the east before the death of *Attila*, which took place in 453 or 454.

The comet of 451 was discovered in China in the twenty-eighth year, period *Youen-kia*, 4th moon, on day *Y-mao* (May 17), when it was situated in the sidereal division *Mao* (μ *Pleiadum*). On day *Jin-tseu*, 6th moon, it was in the middle of *Thai-wei*, near "the throne of the five sovereigns," or β *Leonis*.

This comet has been satisfactorily identified by *M. Laugier* as the famous one, which bears the name of *Halley*.

If the elements of this body are reduced to the year 451, and the

perihelion passage dated at midnight, Greenwich time, on the 3rd of July, the geocentric place will result as follows:—

May 17	Longitude	35°	Latitude	3° N.
June 29	„	73	„	18 N.
July 13	„	150	„	12 N.

This course is perfectly in accordance with the indications of the Chinese annals. On June 29th, as M. Laugier points out, the comet would pass *sub polo*, at a distance of only 2° or 3° below the horizon, and would then begin to present itself in the evening after sunset. The calculated position for July 13, two months after the discovery, places it very exactly in the middle of Thai-wei, near β Leonis. The return of the comet of Halley in 451, in the time of Attila, I consider to be almost a matter of certainty.

[467.]

A comet, during the consulate of Pusæus and Johannes, fifth Indiction: it was seen for periods of from ten to forty days in the evening sky. It resembled “a trumpet,” “a pike,” or “a small beam.”

[499.]

Zonaras says the second invasion of Illyria by the Bulgarians was preceded by the appearance of a comet. There are no further particulars.

The Chinese annals have no mention of any comet between 451 and the end of the fifth century.

II.—THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY: ITS EDUCATIONAL OBJECTS.

THERE are not many Institutions in this country in which the practical applications of science are so perfectly illustrated as they are in the Museum in Jernayn-street. It is true that the illustrations are confined to one branch of science; but we believe that the completeness of the collection is greatly dependent on its restricted character. Geology was but a few years since regarded by the public as a mysterious, a dangerous, and an uncertain science. It was conceived that the theories of its professors were wild dreams; its facts were regarded as random guesses; and the possibility of making geology in any way useful to man was spoken of in derision by the greater number of those who considered the subject as deserving even of a passing thought. The truths, however, which were promulgated by the earliest and the most earnest students of the new science forced their way, and shedding, as they did, strong lights upon many of the great phenomena of nature, they soon drew new votaries, and from a despised, and, as it was thought, a pseudo-science, Geology rapidly became a favourite and even a fashionable study.

Looking back into the arcana of time, geology, with its wondrous revelations, assumed a high poetic character; and there was much danger that the fascinations of the science, giving full room for the flights of imagination, might tend to its degeneration into a system of romantic hypotheses. Fortunately there were a few superior minds who resolutely checked those lofty flights, and determined to

show that geology, yoked to the car of utility, could draw it onward, and guide it into those paths which are the highroads to commercial and manufacturing pre-eminence.

To the late Sir Henry De la Beche the world is, however, indebted for the idea of fully illustrating 'the Applications of Geology to the useful purposes of Life.' De la Beche became an early student, and in the field he learned those lessons which he subsequently rendered intelligible to all, by the collections which eventually grew into that Museum to which we especially desire to direct attention. The early history of the Museum of Practical Geology is in itself highly instructive. It shows how an earnest man bears down the prejudices of those upon whom he is dependent; and, in indicating the proper course to be adopted, leads a government, who cannot fully appreciate the value of an idea, still to lend an aid in carrying it to its completion. Let us briefly sketch this early history.

The Ordnance Survey of the British Isles was in progress, and its maps, on the one-inch scale, were in process of publication. De la Beche suggested to the government of the day that the value of those maps would be greatly increased if the geology of the country was laid down upon them, and showing that the experiment could be tried at a small cost, and without at all interfering with the existing arrangements of the Ordnance Survey: he was connected with that body and allowed to commence his work. This he did by starting from the most westerly rock in England—and probably the oldest in order of time—carefully tracing every geological formation in Cornwall, with all their mineral lodes and vast dislocations, and proceeding onward to the adjoining counties of Devonshire and Somersetshire. The value of these geological maps could not be denied; and having collected a few specimens to illustrate them, this earnest geologist pressed upon the government the importance of embracing the opportunity offered by those surveys to make a collection which should fairly illustrate the mineral characters of the British Isles. This was commenced by the authority of the government, with an insignificant grant at the suggestor's disposal, in 1835. It was not, however, until 1837 that apartments were obtained in Craig's-court, in which to place the small collection which De la Beche had got together. Like the rolling snow-ball the collection enlarged itself, by purchase and by gifts, until it became necessary to secure the services of a competent curator; and in 1839 Mr. Richard Phillips, F.R.S., was appointed to this office.

The late Mr. Richard Phillips, well known to the public as the chemical adviser of the College of Physicians—the translator of their 'Pharmacopœia,' and the contributor of all the chemical articles to the 'Penny Cyclopædia'—was too valuable a man to be lost, as curator of a small geological collection. It was therefore proposed that the government and the public should avail themselves of his chemical abilities, and, for this, a laboratory was attached to the young museum, which now, as the Museum of Economic Geology, began to assume a more important form. Analyses of minerals, rocks, and soils were made in the laboratory, and instruction was given to a limited number of students in chemistry and metallurgy.

Even at this early period Mr. De la Beche succeeded in obtaining the sanction of those in authority to the system of lectures, which, after many years, expanded itself into the Government School of Mines.

The original idea of a collection of this purely practical character; fitting itself in a peculiar manner to the wants of a great commercial and manufacturing community, was felt to be a correct and a useful one, and presents flowed in from persons interested in those particular branches of industry which it was intended to illustrate. From these sources, and by purchase, the museum swelled beyond the means of accommodation. The geological survey was extended, and the staff of officers enlarged; the publication of 'Memoirs' was added to the publication of maps; and, under the directorship of its originator, it was making important progress. The British Association in 1838, at its annual meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, recommended that means should be taken for obtaining records of the mining operations of the United Kingdom; and the result was, the establishment of the Mining Record Office to be connected with this museum.

This combination of the Geological Survey and Museum and Mining Record Office, demanded increased accommodation. The building which now fills the large space between Jermyn-street and Piccadilly was built by Mr. J. Pennethorne for the office of Woods and Works, the chief commissioner at that time being the Earl of Lincoln (the present Duke of Newcastle). He greatly aided the views of Sir Henry De la Beche, who had now received, as a reward for his labours the honour of knighthood. In 1851, the present building, with its enlarged collections, under the designation of the Museum of Practical Geology, was opened by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Under the same roof we now find the offices of—

1st. THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

2nd. THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

3rd. THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

4th. THE MINING RECORD OFFICE.

It will be apparent to all that these departments are very closely allied to each other and most happily associated. It would be extremely beneficial to the public service if all the departments connected with the mining industries of the country were consolidated and directed by one governing mind.

Sir Henry De la Beche died in April, 1855, having lived to see his original idea largely developed. Up to within a few hours of his death he continued to direct the business of the establishment in Jermyn-street, which, says Sir Roderick Murchison, "to the imperishable credit of its author, stands forth as the first palace ever raised from the ground in Great Britain by the government, which is entirely devoted to the advancement of science."

Sir Henry De la Beche was succeeded as Director-General by Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, whose contributions to geological science have established for him a world-wide reputation.

The following list of the principal officers connected with this institution will show the educational character of the establishment:—

SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Director-General.

A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S., Local Director of the Geological Survey and Lecturer of Geology.

A. W. HOFMANN, LL.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry.

WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., Lecturer on Mining and Mineralogy.

JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Metallurgy.

T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S., Naturalist to the Geological Survey and Lecturer on Natural History.

J. W. SALTER, F.G.S., Palæontologist.

GEORGE G. STOKES, M.A., F.R.S., Lecturer on Physics.

ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., Lecturer on Mechanics.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records.

With these directing minds, the collections, which are in every way educational, are rendered peculiarly intelligible. The lectures given to the students of the mining school and to the working men; The Memoirs of the Geological Survey, illustrative of the maps and sections which are published; The Decades of Organic Remains, and the Descriptive Guide and Illustrative Catalogues, which have been issued, are all of them directed to the diffusion of sound scientific knowledge, and the general improvement of those branches of human knowledge which are within the scope of this institution.

The character of the Museum of Practical Geology will be readily understood from the following description of its contents. The objects of the collection divide themselves into two principal groups.†

1. THE RAW PRODUCTIONS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST—*Rocks*—which may be studied as to their lithological forms, their geological order, or their mineralogical constitution. *Minerals*—Earthy or metaliferous, exhibiting the conditions under which they occur, the situations in which they are found, and the crystalline or amorphous characters which they assume. The results of the decomposition of, and the chemical changes which occur in, those minerals producing clays and sands.

2. THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTIONS, exhibiting the results of science and the arts in forming the native material into objects for use or ornament. This division, in fact, displays the creative power of the human mind regulated by the guiding hand of science, and impelled by healthful industry. Within these two primary divisions are included three secondary, but still important ones.

(a.) THE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES which are employed in obtaining and in constructing the raw materials. Models of collieries and mines, showing the conditions of our subterranean operations, with the appliances which have been brought to bear in relief of human toil, and for the amelioration of human suffering.

(b.) HISTORICAL SPECIMENS, which have been added with the view of preserving, in juxtaposition with modern manufactures, the productions of other ages and countries, for the purpose of comparison.

(c.) FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MINERAL PRODUCTIONS which are imported into this country in the natural state

Without confining ourselves strictly to those divisions, or entering into such details as would make this article a guide to the collections, we purpose giving a general description of the objects exhibited.

The entrance and the lower hall of the building are devoted to such building and ornamental stones as are produced in the British Isles, and used in this country. Amongst them, however, will be found a few miscellaneous objects, the weight of which necessitates their being placed on the ground-floor: these must be regarded as accidental additions.

The red granite of Peterhead is introduced with good effect into the walls and on the floor of this hall, as is also some of the gray varieties of the Aberdeen granites, while a large tazza and pedestal show the manner in which it may be worked into objects of ornament. Columns of the Cornish and Devonshire granites are placed around the hall, and in the table cases are a large collection of specimens which show the peculiar varieties of this important building-stone. Ireland also yields its examples of granite, many of the varieties being of very fine quality, though it is as yet but little known, and consequently but little used. In connection with these examples of the older rocks, may be named the specimens of *elvan*, a kind of porphyritic granite, much employed in building in the localities where it is found; those of the true porphyries; and the igneous rocks, varying considerably in character, which are known as green stones. An interesting example of a green stone from Pembrokeshire, carved into a copy of the bust of Bubastes, shows that with our native productions similar results might be obtained to those which distinguish Egyptian architecture, provided labour was equally cheap in modern Britain as it was in the ancient monarchies. Amongst the most ornamental of British stones may be named the Serpentine, a rock formed chiefly of silica and magnesia, which is found in great abundance at the Lizard Point. Several columns of this beautiful stone will be found in the hall, and on the walls are pilasters and cornice of the same material. The green serpentines of Connemara, commonly known as the Connemara marble, are well deserving of the visitor's attention.

From these ornamental stones the gradation is easy to the true limestone rocks of Derbyshire, Devonshire, and other localities, of which there is an extensive collection. It will be in the memory of many of our readers, that a commission was appointed to examine the more important quarries of the kingdom, and to report upon them, previously to the selection of stone for the Houses of Parliament. A large collection of six-inch cubes of stone were then obtained, with every particular relating to them, and especially descriptions of buildings in which they had been employed. These were deposited in the Museum of Practical Geology, and remain there to tell their instructive story. These included the best varieties of sandstone, the millstone grits, magnesian limestones, oolite, and other limestones. The builder and the architect, by consulting these collections, may learn in a brief space of time, and at no cost, facts of the utmost importance as it regards the appearance, the composition, and the durability of stones. Llangollen flags and Penrhyn slates, whet-stones, hones, and

a great variety of miscellaneous productions of this class will be found here. The vestibule is lined with Derbyshire alabaster, and there is a very large tazza of the same material. Plaster of Paris in its several varieties, with its applications, are fully illustrated. Although there are some wants in the collection of building-stones which we desire to see supplied, it may be regarded as the most complete that has ever been brought together; and when a list of the quarries of the United Kingdom, with the prices of the stone and other points of information, which is now in course of preparation, is published, the one interpreting the other, will render the collection yet more instructive. Several objects of interest have necessarily been left unnoticed in this division, the object being to illustrate, not merely the character of any particular rock, but also the uses, ornamental or otherwise, to which these natural productions have been or can be applied. The hall is ornamented with some statuary, but every individual piece tells its own story. Portland stone is carved into the Farnese Hercules. A copy of the Giustiniani Minerva, and of Antinous as Bacchus, show the facilities of the dolomites (magnesian limestones), while a cast of the Apollo Belvedere illustrates the uses of plaster of Paris, at the same time as another of the Dying Gladiator; some bas relievos, and example sof Parian and other cements, show how ordinary-gypsum may be consolidated by the mixture of certain salts, as the borate of soda, the bi-carbonate of potash, and the like. One point more demands our special notice, the encaustic tiles and tessellated pavement in the centre of the hall. These are produced by compressing dry clay (the kaolin, or porcelain clay of Cornwall) into moulds by intense hydrostatic pressure. This process is usually known as Prosser's. It was extensively carried out by the late Mr. Minton, and the tiles and tesserae are still made in large quantities in the works at Stoke-upon-Trent. The particles of dry clay are brought by mechanical force within the sphere of strong cohesive attraction, and they hold with sufficient tenacity to become, by the process of baking, as durable as the hardest stone. By a process precisely similar to this, they are now in France manufacturing buttons on a large scale; and we learn that in this country it is now employed in the manufacture of plates, instead of the old process on the potter's wheel.

While on the subject of clays, we purpose, passing by the illustrations of ordinary tiles, bricks, &c., to describe briefly the interesting collection of pottery, which, with great industry, Sir Henry De la Beche collected. There are not many divisions more interesting, or more instructive than this of our fictile manufactures. Here we have the clays of Cornwall, of Dorsetshire, &c.; the flints, and other materials employed in the production of pottery; and an illustrative history of this branch of British industry. By way of illustration, the series commences with examples of Assyrian and Babylonian bricks, of Etruscan and Roman ware, with models of the Roman potter's kiln discovered at Castor, near Peterborough, with the bone, ivory, and bronze tools which were found near the kiln, and which evidently were used for ornaumentation. British-Roman pottery follows, and vases, bowls, lamps, amphoraë, terra-cotta figures, flue-pipes, and

water-pipes, instruct us in the character of the early pottery manufacture of England. Following this, and continuing the links in the chain of illustration, we have a good series of the works of the potters of the mediæval period, advancing to examples of delft ware and the Meissen porcelain or Böttcher ware.

The true English series now commences with the earliest Staffordshire manufacture, coarse in body and imperfect in form. An interesting variety breaks the almost uniform coarseness of the manufacture; when, in 1690, the brothers Elers, from Nuremberg, established themselves near Burslem. The perfection of the forms which they produced has been referred to the introduction of plaster of Paris moulds, which they adopted from the manufactories of France. The small, but interesting group of specimens in this collection tell the transitory story of these men, who in 1710 were obliged to quit Staffordshire, owing to the persecutions to which they were subjected by their jealous neighbours. No particular improvement took place until Wedgwood brought his powerful mind and good taste to bear on the porcelain manufacture of Staffordshire. For the high perfection to which we have arrived, we are mainly indebted to Wedgwood. M. Arnoux, in his *Lecture on Ceramic Manufacture*, well says: "It is not only that nature, when she gave the English people commercial and industrial genius, gave them also a soil richly supplied with the best materials for this manufacture, but it is to the exertions of some men of genius that England is indebted for this result; and I think it only just to consider Wedgwood as the man who has given to the English ceramic art the powerful impulse it has preserved up to the present time."

In the progressive advance of this manufacture we find the pottery of Chelsea and Bow occupying an important place for a season. The discovery of kaolin in Cornwall, by Cookworthy, and the manufacture of Plymouth china, mark an important epoch in our ceramic history. The Plymouth manufacture passed to Bristol, from Bristol to Worcester and Derby, where the manufacture became highly important, and of each and all of these, with many others, this collection has most excellent examples. From the raw clay to the most beautiful examples of Parian, or of statuary porcelain, there does not appear to be any deficiencies; the entire history may be read, and the story of the manufacture understood by the study of this interesting series, from the old Irish butterpot of the early Staffordshire potter, up to the most elaborate and most highly-ornamented piece of modern manufacture.

Sand and alkali, manganese and lead, show us the materials of which glass is made. Its history is told by examples of Assyrian and Egyptian glass: some of it, probably as old as the days of Moses, is here preserved. Greek and Roman glass show us the perfection to which these peoples had arrived in the manufacture. One case is devoted to examples of this class, another to choice illustrations of the long celebrated Venetian glass, and another to such examples of modern manufacture as fully illustrate the ordinary conditions, and what may be regarded as the curiosities of glass-making, in the present day.

This series would not be complete without models of a glass-house and of the various tools employed: those are provided, and the processes of blowing and making by hand, of moulding and pressing into moulds, and of tube-drawing are shown. Amongst what may be regarded as the curiosities of these manufactures, artificial pearls and gems, engraved glass, millefiore and filigree may especially be named.

There are not many manufactures which tell a more instructive story than those which show the progress by which a rude lump of clay or a mass of sand is converted into objects of great utility, upon which the highest efforts of art may be expended; and where, as in this collection, we have not only the raw material and the finished work, but the substances, as colours, &c. which are employed in ornamentation, its educational character becomes very evident. In addition to the series named, there are also some choice examples of enamel-painting, and of mosaics, which will well reward attention.

The metalliferous minerals necessarily form a very extensive division of the collections in the Museum of Practical Geology. We have not here a mineralogical collection, strictly speaking; the metalliferous minerals selected are those which have a commercial value. The ores of copper, tin, lead, iron, &c. which are of commercial value are well shown: the rare and curious ores of those and other metals must be sought for in the collections of the British Museum.

Keeping the education of the public constantly in view, a series of wall cases have been devoted to illustrations of the modes of occurrence of those minerals in the rocks. *Mineral veins* or *lodes*, in all their varieties, are shown, and many of the more remarkable phenomena are well exemplified. With the assistance afforded by several models of mining districts, of mines, and of the modes in which dislocations of the strata take place—these dislocations becoming eventually filled in with metalliferous matter—these interesting natural phenomena may be fairly understood.

The method which has been adopted to teach the uses of the metalliferous minerals is, in the first place, to exhibit all the ores which have any commercial value; then to show the processes by which the metal is obtained, as far as it is possible to do so, by specimens selected at each stage of the metallurgical process; and thirdly, to exhibit the uses of the metals in the production of articles for utility or ornament. Thus the metallurgy of copper and tin being displayed, some objects showing the applications of copper and tin in the pure state are shown, and then the alloy of those metals, *Bronze*. In like manner copper and zinc, in the pure state, and the alloy, *Brass*, with all the allied alloys, white metals—as *German silver*, *nickel plate*, &c.—are fully displayed. This arrangement embraces many very fine examples of British and foreign casting, and especially several remarkably good illustrations of the electrotype process, which latter is well explained, by combining the apparatus employed with the specimens in all stages, and in numerous varieties which result from the decomposition of the salts of copper and other metals by the action of a voltaic current. The collection of British iron ores is the most complete in the kingdom, and the variations in

the metallurgical results of different districts are clearly shown. The ores have all been analysed in the laboratory of Dr. Percy, and will, when published with descriptions of the localities from which they were obtained, form a most valuable collection for the iron manufacture.

Starting again from pig iron, all the conditions of malleable iron manufacture are shown, and the process by which iron is converted into steel illustrated by specimens and models.

A considerable collection of foreign and colonial minerals has been accumulated, for the purpose of showing all the varieties of metalliferous ores which are imported into this country.

It is not practicable to describe here the models, tools, &c. which are exhibited for the purpose of illustrating all our mining operations, and those also of other important mineral districts. It is sufficient to say that the models, &c. are so constructed and arranged, that the conditions of a metalliferous or of a coal-producing country are clearly shown. The modes of commencing and continuing subterranean explorations are exhibited. The machinery employed for draining mines, for winding, and for crushing and dressing ores are illustrated; and to a considerable extent models of the furnaces, &c., which are used for bringing the ores into the condition of merchantable metal; and then we have examples of the uses to which those metals are applied.

In direct connection with these illustrative examples are the collections of the MINING RECORD OFFICE. Here are preserved the working plans and sections of mines and collieries: a record, indeed, is kept of all our subterranean operations. The object of this is to afford the most exact information as to the condition of British mines. Those plans and sections tell the conditions of the mines up to a certain date, and by consulting such documents the most reliable information may be obtained. It is also the purpose of this office to register the quantities of ore sold from all our mines; and annually there is published the Mineral Statistics of the previous year. From those returns for 1857, we learn that the value of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom, exclusive of clays and stones, was as follows:—

	£.
Tin Ore	743,508
Copper Ore	1,560,922
Lead Ore	1,428,095
Zinc Ore	30,982
Iron Pyrites	63,804
Arsenic	919
Nickel and Cobalt	219
Iron Ore	5,265,304
Coals	16,348,676
Barytes and other Minerals	12,500
	<hr/> £25,961,649

The quantity of ores produced is shown from the same returns to be, for the same period, as follows:—

Tin Ore	Tons	9,783
Copper ore (sold in Cornwall)	„	191,798
Ditto (sold in Swansea)	„	37,657
Lead Ore	„	96,820
Silver	Ounces	532,866
Zinc Ores	Tons	9,289
Sulphur Ores	„	74,679
Arsenic	„	476
Cobalt	„	4
Nickel	„	1
Iron Ore	„	9,573,281
Coals	„	65,394,707
Salt	„	1,462,045

The market value of the metals, as obtained from the furnace at the market prices of the year, have amounted to the following sums :—

	£.
Tin	867,680
Copper.	2,166,900
Lead	1,523,852
Silver	133,216
Zinc	450,000
Pig Iron	12,838,560
Other Metals	125,500
	<hr/>
	£18,105,708

Adding to this the value of the coal, salt, and building-stones, with that of the miscellaneous mineral produce of this country, we have the enormous total of 30,000,000*l.*, which we annually draw from the soil, this being, of course, an actual yearly addition to our national wealth. In addition to the variety of objects which have been indicated as belonging to this interesting collection, there is a series of the earthy minerals upon which much attention has been bestowed. This section is not entirely British, and it is therefore a departure, though a slight one, from the original intention. It is of that instructive character, and so admirably arranged, that it would be unfortunate if it was in any way disturbed.

One great object has ever been to furnish instruction to such of our countrymen as were about to emigrate; hence here are collected examples of the gems as they are found in nature, and as they are cut by the lapidary. The knowledge which may be obtained by a careful examination of these cases would prevent many of those errors, the result of ignorance, which have from time to time been committed. In Mexico a very fine crystal of quartz was seized upon by a miner as a diamond, and from its size he fixed a fabulous value on his supposed treasure. It was sent to this country, and proved to be nearly valueless. In Australia one hundred pounds have been given for a piece of quartz, under the idea of its being a diamond, the real value of which was not one penny. The mistakes of a similar character which are continually being made, prove the importance of an instructive collection of true and false examples such as is to be found

in the Museum of Practical Geology. This division of the collection, to be found in the horse-shoe case of the large gallery, is arranged in groups. Carbon, for example, includes the diamond, graphite, charcoal, anthracite, bituminous coal, and coke, and the various hydrocarbons produced by nature, the series terminating with a fine mass of amber. In like manner the simple, or, as they are called, elementary bodies are shown, and all those natural compounds which have any commercial value.

The collection of British fossil remains in this museum is one of the most complete in this country. These organic remains are arranged in the side-galleries. In the lower gallery will be found all the fossils of the older rocks, arranged in the order of their occurrence, the most ancient first. In these old rocks we see probably the very first indications of vital organization. The forms thus preserved, although imperfect, are yet sufficiently intelligible to enable the palæontologist to determine the class to which they belong. Advancing, the forms become more and more distinct, and in many examples the perfection of the preservative process has been such, that the most delicate members have been left uninjured. In the upper gallery the fossils of the tertiary rocks are collected and arranged upon the same system; until, at the termination of the series, we have remains which differ but slightly from those now existing upon this earth.

It may, notwithstanding the advance of education, still be asked by some persons, of what value can a collection of organic remains be as an element of instruction? As a means for enabling the geologist to determine with accuracy the relative ages of rocks, widely separated in space, and thus to form extensive groups—the whole of the members of each group being shown to have an especial relation to each other—these collections are of the highest scientific value. And, commercially, since many are disposed to regard the worth of a thing only by its market value, a knowledge of fossil geology enables one at once to determine whether, in any given district, there is a chance of finding coal or not. Many thousands of pounds have been squandered in the search for coal in districts, the fossil remains of which would at once have informed any one acquainted with palæontology, that it was futile. Thousands have again been saved by persons having even a slight amount of this knowledge.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM which is connected with this museum, and to which, indeed, the Museum owes a large portion of its specimens, is carried out by officers who are also, many of them, connected either with the School of Mines, or have some portion of the Museum in their charge. The object of the survey is to map with the greatest accuracy the rocks of these islands, indicating one from the other by a system of colouring. About one-half of England and the whole of Wales has been surveyed, and the maps published, as are also the maps of a portion of Ireland. The Geological Survey of Scotland is now in progress. The value of those maps is shown in a striking manner by the sale they command. To the agriculturalist, to the miner and the engineer, it is often of the utmost moment to determine the kind of rock existing in any district,

and amongst these classes the maps of the Geological Survey are sought for with much interest. In addition to the maps, and serving to illustrate them, horizontal sections across defined lines of country, and vertical sections of particular spots, are published, and memoirs, explanatory of the different formations and of the peculiar phenomena connected with them, are also issued to the public. Of the other memoirs published by this institution, beyond what has already been said, no further notice appears necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES was established for the purpose of affording scientific instruction to young men who were likely to make mining or metallurgy the business of their lives. It is somewhat extraordinary that in a country producing annually a larger amount of mineral wealth than the whole of Europe, there should not have been long previously to its establishment a school of this character. In the principal capitals of the Continent, and in many of the small states, mining-schools have long been established, and many of them have a wide-spread reputation.

Although Sir Henry De la Beeche obtained the sanction of the government to the delivery of lectures on sundry sciences in 1839, it was not until 1851 that the Mining School could be brought fairly into operation. In this school are taught all those branches of science which have a direct bearing upon mining or on any of the metallurgical industries. The lecturers have been already named. The subjects taught are chemistry, physics, metallurgy, mechanics, geology, mining, mineralogy, and natural history. The teaching is by lectures and frequent examinations. There is instruction in the chemical laboratory, and practice in the metallurgical one. Mechanical drawing forms also an important division in the educational course of those who devote themselves to the mining department. It is satisfactory to be enabled to state that since 1851 a great number of very intelligent young men have been educated in this school. Many have taken first-class positions in the examinations, obtained the scholarships which are offered for competition, and, having finished the prescribed courses of instruction, they have readily obtained situations of value and importance. Beyond the system of instruction given in the School of Mines, the lecturers have organised sets of lectures which are delivered by them to Working Men. This has been one of the most popular movements of the institution. Its popularity is proved by the fact, that the theatre limiting the number of men who can be admitted, only between 500 and 600 tickets can be issued. On each occasion of a new course, applications have been made for from 1,000 to 1,500 tickets. It should be stated that every man is compelled to prove himself to be an artisan. The courses consist each of six lectures, and for the admission to each course the fee for the ticket is sixpence. Each night of the lectures the theatre is crowded with working men, and a more attentive audience it is not possible to bring together. That the object is the acquirement of knowledge is proved by the facts, that most of the men are in the habit of taking very copious notes of the lectures, and frequently they correspond with the lecturer upon some points on which they desire further information.

We must conclude this brief summary. Enough has been said to

show the usefulness of the Museum of Practical Geology, and of the departments in connection with it, and to prove that its objects are in the highest and best sense Educational.

R. II.

III.—PRACTICAL RESULTS OF SANITARY LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND.

THE questions first arise,—From what period does sanitary legislation date? And of what does it consist?

At what early period of the world's civilization a greater ratio of disease and mortality was observed to prevail among the poorer classes of the population, it is impossible to determine; but it certainly remained for the present century to question, what appears until then to have been taken for granted, whether poverty and disease were necessarily inseparable. It is scarcely thirty years since the father of sanitary reform, Dr. Southwood Smith, first discovered—for the deduction from his observations has all the merit of an original discovery—that this diminution of the period of life does not necessarily attach to poverty itself, but is the certain growth of the circumstances with which the poor are usually surrounded in their dwellings.

After nearly twenty years' teaching of this great fact, confirmed by investigation into the sanitary condition of populous districts, and an overwhelming amount of evidence collected by ardent fellow-labourers in the cause, and by commissioners appointed for the purpose, the first spasmodic effort of temporary sanitary legislation generally applicable was made in 1845, under dread of the approach of cholera.

It was not until the year 1848, however, that the principal attempt at sanitary legislation received the unwilling assent of the House of Commons, and the Public Health Act became law.

Under this Act general powers were granted to local authorities for constructing certain permanent works of sanitary improvement, among which drainage and water supply naturally held the first place.

It is to this Act that the term "Sanitary Legislation" is too frequently confined, and these works of drainage and water supply are too often regarded as the Alpha and Omega of sanitary improvement.

The principles, however, upon which this chief measure of sanitary legislation was based, had no sooner been established, than practical efforts in various collateral branches of the question met with readier recognition. Once the great truth established, never did so difficult, so extended a question make such rapid advance in the public mind, in spite of the vast interests arrayed against it at every step. If we look back at the state of opinion on sanitary questions a few years ago, the general want of knowledge on the subject, the incredulity or indifference with which the most startling evidence was received, the violent opposition with which it was assailed by vested interests, under dread of interference and expense, it is surprising indeed to find the country in possession of so extensive a code of law, as is indicated in the following list, comprising what may be properly called "the Sanitary Legislation of England:"—

The 'Nuisances Removal Acts, 1845 and 1848' (subsequently repealed).

The 'Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 and 1847.'

The 'Public Health Act, 1848,' and subsequent supplemental Acts.

The 'Common Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 and 1853.'

The 'Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851.'

The 'Burial Acts,' 1852-1853, and subsequent Amendments.

The 'Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act, 1853,' and Amendment.

The 'Nuisances Removal Act, 1855.'

The 'Diseases Prevention Act, 1855.'

The 'The Local Government Act, 1858.'

The 'Public Health Act, 1858.'

It will be seen that the first case of general sanitary legislation was in 1845, when under dread of the approach of cholera, which was then travelling towards Europe, the Nuisances Removal Act, 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 96, was passed. This was a temporary Act only; but cholera not arriving so soon as was expected, it was renewed in 1848 as a permanent measure. It was amended in the following session.

Prior to the period of 1845 legislation for towns improvement was entirely of a piecemeal and local character; each town or district, when it could afford it, applying to Parliament for its own special and private Act for the suppression of nuisances, and for other provisions adapted to the wants of the locality.

Among the Consolidation Acts of 1847, the Towns Improvement Clauses Act was passed, many of the sections of which bear especially upon the sanitary question. It has not been enumerated in the above list, because it comes into operation only by adoption in other Acts; but various of its provisions have been inserted both in general and local Acts, and some of them now form an important feature in the Local Government Act just passed.

The proper administration of the extensive powers for sanitary improvement here shown to have been granted, is calculated ultimately to effect an amelioration in the physical condition of the population of this country, and to produce a parallel change in their moral and social state, of which little conception can be formed. It will be the object of the following pages to show, so far as can be ascertained, and so far as can be noted within such narrow limits, what amount of practical good has up to the present time been accomplished by the exercise of the powers already put in force. Inferences may thus be drawn for the future, which may serve as the guide and encouragement for more general, if not more active operations.

It is now a period of ten years since the principal Act of sanitary legislation, the Public Health Act, became law. It will be expected, therefore, that sufficient time will have elapsed to be able to trace some visible effects from its operation; to examine to what extent the benefits anticipated by the pioneers and promoters of sanitary reform have been realized. The General Board of Health constituted under that Act, and subsequently remodelled by the Amendment Act of 1854, has now just ceased to exist, and the close of that phase of the public health question, and the commencement of a new dynasty, seem specially to point out the present time as one in which a summary of the important and beneficial operations under the sanitary

Acts, and especially under the Public Health Act, may be usefully made.

It may naturally be asked, however, how is it, if these operations have been proved by the experience of the last ten years to be important and beneficial, that the department under which the Act has been administered should now be set aside? A word of explanation on that point may remove erroneous impressions.

The titles of 'Public Health Act' and 'General Board of Health' have to some extent been misnomers. We have seen that some twenty years of investigation and inquiry had passed before Parliament was induced to legislate on the subject. The more obvious causes of disease were then admitted. It became a question chiefly of applying the remedies. There had been reports enough and to spare as to the causes of the evil; the demand was for practical works of remedy. With the exception of the powers which came into operation during periods of epidemic, the Public Health Act is in reality a Towns Improvement Act, and the General Board of Health has been, in fact, except during the outbreaks of cholera, a Board of Works. It has been frequently urged that the official inquiries in towns prior to setting this law in motion, should have been conducted by medical men rather than by engineers; but the truth is that the inquiries have been essentially engineering and not medical. They were inquiries as to the practicability of remedial works, not as to the particulars of disease. The fact of the inhabitants petitioning for the Act, and the high rates of mortality of the districts, were *prima facie* evidence of the existence of disease; and the medical men on the spot—with their intimate knowledge of the locality, the best possible informants—have been found, almost without exception, ever ready to give any aid to the inquiries, or evidence to rebut interested opposition.

The ordinary operations of the Public Health Act, 1848, are now, by the operation of the Local Government Act just passed, put on their proper footing, and called by their proper names. The powers to be exercised by local authorities, at their own free will, are enlarged and extended into a complete measure of Towns Improvement, and the small amount of control, which, in the interest of future rate-payers, it was the duty of the Government to retain, has been transferred to the administration of the Home Office.

Public Health, properly so called, is now made the subject of separate care, by the operation of the new 'Public Health Act, 1858,' under the administration of the Privy Council Office. To this department are transferred the duties which before devolved upon the General Board of Health under the 'Diseases Prevention Act, 1855.' Power is also given to make such inquiries as the Council Office may see fit, in relation to any matters concerning the public health in any place or places, it having been strongly felt that, in the midst of the ten years' practical proceedings under the old Public Health Act, important questions of inquiry on various points intimately affecting the conditions of health had been seriously neglected. The Public Health Act, 1858, is in force for one year.

In our statement of the practical results of sanitary legislation in

England, we shall take the proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1848, first in order, being by far of the greatest importance.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1848.—Since the passing of the Public Health Act, 236 towns* have come under its operation, varying in population from about 500 to between 100,000 or 200,000 inhabitants, and it must be added, with results almost as various. This number of districts under the Act is exclusive of those which have adopted many of its provisions under local acts. Very nearly three millions of money have been raised upon mortgage of the rates for the purpose of works of improvement. In some of the larger towns water-works already existed, constructed by companies. In some also considerable expense had already been incurred for main sewers of large dimensions, but nothing worthy of the name of a system of drainage was to be found in any of them.

In about 67 towns, of which the following is a list, public works of drainage or water supply, or both, have been carried out under the Public Health Act:—

Name of Town.	Drainage Executed by	Water-works Executed by	Name of Town.	Drainage Executed by	Water-works Executed by
*Alnwick . .	Local Board	Local Board.	Hitchin . . .	Local Board	Local Board.
Altrincham .	ditto†	ditto	Ilfracombe .	ditto	Not yet executed.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	ditto	ditto	Kirkham . .	ditto	No public supply.
Bangor . . .	ditto	Company.	Knighton . .	ditto	Local Board.
*Barnard Castle	ditto	Local Board.	*Lancaster . .	ditto	ditto
Battle . . .	ditto	ditto	Llanelly . .	Not yet executed	ditto
*Berwick upon-Tweed.	ditto	ditto	Launceston .	Local Board	ditto
Braintree . .	ditto	ditto	Layton with Warbrick.	ditto	No public supply.
Bridgnorth .	ditto	ditto	Leamington .	Not yet executed	Local Board.
Brynmawr . .	ditto	No public supply.	Loughborough	Local Board.	Company.
Burnham . .	ditto	Local Board.	*Morpeth . .	ditto	Local Board.
Caermarthen .	ditto	Company.	Nantwich . .	ditto	ditto
*Carlisle . .	ditto	No public supply.	Newcastle-under-Lyme.	ditto	ditto
Castleford . .	ditto	Local Board.	Newmarket .	ditto	No public supply.
*Chelmsford .	ditto	Company.	*Ormskirk . .	ditto	Local Board.
Coventry . .	ditto	ditto	*Ottery Saint Mary	ditto	ditto
West Cowes .	ditto	Local Board.	*Penrith . .	ditto	ditto
*Croydon . .	ditto	Company.	*Penzance . .	ditto	ditto
Darlington .	ditto	Local Board.	*Rugby . . .	ditto	ditto, now extending.
Dover . . .	ditto	Company.	*St. Thomas's .	ditto	Company.
Durham . . .	ditto	ditto	*Salisbury . .	ditto	Local Board.
*Ely	ditto	ditto	Sandgate . .	ditto	ditto
Enfield . . .	ditto	ditto	Selby	ditto	ditto
Epsom . . .	ditto	ditto			
Eton	ditto	Company.			
Gloucester .	ditto	Purchased.			
Halifax . . .	ditto	ditto			
*Harrow . . .	ditto	Company.			

* For a complete list of these towns see 'The Union, Parish, and Board of Health Officers' Pocket Almanac and Guide.' Knight and Co., 90, Fleet Street.

† In most cases where the towns are shown to be supplied with water by Companies and Corporations, the works had been executed before the application of the Public Health Act, but in some instances they have been purchased and extended by the Local Boards of Health.

Name of Town.	Drainage Executed by	Water-works Executed by	Name of Town.	Drainage Executed by	Water-works Executed by
Sherborne . .	Local Board	Local Board.	*Watford . .	Local Board	Local Board.
Shipley . . .	ditto	ditto	Wavertree . .	ditto	Company.
Southampton .	Now completing.	ditto	Wellingborough	ditto	No public supply.
Stockton-on-Tees.	Local Board.	Company.	Welchpool . .	ditto	Local Board.
*Tottenham . .	ditto	Local Board.	Wigan	ditto	ditto
Tynemouth . .	ditto	Company.	Windsor . . .	ditto	Company.
*Uxbridge . . .	ditto	Local Board.	*Woolwich . .	ditto	Two Companies.
*Warwick . . .	ditto	ditto	*Worthing . .	ditto	Local Board.

In about 54 towns under the Public Health Act, comprised in the following list, the works of drainage and water supply are believed to be in a more or less advanced condition, although the actual progress towards completion of some of them is not fully known:—

Name of Town.	Drainage Completed or in course of Execution by	Water-works Completed or in course of Execution by	Name of Town.	Drainage Completed or in course of Execution by	Water-works Completed or in course of Execution by
Baildon . . .	Local Board	Local Board.	Plymouth . .	Local Board	Corporation.
Banbury . . .	ditto	Company.	Preston . . .	ditto	Local Board.
Barnsley . . .	Not yet in hand	Local Board.	Romford . . .	ditto	ditto
Bristol	Local Board	Company.	Redcar	ditto	ditto
Burley	ditto	ditto	Rotherham . .	ditto	do, progress stopped.
Burslem . . .	ditto	ditto	Sheerness . .	Not yet in hand	Local Board.
Cardiff	ditto	ditto	South Shields .	Local Board	Company.
Cheltenham . .	ditto	ditto	Sunderland . .	ditto	ditto
Christchurch .	ditto	No public supply.	Stratford-upon-Avon.	ditto	Not yet in hand.
Cheltenham . .	ditto	Company.	Swansea . . .	ditto	Local Board.
Dartford . . .	do. Progress stopped	Local Board, progress stopped.	Tunstall . . .	ditto	
Derby	Local Board	Company.	Toxteth Park .	ditto	Corporation.
Dorchester . .	ditto	Local Board.	Wallasey . . .	ditto	Not yet in hand.
Garston	ditto	No public supply.	Waterloo with Seaforth.	ditto	ditto
Gateshead . . .	ditto	Company.	Wanstead . . .	ditto	No public supply.
Halstead . . .	ditto	Local Board.	Wednesbury . .	ditto	Company.
Hartlepool . .	ditto	Company.	West Ham . . .	ditto	ditto
Hastings . . .	ditto	Local Board.	Wheatley . . .	ditto	No public supply.
Haworth . . .	Not yet in hand	ditto	Windhill . . .	Not yet in hand	Local Board.
Heanor	ditto	ditto	Wilton	Local Board	ditto
Hull	Local Board	Company.	Wisbech . . .	ditto	ditto
Leicester . . .	ditto	ditto	Wolverhampton	ditto	Company.
Luton	ditto	No public supply.	Worksop . . .	ditto	No public supply.
March	ditto	Local Board.	Worcester . . .	ditto	Local Board.
Middlesborough	ditto	Company.	Great Yarmouth	ditto	Company.
Newport . . .	ditto	ditto	York	ditto	ditto
Newton Heath.	ditto	Corporation.			
Norwich . . .	ditto	Company.			
Over Darwen .	ditto	ditto			

We have not included in our list those towns in which works are in progress under the powers of the Public Health Act embodied in local acts, such as Bilston, Bolton, Bradford, St. Helen's, nor those in

which works of sanitary improvement are far advanced under independent powers, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Chorley. For the remainder of the towns under the Public Health Act, so far as is known, no public works of drainage and water supply worthy of the name have yet been set on foot. In some of the more important of these places, an ignorant or interested opposition has succeeded in thwarting the local Boards in the execution of the duties which devolve upon them, and in retarding the improvement and welfare of the inhabitants. Under the plea of economy, the opponents of sanitary measures have continued to burden their districts with the extravagance and discomfort of neglect.

In other towns sufficient time has scarcely elapsed since the application of the Act for the preparation of plans of the required works. With respect to some of this number, however, such as Alvaston and Bolton, Litton, Mileham, Retford, possessing very small populations, it must be said, that the Public Health Act should never have been applied to them. It is true that the official inquiries disclosed as bad conditions amidst these small populations as could be found in some of the densest districts of the larger towns, and in the absence of other means of dealing with these places, it is not a matter for surprise that a pardonable zeal for the extension of the benefits of sanitary measures should have led to the inclusion of such places under the powers of the Act, but experience has shown that the machinery is inapplicable to places of such limited population and means.

Power is now granted under the Local Government Act for all such places to emancipate themselves from a position which has proved a burden rather than a benefit; but the same difficulty still remains, the want of more simple and better adapted means for improving the condition of villages and the smallest class of towns.

Although, as we have said, in several towns in which works of permanent improvement are sadly needed, the local Boards have been deterred from undertaking their obvious duty, still the application of the Public Health Act has been of service, even in some of these places, by endowing them with a local governing body, which has frequently at least adopted palliative measures of surface cleansing and removal of nuisances with considerable benefit. It is true that the adoption of mere palliatives is but an extravagant and impolitic course, and that the machinery of the Public Health Act for such purposes alone is cumbrous and expensive; but even this is a vast improvement at any rate on the previous state of utter neglect.

It will of course be impossible within the limits prescribed to us, to enter upon anything like description of the works executed in the several districts; but having now stated the general position of the towns under the Public Health Act, it may be useful to take a closer view of the proceedings adopted in some individual cases.

Although there is a goodly array of towns in which the public works have been satisfactorily completed for some time, it is only to the extent that the private works are carried out, and that the houses themselves are properly drained and supplied with water, that the main benefit of such works is experienced in the improved health and comfort of the inhabitants.

In most places, as soon as the public works have been completed, the utmost impatience has been exhibited by householders to have their properties connected with them; but it is of necessity, from various causes, a long process to carry out the general private works of a town. It is only in about twenty of the towns in our list, in which the public works have been carried out, that the chief proportion of these private works can as yet be said to be complete. These are distinguished with a star.

WATER SUPPLY.—The supply of water to towns, until the passing of the Public Health Act, was a matter almost entirely handed over to the commercial spirit of the country. The blessings of a good command of water being far more obvious than that of efficient drainage, the supply of it offered a profitable speculation in every considerable town, and consequently there was no difficulty in securing it for the more populous districts. In the smaller towns, whatever the necessities, no means presented themselves for supplying them. Some places, indeed, might be named in which the want was so great as to offer certain success to private enterprise, nevertheless it was not forthcoming; and yet the idea of empowering local authorities to supply their districts with this great necessary of life has always met with opposition.

Many districts now enjoying under the Public Health Act unlimited supplies of pure and beautiful water, were previously suffering the greatest privations from its scarcity and badness. The evidence given by the poor inhabitants of having to buy a miserable allowance at so much per pail, of having to fetch it from long distances, of waiting their turn for hours at the spring or the pump, and scrambling even in the dead of night for their turn to fill a can, was of the most distressing character. And the means for keeping the supplies, even where Companies existed and larger quantities could be obtained from the stand-pipe at no great distance. The pail and tub, broken pitcher or what not, have been filled, and too frequently has such supply been necessarily stowed away under circumstances which have rendered it foul before water-day came round again. Is it to be wondered at that cleanliness and decency of habitation or of person are rare under such circumstances, and that drunkenness should be rife, where water fit to drink is unknown? The only marvel is, that cleanly habits and sobriety should survive at all such depressing influences.

Let us look at the changes which have been already wrought under the Public Health Act, and which cannot fail to bring about corresponding improvement in the health and habits of the people:—

Fresh and abundant supplies of water have been obtained, and delivered at high-pressure, within the poor man's house, at all times at command in any quantity which he may choose to use; frequently cool and pure as at the spring or source from which it is obtained, not seeing light in its course, nor exposed to the slightest chance of contamination. The use of cisterns and water-butts, especially in the poorer class of dwellings, has for the most part, in laying down new works, been abandoned, a constant supply being afforded direct from

the main pipes ; but the very abundance and facility of the supplies in contrast to the former scarcity and privation has unfortunately too often led to an immense waste and abuse of this blessing. It was calculated that from 20 to 25 gallons per individual would be an ample provision for constant supply, and where fairly used, this quantity is found to be abundantly sufficient ; but taps are left open, water-closet apparatus kept constantly running, by some carelessly, by others wilfully, until double the prescribed quantity has been sometimes drawn. This has led to turning off the supply during night, and sometimes during a portion of the day, a practice which it is to be feared has produced a tendency to waste in another way, the taps being left turned constantly when water is not found.

The economy and superiority of soft-water supplies have been strongly urged, and have been rightly preferred where they could be procured, even at greater original cost. Opposition has arisen to the use of soft waters generally, because of their action in some cases upon lead. The same may be said, however, of hard water under certain conditions, and the simple answer to the objection is that lead, under such circumstances, is not a proper material for the conveyance or the storage of water.

In one town only, Woolwich, has Dr. Clark's process for softening waters derived from the chalk, been put into operation. It has there been adopted by the Plumstead, Woolwich, and Charlton Water Company, under Mr. Homersham the engineer, with so much success that it is to be hoped that its use may yet be extended to other towns.

A great disadvantage, which without proper precaution attends the adoption of soft-water supplies, is their tendency to oxydation of the iron pipes, which consequently become furred up and reduced in size. Varnishing the pipes, however, effectually prevents this evil. At Whitehaven, where this precaution was neglected, great difficulties have arisen, which it will be costly to remove. At Keswick, where the supply is equally soft—indeed, as soft as any water in the country—no such inconvenience has arisen. At Whitehaven the pipes are to be all taken up again, to be cleansed out and varnished. At Keswick this operation was directed by the engineer before they were laid at all.

The most serious evil which has lately arisen in towns dependent upon the adjacent rivers for their water supply, is the extent of pollution to which they have been subject by the increased drainage operations in towns, where no means have been adopted for arresting the offensive portion of the refuse.

At Birmingham, the supply of water is derived from a river which receives the drainage of towns and districts a few miles above, containing upwards of a quarter of a million of population. In the Metropolis, the various Water Companies have been compelled by Parliament to remove their sources of supply beyond the tidal influence of the Thames, and to adopt other costly measures for the improvement of the water. The Companies have spent between two and three millions of money in these operations, and have, for the most part, admirably performed the work they were charged to do. We have reason to know, moreover, that they do take every precau-

tion to render their supplies as perfect as practicable; and yet that they are far from what they ought to be is conclusively shown by the repeated analyses published by the Registrar-General. Nor is this surprising: the Ravensbourne and the Lea both receive the drainage of towns above the points from which London is supplied with water from those rivers, while the Thames receives the drainage of nearly three-quarters of a million of people above the new sources of supply from that river.

This growing evil is in fact the cause of much anxiety everywhere—but it is one which cannot disquiet us for long. Its very magnitude will work its speedy cure. We shall anxiously look for the recommendations of the Sewage Commission now inquiring into this subject, as to the means of remedy which may be everywhere enjoined.

DRAINAGE.—Unlike the supply of water to towns, drainage has not been made the subject of commercial speculation. The town of Cheltenham is the only known exception. Some sewers had been there constructed by a Company, and it is the more remarkable as the only instance, from the fact that it was a profitable undertaking. Generally the importance of drainage was far too little appreciated to offer any inducement for the employment of private capital.

A few years ago it was the privilege only of the larger and richer communities to indulge in the expensive luxury of a system of town-drainage. System there was not, even there. A few costly main lines of sewer were made a boast of, but the great bulk of the refuse of towns was everywhere retained beneath and around the very habitations of the people. Now even the smallest towns find comfort and economy in its removal. This happy change is due to the different principle which has of late prevailed.

In the old system of town-drainage, now exploded, the general feeling seemed to be that the larger the sewer the better the effect, whether it had much or little to do, and that the smallest size of sewers must be such that men could pass through them.

The introduction of stone-ware pipes as a means of town-drainage created quite a revolution on the subject. Every one will remember and lament the angry discussions as to brick and pipe sewers; but the material of the sewer, although of considerable importance, was not the main point at issue. The real question was, whether the old costly constructions were absolutely necessary? Whether it was infallible that men should be able to pass through sewers, or whether a *graduated* system of drainage, a system in which each line of sewer is proportioned in size to the quantity of liquid to be drained away, would not, in fact, be as much more efficient as it would be economical?

In spite of the opposition to this view, in spite of the few failures which occurred, and which are inevitable in first putting into practice a novel principle, this principle is now fortunately established as an axiom of engineering. Fortunately we say, for had the new system not met with practical success, the great proportion of the towns under the Public Health Act would still be devoid of this essential

measure of sanitary improvement. However well persuaded of the benefits of drainage, the enormous cost of the old system of works would have put it wholly beyond the contemplation of any but the more important towns of the country. Drainage operations, the very foundation of sanitary improvement, could never have been far extended. It is to be regretted, however, that the manner in which this great improvement was first promulgated was in some degree calculated to excite professional irritation. The unreasoning opposition which arose, and which can be understood upon no other grounds, served to retard the progress of improvement in many places, and to increase the cost of works in others, but nothing could stay the adoption of so obvious a principle. By far the larger proportion of the drainage works of towns is now graduated throughout, and consists of pipe-sewers within the limits to which their sizes are applicable. The rapidity with which the use of stoneware pipes has increased may be judged by the fact that upwards of fifty miles per week are now manufactured in England alone.

The town of Cardiff and one or two other places, to a partial extent, are fortunately the only instances in which the authorities have been led into a wasteful expenditure for an inferior system of brick sewers larger than necessary. In the great majority of cases the main lines only are constructed of that material, the subsidiary sewers admitting for the most part of such reduction of size as to be easily accommodated by pipes. In the smaller towns, such as Barnard Castle, Ely, Ottery St. Mary, St. Thomas's, and Tottenham, the whole of the drainage consists of pipes, and many lines laid down under most unfavourable circumstances have been now for years, without trouble or cost, kept in constantly good working order.

In all the best-constructed works means for examination of these sewers and for the removal of obstructions, should they occur, have been amply provided. Arrangements for periodical flushing wherever necessary have been constructed, and frequent means of ventilation. Cesspools have been abolished, and water-closets provided for the use of even the poorest, instead of the disgusting open privies.

The beneficial effect of the drainage of the subsoil of towns has been very remarkable. In some cases where the subsoil was unusually retentive of moisture, special earthenware pipes have been laid in for the purpose. In others the object has been effected in the construction of the ordinary drainage. Houses before in a constant state of dampness have been rendered dry and comfortable. Whole districts in which fog perpetually recurred, now delight in a clear and wholesome atmosphere. In Salisbury, in part of Cheltenham, and in some other places, the water level of the subsoil has been permanently lowered several feet, with the utmost advantage to those districts. It has been attended with one temporary inconvenience, however, which has been the occasion of bitter complaint against the operations of the Public Health Act, and of more than one action at law. It has required the deepening of the miserable shallow wells. But even this inconvenience has led for the most part to a great improvement, for situated as such wells usually are, they too often receive the filtration of foul matter from cesspools and other sources

of pollution. A large amount of sickness has been traceable to this cause.

The drainage and water-works of a few towns in our list may be more particularly noticed as most complete and satisfactory examples, although, if our space allowed, there are others also that should be added.

At Ely the works have been excellently carried out by Mr. Burns, the local surveyor, and they are the more creditable to him from the fact that, instead of receiving encouragement and support, he has exerted himself to the utmost amidst constant opposition and annoyance. The drainage consists entirely of stoneware pipes, varying from 5 to 12 inches in diameter. Although the outfall is laid with very little inclination (1 in 1000,) not the slightest deposit forms in it. The solid matter is intercepted from the sewage at the outfall, and sold to the neighbouring farmers. The water supply is pumped from the river, filtered, and raised into a tank elevated on a water tower in the highest part of the town, where it forms a conspicuous ornament to the locality. From this tank the town is supplied by constant service.

In Salisbury the drainage works consist of brick main sewers, the whole of the subsidiary sewers being of stoneware pipes from 15 to 9 inches diameter, with subsoil pipes of 6 and 4 inches. Examination wells and flushing tanks are provided, but the latter are seldom required. The sewers are well ventilated by the rain-water pipes. Long lengths of pipe-sewers laid with little fall (1 in 780,) act perfectly well. The peculiarity of this town was that the house drains, before the new works were executed, emptied themselves into small streams of water running at the sides of the streets, which were most offensive, unsightly, and injurious to health. These streams, which rendered the houses damp, and poisoned the wells, not unfrequently formed the sole means of water supply to the poorer population. The water supply is now most efficient in every respect.

The works of Tottenham have been well carried out by Mr. Pilbrow, who has also been engaged on those of Enfield and Uxbridge. The drainage of these towns consists almost exclusively of stoneware pipes, and is working perfectly well. Tottenham was one of the earliest places in which works were carried out under the Public Health Act. The population has since then so rapidly increased, that it has been found necessary already to extend the works of water supply. Both at Tottenham and Uxbridge the solid matters of the sewage are separated at the outfall, and disposed of for manure.

The works of Penzance form one of the most satisfactory examples under the Public Health Act. They were designed and carried out entirely under the direction of Mr. Matthews, the local surveyor. The outfall sewer is 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, brick invert in cement, and granite sides, the remainder of the drainage, consisting of stoneware pipes from 15 inches to 6 inches diameter. The water supply has been found sufficient for every purpose, and has been the greatest blessing to the inhabitants.

The drainage works of Darlington, which were ably carried out by Mr. Mason, the local surveyor, since deceased, are chiefly remarkable for being in great part constructed of radiated hollow bricks,

designed for the purpose by Mr. Mason. The work is efficient and economical, the hollow of the bricks acting effectually as a subsoil drain. The same form of brick is being employed by two other efficient local surveyors, Mr. Dangerfield at Cheltenham, and Mr. Hodge at Plymouth.

The drainage works of St. Thomas's, near Exeter, consist entirely of stoneware pipes, with a long outfall sewer laid very flat. These works were among the earliest executed under the Public Health Act, and they continue in excellent working order. They were well carried out by Messrs. Dymond, of Exeter, who designed and superintended those of Sherborne also.

The little town of Harrow was well drained with stoneware pipes, under the experienced hands of John Roe. Brick outfalls have been added to carry the discharge farther away from the town. This case is especially worthy of note, from the fact that all the cesspools of the town have been abolished, house-drains laid down, and soil-pans provided *without any public supply of water* to the poorer class of houses. Even to this day people are found to assert that water-closets can never be generally provided for the use of the poor, as they will be sure to be abused and neglected. This has been for years practically contradicted all over the country; but at Harrow they are provided under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and so appreciated by the poor that they are kept in good working order, merely with the waste water from the houses and water purposely brought from the private wells. This is an important example, there being so many small places in which complete drainage works might be carried out in this way with immense benefit, where the provision of any public supply of water would be out of the question. The same system has been more recently followed at Burnham by Messrs. Dymond with complete success.

The works of Alnwick, Carlisle, Lancaster, Tynemouth, and some others have been designed and carried out by Mr. Rawlinson, who has been the most extensively and most successfully engaged in works of sanitary improvement. His plans have the rare merit, too, of having been executed for the most part within the estimates. Facilities for inspection and flushing and means of ventilation are provided in the drainage works. At Carlisle, some admirable work, through difficult ground, for the prevention of flooding has been carried out, and a perfect system of drainage has been completed for 25,000*l.*, which in other hands had been previously estimated to require an expenditure of 80,000*l.*

We refer with special satisfaction to the works of drainage and water supply designed by Mr. Ranger, and completed by Mr. Rawlinson, which have been so successfully executed at Worthing. All cesspools have been abolished, the outfall of the drainage carried to a distance from the town, and fresh and ample supplies of water brought in. The Local Board have spared neither trouble nor expense in removing every source of unhealthiness from their district, and Worthing may now be called the model watering-place of England.

It does seem extraordinary that in this class of towns especially, the most anxious attention should not everywhere have been bestowed to improve to the utmost their sanitary condition. Dependent as

watering-places must be, for the most part, upon a reputation for healthiness and comfort, it would have been thought of vital interest to them to have executed all necessary works at any cost to have insured the required improvement. And yet how few comparatively have been impressed with the importance of this consideration.

Southampton and Dover were among the earliest to perceive this advantage, and have carried out works of drainage, water-supply, and general improvement, which have been attended with the most beneficial results. Sandgate showed the same appreciation of the importance of the question, but, for a time at least, destroyed the advantage of their outlay by a fatal parsimony in their arrangements. Hastings and Cheltenham are making good progress, and have already effected much improvement. Leamington has long been aware of the importance of the question, but has unfortunately been led away by a multitude of counsel, and the town remains to this day undrained. Even now, after years of doubt and difficulty, having adopted a good plan of drainage prepared by their local surveyor, and having secured the government approval for raising the necessary funds, they are delaying its progress to deliberate on the absurdities of an amateur engineer. The Local Board of Bristol is attending to the health of Clifton. Great Yarmouth, Ilfracombe, West Cowes, are materially improved, and one or two watering-places in the north are making progress. With these exceptions, the Registrar-General's sweeping statement as to their condition is perfectly justified. Many of the towns familiar to the London population have shown an unaccountable apathy as to the sanitary improvement of their districts. While Clifton is making progress, Bath is standing still. Brighton, Margate, Ramsgate, still retain their foul and poisonous cesspools; and although the subject has for years been agitated in Weymouth and Torquay, the most palpable sources of ill health are still allowed to remain in those places undisturbed.

We might make a long catalogue of similar places open to the same reproach; but it is hoped that growing knowledge and appreciation of the question will soon teach the public, when in search of health, to discriminate and to patronize those places only in which every means have been taken to remove the sources of impurity which now so frequently destroy the blessings of fresh air, and so seriously mar the beneficial effects of change.

OUTFALLS—POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—Sufficient has been said to show that on the questions of water supply and drainage at least, the practical results of sanitary legislation, where properly administered, must have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine sanitary reformers—for that in no former period have there been instances, either in the largest towns or among the richest populations, of such complete systems of works for the removal of refuse, or such entire freedom from its noxious influences, as is now enjoyed by the very poorest inhabitants of many towns under the Public Health Act.

The next stage of our inquiry does not offer so gratifying a picture.

While attention has been devoted to relieve our towns of the evil which had been shown to be the great cause of unhealthiness, the next link in the great chain of sanitary improvement has, for the

time at least, been found wanting. The refuse which, removed from the town, should have been devoted to the enrichment of the country, is poisoning our rivers and streams.

This is the great and pressing difficulty of the sanitary question at the present time. Its culminating point has been seen in the recent state of the River Thames.*

The evil is one of rapid and general increase, by no means limited to the towns and districts under the Public Health Act. It is extending in every populous place of the country in consequence of the increased adoption of the water-closet and abolition of cesspools, before means have been secured for arresting or dealing with the more noxious portion of the refuse, or even before improved drainage works have been carried out.

That the elements of the sewage of towns, harmful where they are now discharged, would be invaluable on the land, has been long ago demonstrated. It is not our intention to enter upon this exhausted question, nor into the difficulties which stand in the way of the natural disposal of these matters. To what extent they may be generally utilized hereafter, what proportion of these riches may be reclaimed for the country's good, whether even the operation will at all times pay its expenses, may be questions of doubt; but there can be no doubt that, under all circumstances, this poisoning of the rivers and streams of the country *must* be avoided.

In seeking powers for ridding towns of their refuse by improved drainage, it was always contemplated that general means would be found for the right employment of that refuse on the land. In the absence of experience of the means of doing so, or, indeed, of the extent of the evil which would arise from not doing so, compulsory legislation on the subject was out of the question. Fortunately, the common law stepped in to aid the solution of the difficulty. In 11 towns at least, have proceedings been already adopted for utilizing the manure or depriving the sewage of its most noxious elements, the authorities having been for the most part driven thereto by threatened proceedings or by decisions of the Law Courts in actions for damages by private individuals. These are Tottenham, Cheltenham, Croydon, Leicester, Rugby, Watford, Coventry, Chelmsford, Hitchin, Luton, Uxbridge. At Plymouth, Birmingham, and other places, the same course has been determined upon. Our space will not allow of any description of the various methods adopted at the outfalls of these towns; nor is this essential, for they have been fully explained in Mr. Austin's report to the General Board of Health.

Large pecuniary results are proved to be obtainable from the utilization of the manure under certain favourable conditions; but this is not the real point now at issue. It is not a question of profit or loss arising from the application of sewage to agriculture under particular circumstances, but of the necessity of avoiding, on any terms, the general pollution of rivers; of staying the progress of a national calamity. The most important fact has been demonstrated, and has been confirmed by the testimony of the Sewage Commission, that means already in use are capable of arresting the great evil so rapidly spreading over the country.

* See "The Thames and the London Drainage," p. 111.

The question at once arises : why is it that what the common law has compelled to be done in a few instances on behalf of individuals, should not by a special law be enforced in all cases on behalf of the public at large ? It is impossible to suppose that the evil can be generally arrested by actions at law. In the great majority of cases, and those probably the worst, these means would be found wanting.

On the other hand, what prospect is there of voluntary action in the matter by local authorities ? Manchester, probably the worst case in the kingdom, has only recently declared before a Committee of the House of Commons that the horrible state of the Medlock is no business of theirs. Birmingham up to the last moment protested that they could never afford the large outlay required for deodorizing their sewage ; but being driven at last by actual proceedings against them to consider the question and to make some experiments, they find reason to think that the operation may ultimately pay its own expenses. But Birmingham creates only a part of the mischief in the River Tame. Who is to deal with the numerous districts above, comprising the 270,000 population who poison the water supply of Birmingham ?

Again, what authorities can bring actions against the several towns draining into the valley of the Thames from which the pollution of the London water supply will go on increasing year by year ?

PAVING AND SURFACE CLEANSING.—The next important question of towns' improvement which must be noted as a result of Sanitary Legislation is that of paving. This work has received an immense impetus in various districts since the passing of the Public Health Act, and has been attended with the best effect. In many places the improved appearance of the streets, the increased convenience to the traffic, and the daily comfort experienced by the inhabitants from improved paving, have done more than anything to popularize the Act, and to allay a natural antipathy to the imposition of rates.

Among several other towns, Coventry, Hull, Luton, Plymouth, Preston, Southampton, Great Grimsby, may be especially mentioned, as instances of great improvement in this respect alone. It may safely be affirmed that any one who knew Coventry well, and had not visited it for the last ten years, would scarcely know its streets again. Between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.* have been borrowed for paving under the Public Health Act ; but this sum by no means represents the amount of work accomplished.

Good paving, however, is too often regarded solely as a question of convenience and comfort. Its sanitary bearing has been but little regarded. And yet its beneficial effects on the health and habits, especially of the inhabitants of the streets and alleys of the lowest neighbourhoods, can scarcely be overrated. Improved paving of places that were once in a constant state of mud and filth, has not only an immediate effect on the atmosphere, but on the internal cleanliness of the houses and on the habits of the people. In the summer-time especially a marked benefit is derived from the improved paving of courts and close places in the mitigation of the evils of over-crowding. What was once a festering surface of foul matter becomes the healthful playground of the children, and of an evening,

after the day's labour, the parents will be seen seated round their doors enjoying the luxury of the change from their close ill-ventilated rooms.

BUILDING REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—The powers given under the Public Health Act for the regulation of buildings are of so partial and limited a character, that they would be scarcely worthy of special reference except for a remarkable fact in relation to them, which has been displayed in the practical working of the Public Health Act.

Beyond providing for drainage and supply of water, the Act merely requires that, prior to building or rebuilding any house, notice shall be given to the Local Board, specifying the level of the lowest floor of such house, and the situation of privies and cesspools. This simple power had reference only to the question of drainage, and was never intended to bear upon the large and important question of improved construction of houses; but so great has been the want of general regulations in this respect throughout the country, that the mere fact of requiring notice to be given of the building of new houses, has in various towns been made the opportunity of enforcing regulations of a most beneficial character. Thus in Derby, Preston, Sunderland, Coventry, and other towns, regulations have been issued by the local authorities, fixing the proportion of open space to be allowed to each house, the minimum height and size of rooms, the proportionate size of windows, and various other requirements. Without the slightest power to enforce such regulations, and notwithstanding that they involved increased expenditure and a sacrifice of ground, with few exceptions little difficulty has been met with in securing these improvements for the public. Even where opposition has been offered by builders in the first instance, their thanks have been subsequently tendered to Local Boards for requiring these better constructions. Hundreds and hundreds of healthy houses have thus been secured, instead of the pent-up fever-breeding places first intended. Whole neighbourhoods of broad streets and open spaces have been added to these towns, in lieu of the mean and huddled narrow lanes and courts in which the dwellings of the poor have hitherto been too often crowded together. And the best proof of the economy and advantage of this better principle, even as a money speculation, and the best reward for the sacrifice on behalf of proprietors, is that such houses are eagerly sought out in preference, and higher rents more cheerfully and punctually paid for them.

Direct powers are now available under the Local Government Act whereby ample building regulations may be adopted in any town for securing health, stability of construction, and freedom from fire.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—Among the many important questions embraced under the term of sanitary legislation, not one has been attended with more marked and beneficial results than the powers conferred for the well ordering of common lodging-houses.

Powers were granted in the first instance to Local Boards of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, to register these places, and to make bye-laws for inspecting them, for fixing the number of lodgers, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation.

The inquiries into the condition of these places in various towns brought to light such scenes of filth and indecency, of iniquity and sin, as to call forth indignant charges of exaggeration. The statements of the inspectors were beyond belief. The inhabitants themselves of the districts in which these disgraceful places were situated would not credit the descriptions of them until induced to visit them.

So startling were these revelations, and so urgent the necessity for more general powers for dealing with this monster disgrace, that in 1851 Parliament was induced to pass the two Acts bearing upon this question, brought in by the Earl of Shaftesbury (then Lord Ashley), conferring powers upon certain local authorities with respect to lodging-houses throughout the country, and including the metropolis.

The first of these Acts, both of which received the Royal Assent on the same day, gives similar powers to those already conferred upon districts to which the Public Health Act might be applied, but to be compulsorily administered by the Police Commissioners in the metropolis, and by Town Councils and other bodies, or by Justices of the Peace, in the country. This Act was amended in 1853.

The object of the second Act was to encourage the establishment of well-ordered lodging-houses for the labouring classes in towns and populous districts. This was a permissive Act only, obviously intended to secure better accommodation for the considerable numbers which, in densely-peopled localities, would necessarily be removed from the overcrowded lodging-houses, which would come under the operation of the first Act.

The success which has attended the working of the first Act, wherever the local authorities charged with the responsibility have performed their trust, is most remarkable and gratifying.

We will spare our readers the sickening descriptions of these foul places before the Act was applied to them. No description can properly realize their condition—suffice it to say, that where filth and bestiality, sin, misery, and riot were in the ascendant, now order and cleanliness, comfort, and good behaviour are the rule. Formerly these places were known as the hot-beds of vice and crime, the very breeding-places of fever and disease. The magistrates now are rarely troubled by their inmates, and a case of fever is scarcely known among them.

It may be thought by many persons that this question would affect only so small a section of the community as to render it of little account in the great scheme of sanitary improvement; but its importance may be gathered from the fact, that upwards of 100,000 people were lodged in these places in London alone when the police first entered upon their duties under the Lodging-Houses Act. There appeared to be little to choose between the condition of these dens in London and of those in the country. There are, however, no means of judging of the proportion of the population living in this horrible state in the country towns, except by inference from those in which the Act has been enforced. In Macclesfield alone there were 224 of these houses; in Barnsley they were numerous in proportion to the population; and in the small town of Bridgnorth there are no less than 50 registered houses.

The same cheering accounts are everywhere given of the working

of this measure wherever it has been put in operation. There can be no question that in the metropolis this Act has been admirably administered by the police; to what extent it has been put in operation in the country there are no means of recording; but there can be no question that if generally enforced, and properly followed up, the changes effected under this Act will form the foundation of great social improvement, not alone of the inmates of these places, but of large numbers of the labouring classes throughout the country.

There appears to be reason to fear, however, that unless the further powers granted on this subject are more actively administered than hitherto, these great results will be very slow of attainment. It is seen by the reports, both from the metropolis and from the country, that in order to bring the common lodging-houses into healthy condition, it was necessary to dislodge great numbers of the overcrowded inmates. It may seem strange that so far from other houses of similar kind being established by individuals for the accommodation of these people, the number of the lodging-houses themselves was at once very considerably reduced. There can be but little doubt that a large proportion of the inmates thus removed, and those the least reputable, are now living under similar although probably worse circumstances, in beer-houses, low places, and over-crowded dwellings, free from the supervision of the Common Lodging-Houses Act. So strongly indeed was this felt, that power was given under the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855, to abate the over-crowding of *any* house in which such over-crowding is certified to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants. How little has been effected under this important power, a power found to be absolutely essential to the permanent beneficial operations of the Common Lodging-Houses Act itself, will be gathered from what we shall have to state as to the general working of the Nuisances Removal Act.

Let us now see as to the progress made under the second Act referred to, the Act for encouraging the establishment of well-ordered lodging-houses for the labouring classes in towns and populous districts.

It was clearly foreseen by the noble and benevolent framer of these measures, that in the proper working of the Common Lodging-Houses Act large numbers of the poor would be necessarily removed from these horrible dens, and if more decent accommodation for them did not appear to be available, this second Act provided that certain local authorities might construct suitable habitations for the purpose. The amount of good that might already have been accomplished under this Act is shadowed forth by the remarkable results, on a small scale, which have attended the labours of the associations for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes. But how does the case stand with regard to those who were charged with the responsibility of this provision under the Act referred to? So far as can be ascertained, in one case only, that of Huddersfield, has any step been taken for securing better accommodation. The clerk of the Improvement Commissioners there, Mr. Clough, states, "It was found utterly impossible to bring the *common* lodging-houses in Huddersfield under proper control until after the erection of the *model* lodging-house. To have compulsorily closed the wretched places then used as com-

mon lodging-houses would but have been to turn the houseless poor into the town streets without shelter."

In how many places should this have been the actuating feeling also! The success which has attended this excellent provision at Huddersfield is as gratifying as the step is creditable to the Improvement Commissioners. Order and good conduct especially distinguish the inmates, who refer with feelings of gratitude to the comfort and cleanliness they enjoy, to their removal from the wretchedness, vice, and pollution which before surrounded them.

It is clear that some alteration is required to secure the more extended working of this excellent measure.

PARKS AND PUBLIC PLEASURE-GROUNDS.—Local Boards of Health are empowered under the Public Health Act to provide, maintain, lay out, plant, and improve premises for public walks and pleasure-grounds, and support or contribute to any premises for such purposes; but as yet there is not much to record as the result of sanitary legislation in this important particular.

At Reading, Margate, and West Cowes, plots of land have been usefully laid out. At Great Yarmouth a parade has been constructed with great benefit to the town, and at Hastings and Penzance, the parades have been repaired and improved. At Sunderland a pleasure-ground has been purchased. At Hull a promenade has been formed and planted, and at Plymouth and Torquay recreation-grounds are contributed to by the Local Boards.

But although so little has been accomplished in this branch of our inquiry, there is probably more promise for it in the future than in many other questions concerning the moral and physical improvement of the people. It is a question that has at length taken strong hold of the public mind. All classes are now agreed as to the great necessity for places of recreation and exercise wherever large masses of the population are congregated, living in close neighbourhoods, and confined to lengthened and sedentary employment. It is a question in fact that is advancing in some places without legislative assistance. The recent movements at Manchester and Birmingham, the munificence of private individuals in making provision of this nature for the people, and the establishment of the Playground Association in London, are most gratifying testimonies of the growing appreciation of the great moral and healthful influence of these places. Let not, therefore, the local authorities to whom power and facilities have been given for realizing these means of improvement, lose sight of opportunities which may be afforded to them of realizing this great boon for the public. In the metropolis it is to be hoped that the pressure brought to bear upon the appointed authority by the inhabitants of Finsbury and Bermondsey, will result in a provision for these densely-populated districts. But will that same authority take proper advantage of the finest opportunity that ever offered for making such provision where it is most wanted, by carrying out an embankment of the Thames in such a manner as to make it available for exercise and recreation? How many thousands of the population, packed in the narrow streets and courts contiguous to the river, can ever hope, except at rare intervals, to reach the parks and open spaces, which

even when fully provided must be necessarily far distant from this crowded neighbourhood.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND NOXIOUS TRADES.—The powers granted under the Public Health Act for the registration of slaughter-houses, for their inspection, and for their maintenance in a cleanly and proper state, have been administered with very general satisfaction in the towns to which this Act has been applied. Too frequently have these slaughter-houses been the special crying nuisance of a town, and their improvement is worth a passing record as one of the results of sanitary legislation. The Public Health Act also empowers Local Boards to provide premises for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; but the town of Kendal appears to be the only place in which this necessity has arisen. The effect of the negative power of preventing the establishment of noxious trades in any district under the Public Health Act, does not of course admit of record, although the importance of such a power to all towns in driving these establishments from populations to a distance where they will be harmless, will be readily recognized.

RATES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND COST OF WORKS.—Having glanced, so far as our limits would allow, at the great practical results of sanitary legislation which have already been realized, it will be useful to note a few facts as to the actual cost of these benefits. Every town throughout the kingdom will now admit the blessings to be conferred by the improvements to which we have drawn attention; but “We may pay too dear for our whistle,” is the trite but expressive rendering of the feeling which has hitherto deterred so many from entering upon works involving a dreaded and uncertain expenditure. The information we are enabled to consult on this point furnishes the most satisfactory evidence as to the expenses of complete works of drainage and water supply; but it at the same time offers some curious results for the consideration and warning of local authorities.

It would be manifestly impossible to enter upon the details of every case in our list; but the following statement of the cost of works of drainage and water supply in a few of the number may be of interest:—

	Population.	Cost of Public Works, of Drainage, and Supply, about £.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	16,000	14,500
Chelmsford	8,000	14,000
Ely	7,000	15,500
Ormskirk	6,000	12,000
Ottery St. Mary.	4,500	3,500
Penrith	7,000	12,000
Penzance	9,000	14,000
Salisbury.	12,000	28,000
Uxbridge	6,000	14,000
Watford	4,500	9,000
Worthing	5,500	15,000

Classing together the ordinary-sized towns under the Public

Health Act, from about 3,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, in which the public works of drainage and water supply have been most satisfactorily and completely carried out, it is found that their cost has varied between one and two shillings in the pound. The average would appear to be between a shilling and fifteenpence, and would require a payment of 3*d.* per week per house for a period of 30 years on the average of the property in the towns. Assuming that the rate were fifteenpence in the pound, then a cottage rated at 8*l.* would pay 10*s.* per annum for these works, or a little over 2½*d.* per week.

The private works of drainage and water supply, that is to say, the provision of house drains, the fitting up of a water-closet and sink, and the laying on of the water, has, in the average of the smaller class of property, cost about the same as the public works. This cost also has frequently been made a charge upon the properties extending over the same period of 30 years. Thus the 8*l.* cottage aforesaid would have to contribute for these complete public and private works a weekly payment of little more than 4½*d.* per week.

There have been exceptions of course, in which the cost of the works has been both higher and lower than those rates. We have taken as the safe guide the usual run of the charges.

But as a question of rates this does not represent the whole case, and it will perhaps be more interesting to know what has been the usual total amount of expense not only for new works, but for highway repairs, cleansing operations, working expenses, and management, in which populations have been involved by the application of the Public Health Act to their districts. Here the most perplexing discrepancies arise; but one most instructive lesson appears to loom through them all.

Taking certain towns as before, of populations between 3,000 and 10,000, such as Ottery St. Mary, Rugby, Sherborne, Tottenham, Uxbridge, Watford, Worthing, it is found that the total rates levied by the Local Boards range from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* in the pound; and these amounts may be fairly taken as the limits of the expenses devolving upon towns of such populations under the Public Health Act; but let us examine also a few other cases. Compare, for instance, the town of Watford, favoured with complete drainage and ample supply of water, with the town of Ware, which, although one of the earliest towns under the Public Health Act, possesses to this day neither one nor the other improvement. These towns have similar populations, and the rateable value of Ware is greater than that of Watford, and yet the amount of rates levied in Ware, where no money has been spent for works except for paving, appears to be precisely the same as that levied in Watford, where complete works of drainage and water supply have been constructed at a cost of 9,000*l.*; namely 2*s.* in the pound. Put in juxtaposition two watering-places, Hastings and Weymouth. We have already spoken of the different appreciation of their duties and responsibilities which appears to have actuated the authorities in these two places; let us look at the contrast in a money point of view. In Hastings, where considerable sums have been expended for permanent works of improvement which are in a very advanced and satisfactory state, the

total rates levied by the Local Board are stated to be 1s. 7d. in the pound. In Weymouth, where no expense of the kind has been incurred, the rates levied by the same body amount to 1s. 7½d. in the pound.

Again, take Brecon, a town without any works, in which the rates levied amount to 2s. 2d. in the pound, to compare with Baildon, a town of not half the population and not half the rateable value, in which between 9,000l. and 10,000l. are being spent upon works of drainage and water supply, and where rates of only 2s. 4d. in the pound are levied. It must be borne in mind, that the amount of rates levied in different districts cannot be fairly compared, unless the rateable value and other circumstances be somewhat similar. Some of the above towns vary in these respects; but no such differences will account for the contrasts we have so far shown. Compare, however, two places of about the same population, in both of which complete works of drainage and water supply have been carried out, Altrincham and Barnard Castle. In Altrincham the total rates levied amount only to 1s. 6d. in the pound; in Barnard Castle they amount to 3s. 7d.; but then the rateable value of Altrincham is double that of Barnard Castle, and, in addition, the works only cost about half the money. The town of Penzance, in which, as we have seen, the works have been so satisfactorily completed, stands alone on the question of rating, for scarcely any rates for works are levied. The water supply is so great a boon to the town, that the inhabitants cheerfully pay a water rent, which it is expected will be sufficient to discharge all expenses. This mode of paying expenses is not quite in accordance with the Public Health Act; but it has been a popular and undisputed charge.

The case of Harrow, in which the works before described have been well carried out, is favourable also as to expense, for in this town the total rate is returned at 1s. 3d. in the pound only, an amount considerably below most of the towns in which no works whatever have been executed.

Certain local differences will no doubt account for some portion of the discrepancies we have pointed out in the amount of expenses to which certain towns are liable; but there appear to be only two ways of accounting for the extraordinary contrasts which some of them present. Either the same want of appreciation of their duties and the same false views of economy which have led Local Boards to decline the execution of necessary works, have led also to general mismanagement and extravagance in conducting the affairs of their districts; or as much money is annually frittered away in these towns in cleansing operations of constant recurrence, and in piecemeal patching works, as would be sufficient to provide complete systems of permanent works of improvement.

These are questions for serious consideration and warning, but the greatest warnings of mismanagement and recklessness are seen in the fortunately rare exceptions of which the town of Dartford is the chief example, in which works have been actually proceeded with, but so miserably misconducted, that no benefit whatever has been derived from the considerable expenditure incurred.

Such have been the results of the ten years' working of the Public Health Act, 1848. We pass now to a brief account of the proceedings adopted under the separate measures of sanitary legislation.

THE NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT.—The first measure of sanitary legislation, in point of date, was, as we have seen, the Nuisances Removal Act, 1845.

This Act was passed in anticipation of the approach of cholera, which was at that time making rapid advances towards Europe. It was a temporary measure, and as the dreaded epidemic did not arrive until after the period assigned for the expiration of the powers conferred, the Act was renewed and amended in 1848, without limitation of its existence.

Various authorities were appointed for the administration of the powers of this Act; but they were in fact chiefly exercised by the Boards of Guardians throughout the country. The ordinary duties of the Guardians, and especially of their officers, would make them more intimately acquainted than others could be with the locality and influence of the various nuisances of their districts. The sources of ill health would tell directly upon their immediate responsibilities. They had the necessary machinery already partly at command for practically putting the Act into operation, and urged by the communications and instructions from the Poor Law Board and the General Board of Health, they, very generally, exerted themselves, and did good service.

If they did not do all that might have been done, it was more because sufficient power and responsibility was not given to them. If they failed, other local bodies failed still more. In some instances, with active Boards and vigilant officers, stepping somewhat beyond the letter of the law, the most important improvements were effected by the Guardians, especially in the condition of villages and places, neither before nor since under any kind of supervision or control, yet requiring it as much as many larger towns.

The Act of 1849 was repealed by that of 1855. Larger powers were granted, and the authorities for administering the law were altered and more distinctly defined. Among these authorities, the Boards of Guardians, before the most active bodies, were not named, and even the opportunity of action of individual Guardians would seem to be exceedingly remote. The local authorities under this Act are the Local Boards of Health, Town Councils, Improvement Commissioners, Highway Boards, Nuisances Removal Committees expressly appointed, Boards of Inspectors with Highway Surveyors, and lastly, failing all these, the Guardians, Overseers of the Poor, and Surveyors of Highways.

The first three on the list would no doubt be responsible authorities for the due administration of the Act, but it is deeply to be regretted that the Boards of Guardians were not named next in order. Except in the principal towns and districts of the country this important measure has consequently up to the present time been nearly a dead letter. It is in the much more numerous smaller districts, however, where expensive works and arrangements for the removal of refuse cannot be carried out, that these powers are especially required, and

it is in such places especially that their administration seems, for the most part, to be at a standstill.

The first step for the local authority to take under the Nuisances Removal Act is the appointment of a sanitary inspector. The omission to make this appointment implies the omission to act at all. By a return published in May of last year, it appears that out of some 10,000 or 12,000 authorities throughout the country, only 2,053 inspectors had been appointed, implying that only one-fifth of the constituted authorities had taken any steps whatever.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ACT.—Although we have given precedence to more important questions of sanitary legislation, the general establishment of baths and washhouses was the earliest special branch of our subject which successfully engaged the attention of Parliament; the 'Act to encourage the establishment of Baths and Washhouses' having been passed in 1846.

The pioneers in this good cause were the Baths and Washhouses Association of London, the success of whose works led to the passing of this useful measure, which has conferred such benefit and advantage on the poorer classes of many of the more important towns of the country.

The extent of that benefit, however, we have no means of recording, there being a difficulty in ascertaining the number of places in which the powers of the Act have been adopted. Although acquainted with many places which are enjoying the advantage of this branch of sanitary legislation, we hesitate to put forth an imperfect list.

In the Metropolis, as elsewhere, the Act has met with far greater favour than the similar measure, of far greater importance, for providing accommodation for thousands of the houseless, or—we had almost said—worse than houseless poor; but true, the Baths and Washhouses Act has five years' priority on the statute-book, and we know not what the next five years of better knowledge and larger appreciation, among all classes, of the importance of sanitary measures may bring forth.

In most of the establishments of Baths and Washhouses which we have examined, there appears to be one defect calculated considerably to mar their usefulness and extension;—namely, a tendency to concentration and expense. Frequently in extensive districts one large and costly establishment will be set up, in order to take advantage of which great numbers of the poor have to walk considerable distances. Although exceptions will be found, we all know how impossible this is to the great majority of the working classes, and how unwillingly others would do it for the sake of a luxury which they have little known. The consequence has been, in many cases, that not half the number of the baths and wash-tubs provided have been used, and the authorities have been disappointed. Had the accommodation been diffused, had two or three less pretending, less costly establishments been provided in different parts of the district, their usefulness would have been infinitely increased, and in a corresponding degree they would have been much more likely to be self-supporting.

THE BURIAL ACTS.—It has been said in relation to the inquiries

of sanitary reformers, that however loathsome the facts developed, it would be as unbecoming to yield to their disgust, or to evade their statement and consideration, as it would be for the physician or the surgeon, with the like object of seeking a remedy for the evil before him, to shrink from the investigation of the most offensive manifestations of disease. There is no inquiry which has required greater courage in the collection as well as in the recital of the facts than that of the practice of interments in towns. Fortunately the need no longer exists for dwelling on horrors the recital of which so startled the public mind a few years ago. The worst form of them is now no longer possible. The remedy in one respect at least is rapidly advancing.

The evils brought to light by the inquiries into this subject were chiefly of two kinds; first, the revolting practices of daily occurrence in overcrowded graveyards and in vaults of churches and chapels; and secondly, the social and moral injuries suffered by the poor on the occasion of death, not only in the long retention of the dead amongst the living in their confined and over-crowded rooms, but in the providing for the heavy expenses of funerals. The greatest iniquities, as would be expected, were practised in the most populous localities, and where the difficulties of disposal of the dead were enhanced by a system of fraud and pursuit of unnatural gains. The condition however of many of the country churchyards, raised several feet above the flooring of the churches with a festering mass of human remains, to which the reports of the inspectors under the Public Health Act drew attention, only showed how little alive was the public mind, so short a time ago, to revolting abuses from which we now turn with horror and dismay.

Already are these things numbered with the past. This disgrace at least is now wiped from the face of the country. The worst places are for ever closed. No part of sanitary legislation has enjoyed such widely-spread general application as the Burial Acts. There has been no waiting here for voluntary and unaided local action. The evil being palpable and admitted, the remedy was at once applied by responsible agents. The work has been one of difficulty, requiring firmness and decision, with delicacy and respect for the cherished feelings of relations and friends of the deceased. The inspectors under these Acts have quietly but expeditiously performed a great work, and have so performed it as to secure the grateful respect of the various communities with whom they have had to deal.

In the Metropolis there now remain only about twenty burial grounds in which interments are allowed to take place, and these are under regulations. Up to the close of last year there had already been provided under the Burial Acts about twenty new cemeteries in the outskirts of London.

In the country, Orders in Council have been made in respect to the burial-grounds of upwards of 500 towns and parishes. The number of burial-grounds in some of these towns was very numerous. Some are placed under regulations, but the great majority have been closed. Upwards of 300 new cemeteries or additions to old churchyards have been approved.

The excellent regulations of the Home Office as to the practice of interments can scarcely affect the second class of evils which, it is to be feared, remain without much mitigation.

The practice among poor populations of retaining the corpse for many days among the living, too frequently in the one confined room which constitutes the entire home of the family, is full of danger. Such an addition to the horrors of such a home, and to the many causes of disease already abounding there, as this retention and forced contact must beget; such an addition to the many causes of degradation as the breaking down of all respect for the remains of the dead, cannot but be fraught with very bad consequences.

Permissive powers have been granted for providing reception-rooms for the dead, and it may be difficult to deal with the full extent of the evil by compulsory legislation; at the same time, under circumstances of danger with which the practice is constantly surrounded, some decided limit to this retention of corpses in overcrowded localities would surely be attended with nothing but benefit to the living.

PREVENTION OF SMOKE.—In the Towns Improvement Clauses Consolidation Act of 1847, a clause was inserted for the prevention of smoke from furnaces of steam-engines, mills, factories, gasworks, &c., or of any manufactory whatsoever. To what extent this clause may have been introduced into any local Acts we have not had the opportunity of ascertaining, but we fear that, so far, little practical result from this piece of sanitary legislation has been realized.

The Act, however, of 1853, to abate the nuisance from the smoke of furnaces in the Metropolis, and from steam-vessels above London Bridge, which came into operation on the 1st of August, 1854, has been attended with the most marked and satisfactory results. Unfortunately those results are not measureable; statistics cannot be brought to bear. A certain number of offenders have been convicted and fined, it is true, but they bear no relation to the numbers who have taken advantage of the warning thus afforded.

Parties are still to be found who will question the bad influence of a smoky atmosphere upon the health of the population; there are those indeed who will utter direful warnings of the evils we shall suffer when this sanitary agent is removed. There are plenty also to abuse all legislation on the subject, and especially to ridicule the term, "consumption of smoke," somewhat questionably employed in the Acts. It is not our intention to enter upon those controversies. Our business is with results.

The great object of the Smoke Prevention Act was to forbid the escape of enormous quantities of unconsumed carbon into the atmosphere, the mischievous effects of which, whether directly or indirectly unhealthy, were manifest. In that object, legislation has in great part succeeded.

Let any stranger, with the recollection fresh upon him of the perpetual state of the London atmosphere, only a few years ago, now stand upon either of the bridges over the Thames on a clear summer's day, and he will be astonished at the contrast presented to

him. The brightness will then at least remind him of Paris, whatever the difference in winter may be, when so many domestic coal-fires are still thickening the air. Let him visit a friend in the City, recollecting that every window-ledge that was wiped or washed in the morning would, the next hour, be covered with "blacks" again, and he will now find the day may pass without material change. Let our stranger then visit Lambeth, if he remembers being suffocated there just two years ago. In consequence of the statements in the House of Commons that it would be impossible to prevent the escape of the dense masses of smoke, which hung like a heavy pall over this colony of potteries, these manufactories were exempted from the operation of the Act of 1853. But the Act had no sooner passed, than the largest manufacturers there—let them be named with all honour, the Messrs. Doulton—voluntarily devoted themselves to the means of accomplishing this task, and perfectly succeeded. In the amended Smoke Act, consequently, the potteries were included. The pall is gone! the stranger would know it no more!

The London experience has proved that the evil is, for the most part, easily preventible. Will those towns in which it exists in such force as entirely to interfere with the daily enjoyments and comforts of life adopt the means for remedying it which the legislature has now placed at their disposal under the Local Government Act? Or are the offenders too numerous and powerful, too little observant of their own interests, too little careful of the well-being of their neighbours and dependants. Time will show.

EFFECT OF SANITARY MEASURES UPON HEALTH.—Such have been the powers granted, and such the considerable progress already made in many districts for their permanent sanitary improvement. Let us see what are the benefits derived from these measures by the populations which have been taxed for them. In what respect are they better off than the inhabitants of those many towns where no such expenditure has been incurred?

A full reply to this question would be difficult. The extent to which the works of sanitary improvement will operate in raising the physical and moral condition of the great masses of the population may not be measurable for some time to come. As yet, sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain even the extent to which these improvements will lead to the prevention of sickness and the prolongation of life. For although it is true that the Public Health Act has now been applied to several districts for some years, and that the public works of drainage and water supply have in some of these been executed for a considerable time, it is only when the private works have been generally carried out, and the improvement of the actual dwellings thereby effected, that the main benefit from these works can be expected. It is only in comparatively few cases that this has yet been accomplished.

But even already, on the very threshold of this great question, most remarkable results have arisen from these operations, measured by the only actual standard at command, the decrease of mortality in the districts. In a list of between forty and fifty towns in which works

have been completed, or are considerably advanced, the mortality is found to be reduced in a marked degree, comparing the deaths during a certain number of years before the application of the Public Health Act with those which have taken place since the application. The opportunity has only yet been afforded for observing the precise amount of reduction of mortality in a few of those towns in which private works are most advanced. That the results in some of these is already very striking the following Table will show :—

Name of Towns.	Death rates per 1000		Number of Lives saved per 1000 per Annum.
	Before application of Public Health Act.	After application of Public Health Act.	
Alnwick	35·2	28·3	6·9
Barnard Castle	33·3	25·9	7·4
Berwick	28·5	21·2	7·3
Bangor	35·1	30·9	4·2
Durham	26·0	22·7	3·3
Ely.	25·6	19·3	6·3
Salisbury	32·2	27·0	5·2
St. Thomas's	26·9	23·0	3·9

It may reasonably be inferred, that, in the great majority of the other towns enumerated, similar but varying results will have followed the proper execution of well-designed works. We are aware of only one decided exception to this expectation, namely, the town of Launceston, in which the aggregate mortality during the period since the application of the Public Health Act, has been higher than during the previous period, which unfavourable contrast is owing to an epidemic of scarlatina in 1851-2, which was very fatal in that town.

In order to disparage the beneficial effects of the proceedings under the Public Health Act, and to lend a false justification to the apathy of those places where no steps have been taken to realize them, it has been promulgated that the extraordinary reduction of mortality which has been secured in some districts, is due to nothing more than the generally improved state of health throughout the country. No comment is necessary upon this assertion. It suffices to refer to the actual return of the Registrar-General, from which it is found that during the period in which the Public Health Act has been in operation, the reduction of the death-rate throughout all England has been about 0·52 per 1000. Thus, while in the above towns the gain of life is seen to have ranged from upwards of 3 to nearly 7½ lives per 1000, the gain in all England was little more than half a life per 1000.

It would not be right, however, to allow the impression that the whole of the improvement in the death-rate of towns under the Public Health Act has been due to the execution of permanent works. In many instances, no doubt, immediately beneficial changes have been wrought by temporary measures, cleansing operations, and careful removal of accumulations of refuse. The town of Hull presents a re-

markable instance of the effect of this timely and judicious exercise of the new powers conferred on the local authority. This town suffered severely from cholera in 1849. In anticipation of its return which occurred in 1854, the most active measures were undertaken. The old system of large sewers which were found loaded with deposit, were cleansed throughout, cesspools were emptied, surface accumulations of refuse were hunted out, courts and alleys were lime-whitened and paved. The consequence was that the town suffered comparatively little from cholera on its return, and the inhabitants have enjoyed a much improved state of health ever since. With the view to secure this blessing permanently, an extensive system of works is now in course of construction, the good effect of which it is hoped that no false notions of economy will mar. The town of Leicester, again, is an instance in which the actual dwellings have only in small number yet received the advantage of the extensive works of drainage which have been for some time in progress, nevertheless the improved state of health is very marked there also. Great attention has been given in that town to effect all the temporary improvement that was practicable, and in addition to this, the one monster evil of the place, the foul condition of the river, has been permanently got rid of by the works of main drainage which have been carried out.

There are cases also, on the other hand, in which the execution of works designed for the sanitary improvement of districts have actually been the means, for a time at least, of inflicting an amount of sickness on the inhabitants. These are only further proofs of the costliness of mistaken parsimony and of incompetent supervision, a lesson that should not be lost upon the local authorities of this country. Both at Croydon and at Sandgate, although proper plans of drainage were procured from engineers, the execution of the works was intrusted to local men wholly inexperienced. The errors committed were not only most expensive to rectify, but it is feared that they were actually the cause of serious outbreak of disease. At Croydon there appears to have been an entire want of precaution also in the removal of the contents of many hundreds of cesspools, and a similar oversight is said by the medical men to have been the exciting cause of an epidemic fever at Shipley. Happily at Croydon all mistakes have now been rectified, and it may be said to be one of the healthiest spots in the country, the mortality having been reduced to 15 in 1000. At Shipley also the permanent works of drainage and water-supply have just been most ably and satisfactorily completed.

In any great number of important undertakings, such as those which have been carried out under the Public Health Act, there will invariably be some cases of mismanagement, and obstruction to the anticipated success of the improvements. Considering the extent of the work and the novelty of the system, it speaks well for the principles adopted to find them carried out with so little failure and so large an economy over the old practice. It may create surprise, therefore, that the authorities of so many towns in which similar works are so urgently needed, should have allowed year after year to pass, carrying so many unnecessary victims to the grave, without making the slightest effort to avert the sacrifice. It is charitable to suppose

that the experience on this great question, daily increasing as it is, has not yet satisfied the majority that sanitary measures will give this security to human life, will form the foundation for the physical and moral improvement of the great masses of the population; but it is greatly to be feared that a mistaken parsimony too often closes the understanding against all argument, against the most convincing testimony. How often have we seen the owners of low-class property the successful opponents to the adoption of sanitary measures in districts, solely because of the expenditure which would fall upon themselves! How often does the mere cry of increased rates form the insurmountable barrier to health, cleanliness, and social comfort!

It is useless to talk of teaching such men how large an amount of sickness and death, of social misery and destitution, is due to causes for the removal of which they are responsible. If they were open to the lesson, they would have received it long ago. But as a money question, the truth will be inculcated ere long, that their own selfish interests will be best served by the active promotion of sanitary improvement; that if sanitary improvement be expensive, how much more expensive is the consequence of neglect! How incomparably more costly is sickness and disease bred amidst a neglected population! How much cheaper to pay a few pence per week for the improvement of a cottage than to lose week after week of rent from the inability of the tenant to labour! To preserve the poor in health, than to support them in helplessness and destitution! Until these facts are convincingly shown, we shall continue to hear of opposition to the full measure of sanitary improvement; but to believe that truth and public opinion will not in the end prevail is simply impossible.

Hitherto the opposition has made much of the cry of centralization and interference of the General Board of Health. This pretence at least will avail no longer. The General Board has ceased to exist. The Public Health Act just passed gives power to the Privy Council for one year to institute inquiries only respecting the public health, wherever it may be deemed advisable. The initiation of practical measures of local improvement is made entirely a local concern under the new Local Government Act. By that Act the powers of local authorities are materially extended, and their responsibilities are correspondingly increased. It remains with themselves to determine how long they will reject the blessings and advantages held out to them,—how long they will remain satisfied with the extravagance and misery of neglect,—how long blindly refuse to join in the onward march of civilization, social comfort, and prosperity.

IV.—THE NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF PICTURES.

THE uses of National Collections of Works of Art are threefold—the instruction of artists, the gratification of the public, and the diffusion of a knowledge and love of art. All are important, but in the last the two former are, in fact, included. Once it was not unusual to hear objections made to such an employment of the public money. But the subject is better understood now. That, even in an economical point of view, it is good policy to provide for public use means of cultivating a knowledge of the fine arts, and that this is especially incumbent on a nation whose principal manufactures are in a great measure dependent on an acquaintance with the arts of design, is now generally recognised. It is felt, indeed, by every one whose interests or whose studies have led him to devote attention to the comparative progress of this and other countries, that in the competition of nations, daily growing as it is in energy, whilst all the improvements of modern civilisation are placing each more on an equality in respect of commercial facilities, it has become an absolute necessity for this country to do all it can to raise the artistic value of its products, if it would maintain the foremost place in the markets of the world. To this end the higher branches of art must be cherished. Schools of Design will not alone serve the purpose. They may impart the requisite technical instruction to the designer, but there must be a higher culture. The arts flourish only in, so to speak, an artistic atmosphere. Ornamental Art has alone been successfully practised where the higher arts have been prosperous. The Greek vases could only have been produced where Form found such interpreters as Phidias and Praxiteles, and where there was a people who could appreciate them. So was it with the goldsmiths, the potters, and the glass-workers of mediæval Italy; so with the porcelain-workers and weavers of modern France. True, in the latter instances, at least, there was no popular culture; but then the articles produced were of a costly description, and the classes for whom they were wrought were those who were also the patrons of the painters and sculptors whose influence was reflected in those works. And this result followed, that whilst for the noble and the affluent works of the most exquisite beauty, like the Sèvres porcelain and the Gobelin tapestries, were produced, the articles required by the great bulk of the people were often of the most wretched and tasteless description. But in the altered conditions of our times, manufacturers, from the use of machinery, are compelled to look for adequate remuneration, in a great measure, to the *number* of articles they can produce, and can only hope to gain purchasers by the superior attractions of their goods over those of their rivals. The manufacturer will therefore adapt his ware to the taste of his customers. But as the bulk of his customers are his countrymen, he will neither go far before nor lag long behind the current public taste. We must look to the diffusion of taste among the people generally, therefore, to evoke the genius of the designer and to stimulate the producer. And, to come back to our subject, the readiest and the surest way, whether in addition to direct popular art-instruction, or (as is unhappily at present the case) in the

absence of it, to inform the popular mind, and to cultivate the popular taste, as well as to provide instruction and guidance to the student of ornamental and of fine art, is to provide free public collections of judiciously-selected and well-arranged works of art.

Within the last few years considerable progress has been made in the accomplishment of this purpose. England began later than the other chief European nations to provide national art-collections, and in many respects is still much behind many of them. But of late her advance has been more rapid, and her aim more comprehensive than perhaps that of any other country in Europe. The national art-collections are now regarded with really national interest; and we may hope that the coming years will show that a just view has been taken of their true purpose, and a steady, well-directed effort made to render them as complete and comprehensive as possible, and in every respect worthy of the age and the nation.

In the present paper we propose to notice briefly the national collections of paintings: in a future volume we hope to give an account of the galleries of ancient sculpture in the British Museum, and the other National Collections of Works of Art.

I. NATIONAL GALLERY.

Often and strongly as the importance of a National Gallery of Paintings had been urged, it was not till 1823 that the Government seriously set about the foundation of one. The subject was in that year formally brought before parliament. It was announced that Sir George Beaumont, one of the most influential art-patrons of the day, was willing to present the more valuable portion of his own collection to the nation as soon as it should be decided to commence the formation of a national gallery; that a favourable opportunity offered for purchasing another choice collection; and that the two would together form an excellent nucleus for a great public gallery. Parliament approving, Mr. Angerstein's collection was purchased for 57,000*l.*, and the purchase was sanctioned by the usual vote in April 1824.

By a Treasury Minute of the following July, a committee of six trustees was appointed the superintending body over the gallery; the active management being intrusted to a keeper, under whom was an assistant keeper and secretary; and this, with slight modification, continued to be the arrangement until the reconstitution of the gallery in 1855.

The Angerstein collection was opened to public inspection at Mr. Angerstein's house in Pall Mall on the 10th of May, 1824. Sir George Beaumont's pictures were not added till somewhat more than a year later. The Angerstein collection consisted of 38 pictures, of which 29 were by the old masters, and 9 by British painters. The purchase was in every respect an admirable one. The great proportion of the pictures were of a high class, unquestionably authentic, and of a kind to secure the public interest and admiration. At the head of them was the masterpiece of Sebastian del Piombo, one of the pictures placed by common consent among the very finest works of the best age of painting; and one in which is recognised a combination of the art of the painter whose name it bears, and of the greater

hand of Michelangelo. By Sebastian's rival, Raffiello, there was the noble portrait of Julius II. Of Titian, Correggio, and the Carracci, there were also examples, though of inferior value. The painters of the Low Countries were well represented by the 'Rape of the Sabine Women' by Rubens; by Rembrandt's 'Woman taken in Adultery,' and 'Adoration of the Shepherds;' and by Vandyck's 'St. Ambrose and the Emperor Theodosius;' while of the Italo-French school there were a very characteristic 'Bacchanalian Scene' by Nicolas Poussin; a couple of landscapes by Gaspar Poussin; and no less than four landscapes by the prince of landscape-painters, Claude Lorraine, two of them being of large size and great excellence. The nine English pictures consisted of Hogarth's inimitable portrait of himself, and his admirable series entitled 'Marriage à la Mode;' Reynolds's masculine portrait of Lord Heathfield, the Defender of Gibraltar; and Wilkie's clever 'Village Festival.' The gift of Sir George Beaumont was a worthy pendant to the Angerstein purchase. It consisted of sixteen pictures, of cabinet size, but for the most part of excellent quality. Himself a zealous (amateur) landscape painter, it was, as might be expected, in landscape that the Beaumont collection was richest, there being in it four small landscapes by Claude, one at least of surpassing beauty; others by N. Poussin; by Both (a capital example of his manner); by Rubens (the famous Balbi landscape, and, unlike most of Sir George Beaumont's pictures, of large size); by Canaletto; and by our own Wilson—the 'Niobe,' and the 'Villa of Mæcenæ.' Among the other works was Wilkie's 'Blind Fiddler.' About the same time the British Institution presented to the nation the 'St. Nicholas,' of Paolo Veronese; the 'Vision of St. Jerome,' by Parmigiano; and West's 'Healing of the Sick.' Mr. Zachary added a 'Spanish Boy' by Murillo; and the Rev. W. Long the 'Banished Lord' of Sir Joshua Reynolds; whilst the government purchased a 'Holy Family' by Correggio; a 'Bacchanalian Dance' by N. Poussin; 'Christ appearing to Peter' by Annibale Carracci; and Titian's fine joyous 'Bacchus and Ariadne.'

Thus, then, the National Gallery was fairly launched. Its progress, however, was for a time very slow. Had it not been for bequests and presentations, it would not, indeed, have made any progress at all, no picture of any kind having been purchased between 1826 and 1834, when the Marquis of Londonderry's two superb Correggios (the 'Ecce Homo,' and 'Mercury instructing Cupid,') were bought for 11,500*l.* Before this, however, three or four valuable English pictures had been presented to the gallery (including the 'Holy Family' of Reynolds and the 'Market Cart' of Gainsborough, the gift of the British Institution). Another fine work was Rubens' splendid 'Peace and War,' the gift of the Marquis of Stafford. But the most important addition was the noble bequest of the Rev. W. Holwell Carr in 1831, of no less than 35 pictures, all but one by the old masters, some of them being of a high class. For the next ten or twelve years bequests fell in rather rapidly, perhaps owing somewhat to the interest aroused by the building of the new National Gallery, which was commenced in 1832 and opened to the public in 1838. In 1837 the collection received an augmentation of 17 pictures, bequeathed by

Lieut.-Colonel Ollney, mostly of small size, but of a class attractive to ordinary visitors; in 1838 it received fifteen pictures, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish schools, left by Lord Farnborough, and in 1846, fourteen, left by Mr. R. Simmons. The chief subsequent bequests have been the two landscapes by Turner, left on condition that they should be placed in juxtaposition with two of the finest Claudes in the gallery; eight pictures bequeathed by Lord Colborne in 1854, and three (a Giorgione, a Titian, and a Guido) bequeathed by the poet Rogers in 1857. The presentations during the same period have been chiefly of single pictures, and few of them have been of any remarkable value.

It is, however, upon the purchases that such an institution must mainly depend. Up to the time to which we have traced the purchases it will have been noticed that they were irregular, fitful, unsystematic. The principle adopted, as far as any principle was adopted, seems to have been to purchase any obtainable good paintings by the great masters of the best periods of the art in Italy and the Netherlands,—if the prices were not too high, and there was any money available for the purpose. Thus in 1837 three pictures were purchased; in 1838, none; in 1839, three (one of them being the exquisite St. Catharine of Raffaello); in 1840, two; in 1841, three (two by Francia and one by Pietro Perugino); in 1842 and 1843, one each; in 1844, six (including Rubens's 'Judgment of Paris'); in 1845, two; in 1846, two (one of them the 'Boar Hunt' by Velazquez); and in 1847, one (Raffaello's beautiful little allegory, 'The Vision of a Knight'). There then occurred an interval of three years without a purchase, partly owing, no doubt, to the disturbed state of political affairs during at least a portion of the period, but also to the discussions which had arisen respecting the general management of the gallery. In 1851 two pictures were bought (a 'Portrait of Rembrandt,' by himself, and a 'Portrait of a Man' by Vandyck). In 1852, the only picture purchased was Titian's 'Tribute Money.'

Up to this time the pictures purchased had continued to be almost exclusively such works of the painters commonly spoken of as the great masters, as were brought under the notice of the trustees, and deemed by them suitable for the gallery. But in 1853 a new system was inaugurated. The inquiries instituted by the Commissioners of the Fine Arts, and the growing interest taken in all matters connected with early art, aroused a strong feeling in favour of the formation of a collection of early pictures, and the re-arrangement of the National Gallery on a chronological and historical basis. This view was adopted by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the National Gallery, 1853, who embodied their views in a Report, the concluding passage of which (as quoted by Sir C. Eastlake in his last Annual Report) recommends that "the funds appropriated to the enlargement of the collection should be expended with a view, not merely of exhibiting to the public beautiful works of art, but of instructing the public in the history of that art, and of the age in which, and the men by whom, those works were produced."

Effect was at once, to a certain extent, given to these views by the purchase, in 1854, of the collection of early German works belonging

to Herr Krüger of Minden, and of some specimens of San Severino, Filippo Lippi, and other early Italian masters. But it was formally "embodied, leaving a due latitude to the trustees and directors, in the Treasury Minute dated 27 March 1855, reconstituting the establishment of the National Gallery." (Report, 1858.)

By this reconstitution, whilst the Trustees were retained as the nominal superintending body, a superior salaried officer was appointed under the title of Director, to whom the effective direction, including the selection and purchase of pictures for the gallery, was intrusted, whose authority was, in fact, to be paramount, and on whom, in the words of the Minute, was fixed "the final responsibility in all cases in which any difference of opinion may exist." Another new office created by the Treasury Minute was that of Secretary and Keeper, who was to rank immediately under the director, and to reside in the building as custodian of the pictures. The third office created was that of 'Travelling Agent,' who was to be a sort of assistant to the director in searching out among the pictures offered for sale on the Continent, such as were suitable for the National Gallery. His duties, as defined by the Minute, were, "to visit the private collections of distinguished families abroad, to ascertain and describe the contents, and to obtain the earliest information of any intended sale." No material change was made in the inferior officers: instead of an occasional grant, there was to be inserted annually in the estimates for the National Gallery "a sum expressly for the purchase of pictures."

To the office of director was attached a salary of 1000*l.* a year. The gentleman appointed to that very important post—one on which the future rank and character of the gallery must mainly depend—was Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, distinguished alike as an artist and as a writer on art. To the office of keeper and secretary—an office more laborious probably, and scarcely less onerous than that of director—a salary of 750*l.* a year was attached, and the government was fortunate in securing for the post the services of Mr. R. N. Wornum, a gentleman well known as a writer on the history of painting and the lives of painters, and possessed of an unusually extensive acquaintance with pictures and with art-literature; and whose "Catalogue of the Pictures in the National Gallery" (to which we have been much indebted in preparing this notice,) is still, for precision and fulness of statement, combined with compact brevity of style, without equal in works of its class. Both these gentlemen have continued to hold their appointments to the present time. The travelling agent was to have a salary of 300*l.* a year, and an additional allowance for travelling expenses while absent on his professional duties on the Continent. To this office Herr Otto Mündler, a gentleman minutely acquainted with picture-galleries and old pictures, was appointed.

Under this new constitution the National Gallery made a very remarkable advance: not only were fresh pictures sought out and purchased, but the pictures already possessed were carefully examined, some covered with glass, others cleaned, or measures taken for their preservation, while of the state of all a most careful register was drawn up: the whole institution, in fact, was put into better working order,

and subjected to a more searching and constant supervision. But as, in the course of the discussions and arrangements, much personal and some partisan feeling had been aroused, almost every subsequent step in the management of the gallery has been made the subject of bitter controversy and declamation.

The pictures purchased under the new régime have been of a very important character. In 1855 only five were bought, but two of them were by Botticelli, one by Mantegna, and one, an altar-piece grandly painted, and of very large size, by Paolo Veronese. In the following year fifteen pictures were bought, of which the larger part were by early Italian masters. But the new system was seen in its full flow in 1857, when no fewer than thirty-six pictures were added to the collection by purchase. Of these the Lombardi-Balbi collection of early Italian (chiefly Tuscan) masters, comprised thirty-one pictures, and was obtained for 7,000*l*. Other purchases were two pictures by Quintin Matsys, and one each by Lucas Cranach, Van Eyck, Girolamo Romanino (an altar-piece in five compartments), and Borgognone; all, therefore, early works, and especially valuable as illustrative of the historical progress of painting. But there was one picture purchased this year, the value of which was wholly different. This was the large and magnificent painting of the 'Family of Darius at the Feet of Alexander,' by Paolo Veronese, one of the most famous works of this great master, and, indeed, one of the most famous pictures in existence. It was purchased of the Count Pisani, for an ancestor of whom it was painted, and in whose family it had remained to the time of its purchase. Its cost was 13,650*l*., a very large sum for a single picture; but it must be remembered that works of such a character are becoming constantly more difficult to procure, and consequently when any one is offered for sale, the agents of the various royal and national collections are eager competitors for its purchase, and the price is proportionately raised. Be the price as it may, this is unquestionably the most important single picture added to the gallery since its formation; and this, and the other pictures bought since the reconstitution of the gallery, are evidence of the advantages likely to accrue from a systematic search for works of a suitable character, rather than patiently waiting for them to offer themselves for approval.

The steady progress of the new system received a severe shock, however, in the summer of 1858. On the motion for the annual grant to the National Gallery, Lord Elcho made a fierce attack on the management of the gallery, and especially directed his wrath against Mr. Müндler, the travelling agent, in which he was sustained by some other honourable members. Ultimately Lord Elcho moved the reduction of the vote by 300*l*., the amount of Mr. Müндler's salary; and despite the opposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who characterised the proposition as "a very harsh step towards an individual," as well as of members of the previous government, it was carried by a majority of 18. The consequence was, as Mr. Disraeli explained, to "determine suddenly the career of Mr. Müндler," and, in effect, to "determine" also for a while the purchase of additional pictures. The exquisite Ghirlandajo exhibited for the first time at the re-opening of the gallery in October 1858, was purchased in 1857, though only

brought to England in 1858. The sudden and unceremonious discharge of Mr. Mündler was not, however, the only result of the debate. It elicited from Mr. Disraeli the important announcement that the government had "the whole question of the National Gallery under consideration, and no doubt a very great revolution would take place in the general management of that institution." He further stated about the same time, and his statement was in effect repeated by the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, that the government had become convinced that the time had arrived when "adequate premises must be supplied, not merely to afford space for purchases, but to allow our collections to be enriched, as they might be, by donations, which were now often withheld owing to the discouraging manner in which the country received such gifts;" and that, consequently, they had "made up their minds to take the responsibility upon themselves of making arrangements, in order that our national collections should be placed in positions more worthy of the country and more conducive to the advancement of art." In other words, the government stand pledged "as soon as relieved from the pressure of parliamentary business," to reconstitute the management of the National Gallery, and to provide adequate accommodation for the national collections of works of art.

We have thus arrived at an important epoch in the history of our National Gallery. This therefore seems a convenient time for looking steadily at its actual condition.

After an existence of thirty-four years the National Gallery, exclusive of the Vernon, the Turner, and the Sheepshanks collections, comprises 330 pictures, of which 154 have been purchased and 176 presented or bequeathed. Of these 281 belong to foreign schools, and 49 are by British artists. The latter have been, for the most part, donations, and are hardly looked upon as belonging to the National Gallery, which by the trustees has always been regarded as specially devoted to the works of the old masters. The building known as the National Gallery is indeed entirely appropriated to the foreign schools, the British paintings having been all removed—though only as a temporary expedient—to Marlborough House, with the exception of the two landscapes by Turner, which, by the terms of the bequest, must be placed alongside two of the Claudes.

In extent the national collection is far inferior to several of the other national collections of Europe, and even to several of the private collections in our own country. Mr. Wornum has, in his admirable 'Official Catalogue of the National Gallery,' given from their respective catalogues the numbers of several of these collections. It will suffice to mention, for the sake of comparison, that in the Louvre there are upwards of 1,800 paintings, of which 543 are Italian; the Dresden Gallery, and the Museo of the Prado at Madrid, have each about the same number of paintings; the Berlin Gallery contains about 1,350; and the new Pinacothek, Munich, about 1,270. To the number in the Louvre might also be added the 3,000 paintings at Versailles (to say nothing of those in the Luxembourg), all by native artists, and illustrative of events in the national history; as, on the other hand, to exhibit the extent of our own pictorial wealth, we might add to the

National Gallery pictures, those in the Vernon, Turner, and Sheepshanks collections, numbering in all 490 paintings by British artists. If these collections were brought together the National Gallery would comprise 820 pictures.

But looking at our National Gallery as a collection of paintings by the old masters, we may, whilst admitting its inferiority to the great continental galleries, regard its actual state with some complacency, consideration being had to the period of its formation, and the subsequent political and other circumstances which have interfered with its development. Taking the "Tabular View of the Schools of Painting as represented by the Pictures in the National Gallery" in the Official Catalogue as our guide, we find that although many of the more eminent painters of the several schools are unrepresented, or represented most inadequately, there are examples of the art, and, for the most part, of the best period, of almost every school. Thus, adopting the classification in the 'Tabular View,' we find that there are of the Tuscan or Florentine school, 46 examples; of the Umbrian, 5; of the Roman, 10; of the Venetian, 35; of the Paduan, 1; Bolognese, 31; Ferrarese, 6; Parmese (Lombard), 7; Cremonese (Lombard), 1; Neapolitan, 2; Greek or Byzantine, 1; Flemish, 29; Dutch, 38; German, 19; Spanish, 7; and French, 32.

As we have said, it was to the pictures of what is by common consent regarded as the best period of each school that the purchases of the trustees were until recently almost exclusively confined. But since the importance of obtaining works of the earlier and immature periods of the several schools has been recognised, very rapid progress has, as we have seen, been made towards supplying the deficiencies. And important as this chronological view of art unquestionably is, we may perhaps doubt whether any attempt to carry it into operation at an earlier date would have been altogether advantageous, or whether it may not even now be carried too far. The public required at first to have its interest in art aroused by means of pictures of such unquestionable merit that no one could gainsay their value, and of a kind which, by appealing to the common feelings and understanding of mankind, would require no special archæological training to understand and to appreciate. In truth, there is already something a little bewildering to the common mind in the present almost heterogeneous admixture of the noblest works of art, at its highest stage of development and independence, with those produced when art was the mere instrument of the priest, and artists, themselves as yet but feeling their way even to the technics of their pursuit, were hampered by archaic forms, clerical symbolism and precedent, and theological still more than archaic conventionalities. Such works can have little interest for the uninstructed visitor, and assuredly they can do little to refine his taste or elevate his thoughts. We do not object to the purchase of such works; on the contrary, we are most anxious that they should be purchased, their true value being clearly recognised. It is said in the last Report of the Director of the gallery, in reference to the selection purchased from the Lombardi-Baldi pictures, that "the unsightly specimens of Margaritone and the earliest Tuscan painters, were selected solely for their historical importance, and as showing the rude

beginnings from which, through nearly two centuries and a half, Italian art slowly advanced to the period of Raphael and his contemporaries." And this is precisely the reason for desiring similar pictures of every other important school. But there will, we trust, be no exclusive or even preferential regard given to these works. Let them be bought for their archæological value, but let the really great works of art be at least as anxiously sought for. Beauty is too rare and too precious a thing to be set aside for the sake of the "unsightly" antiquities whose chief charm is their age and their ugliness. And it is further of the first importance that, in exhibiting these early works to the public, this "historical" purpose should be distinctly pointed out, or we may only increase the confusion in uninstructed minds as to the true purpose of art, and as to what is really admirable in it. These very early works are not merely often unsightly, but they are (to modern and Protestant eyes) not unseldom profane, and sometimes gross. Their unsightliness, profanity, and grossness, are, of course, of no consequence to the historical inquirer and the art-student, but these are qualities not to be wholly overlooked in catering for the great public. The chronological and the geographical arrangement of all the works of this antiquarian character ought to be strictly maintained. The truly great works—those which are really works of fine art—should not be buried amidst the uncouth, unsightly church-decoration work of the pre-fine-art ages. A strictly chronological and geographical arrangement of *all* the works, however it might satisfy a formal pedantic spirit of systematism, or accord with the fashionable mediævalism, would assuredly be very wearisome if not misleading to the general public. The early works, in short, are for the historical student; the master-works for all.

Of course any chronological arrangement according to schools is impracticable in the present National Gallery. Finished only in 1838, that portion of the building appropriated to the national collection is already so crowded—though it contains only the comparatively small collection of works by the old masters—that many of the pictures are necessarily hung in the passages and vestibule, and great difficulty is experienced in finding space for the display of new acquisitions. The government is, however, pledged to provide adequate accommodation for the national collections. As far as the National Gallery is concerned, the opinion seems to prevail, though Mr. Disraeli implied that no particular scheme had been adopted, that possession of that half of the building now occupied by the Royal Academy is to be resumed, and the whole appropriated to the National Gallery. Sir Charles Eastlake, on the other hand, urges that "the most feasible plan, while it would also be the least expensive, would be to add on the north side of the gallery, and on a level with the present rooms, a long room or corridor, supported on iron columns, so as to encroach as little as possible on the barracks." This would give an additional room above 120 feet long, and the cost, according to an estimate prepared under the direction of the Board of Works, would only be 3,000/. Neither plan would, from the utterly and ineradicably erroneous form of the building, adequately satisfy the true requirements of the case; but either would probably serve as a tem-

porary expedient. Undoubtedly the true remedy would be the removal of the present most ungainly, inconvenient, ill-lighted, and utterly inappropriate building, and the construction in its place (the barracks, &c., at the rear being included in the site) of one of sufficient size to contain in two great divisions—Foreign and English—all our national pictures, and to admit of their arrangement in a convenient and systematic manner. But though there were no financial difficulties in the way, we confess we should be sorry to see such a work undertaken. Doubtless our architects would be able to produce in 1859 or 1860 a more picturesque specimen of gothic or renaissance than Wilkins did in 1838 of classic architecture, and one better lighted, and not more awkwardly arranged. But judging by our recent great public works, we may be pardoned for hesitating to believe that there would be any hope of our obtaining a great National Gallery which would be really adapted to its purpose; and we should be indeed sorry to witness, as the result of an outlay of some hundreds of thousands of pounds, another vast pile that would defer for another century all hope of obtaining a really suitable structure. That the gallery will be retained on the present site may, we conceive, be taken for granted. The removal of the collection to the purer atmosphere outside the metropolis was at one time strongly urged; and the estate of the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition seemed to be almost decided upon for the site. But the strong expression of opinion by the House of Commons was decisive against that scheme, and no other has been started. A suggestion made by Sir Charles Eastlake in his recent Report seems, however, to be worthy of consideration, as meeting many of the difficulties of the case: "With regard to the Vernon and Turner galleries, and other works of the English School, collected at Marlborough House, I conceive that though it may be ultimately desirable, and in the case of certain bequests imperatively necessary, to place the old and modern pictures under the same roof, it would be advisable, in the first instance, to provide a building in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for the reception of recently painted pictures. Such pictures gradually acquiring due hardness of surface in a purer atmosphere, might then with less danger be transferred, if required, to a more populous part of London. Such an establishment might, like the collection at the Luxembourg Palace in Paris, be probationary in another sense. All newly-painted pictures might be placed there for some years, and during the lifetime of the artists: afterwards select specimens might from time to time be transferred to the English section of the National Gallery, wherever that building might be erected; while a portion of the works might be lent to provincial museums." Such a building need not be of a costly character, and it would afford opportunities for the acquisition of valuable information on the lighting and arrangement of picture galleries.

2. VERNON COLLECTION: GALLERY OF BRITISH ART.

As we have seen, there were included in the Angerstein collection, which formed the basis of the National Gallery, seven paintings by Hogarth, one by Reynolds, and one by Wilkie; and among the

Beaumont pictures, five were by British painters. There was thus provided, at the very origin of the National Gallery, the germ of a Gallery of British Art. It would seem that one of the most obvious duties of the trustees would be to watch over and cherish the growth of the native section of the institution, with at least as much care as the foreign. But native art was resolutely discountenanced. It is a remarkable fact, that every additional specimen of English art which the nation possesses has been obtained by what may be called chance. Except the nine works which were included in the Angerstein collection, not a single English picture has, up to the present hour, been *purchased* for the national collection. Every one which the nation possesses has been either a gift or a bequest. Such a thing is probably unparalleled in any other country possessing a collection of pictures; but it arose from the entire control of our National Gallery being vested in gentlemen who regarded the Old Masters as the only legitimate representatives of painting. With the sublimest dilettante pedantry, they resolved that from the British National Gallery, British Art must be excluded. Such works of Hogarth, Reynolds, Wilson, Gainsborough, and Wilkie, as were given or bequeathed they could not, of course, actually refuse to admit; but even to them they only accorded a contemptuous shelter in a small ill-lit room. That any approach whatever has been made to a collection of works of British art, it ought to be clearly understood and constantly borne in mind, is in no wise due to the Trustees of the National Gallery, or to the British Government, but solely to the patriotism and the benevolence of private individuals. After having been in existence twenty-four years, the National Gallery possessed 44 British pictures, of which 35 were gifts. Of these several were commonplace portraits. The ignorance, and the contemptuous indifference of foreigners respecting British Art, has often been complained of; but how could foreigners be expected to take any pains to acquaint themselves with what was treated with such supreme neglect at home? If British Art were worth anything, it might fairly be supposed that the nation would not keep it so carefully out of sight.

The first actual attempt to remedy this state of things was made in 1847, when Mr. Robert Vernon presented to the nation his collection of 157 pictures, all but two being by British painters. For the most part the pictures were of a cabinet size, of homely and familiar subjects, and by living or recently deceased painters; though among them were 3 small works by Reynolds, 4 each by Wilson and Gainsborough, and 1 by Romney. Of our more eminent masters of a later date, the Vernon gift included 6 specimens by Stothard; 5 by Wilkie (all of second-rate quality); 6 by Hilton; 9 by Callcott; no less than 11 by Etty; 4 by Turner; 1 by Constable; 2 by Collins; 4 by Mulready; 3 by Eastlake (including two of his best works—'Christ Lamenting over Jerusalem,' and the 'Escape of the Carrara Family'); 2 by Leslie ('Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman,' and 'Sancho and the Duchess'); 4 by Stanfield; 2 by Roberts; 2 by Lee; 7 by Sir Edwin Landseer (including his large picture of 'Wellington at Waterloo,' 'High and Low Life,' 'Peace and War,' 'Highland Music,' &c.); 2 by MacLise (the 'Play Scene in Hamlet,' and

‘Malvolio and the Countess’); 2 by Webster (‘Going to School,’ and the ‘Dame’s School’); 2 by Newton; 3 by Lance; 2 by Ward; and others by Creswick, T. S. Cooper, Bonington, Müller, Danby, Linnell, Uwins, Herbert, &c. They were pictures purchased by a private gentleman of plain tastes, for the decoration of a private house of moderate size. They were, therefore, not works of a kind that would, either in respect of size, subject, or pretension, have been chosen for a public gallery; but strictly cabinet or parlour pictures—pictures for quiet home enjoyment. Their presentation to the nation was an afterthought. While, therefore, they may be taken as very fairly representing the popular phase of British art, they are not to be received as adequately representing the school in its highest efforts, or even what it has actually accomplished. But though not great works, the collection included specimens—and most of them very excellent specimens—of the major part of the more eminent painters of Mr. Vernon’s day. In short, it was a very admirable private collection; and it formed, in truth, a noble gift—so noble a gift, indeed, that it ought to have stimulated the nation, or its rulers, to vigorously carry on and complete the formation of a gallery of native art, so large an addition having been made to the means already possessed for the accomplishment of that object. Nothing, however, was done even towards providing a suitable place for the reception of so munificent a gift. Mr. Vernon’s donation took effect during his lifetime, and the pictures were in the first instance exhibited to the public in his house in Pall Mall. From thence they were removed to the vaults underneath the National Gallery; and in 1850 they were taken to Marlborough House, where they have remained to the present time. Along with them are the British pictures belonging to the National Gallery. This is, however, necessarily only a temporary arrangement: suitable provision is to be made for them in “the new premises,” which the government have undertaken to provide for the national collections.

When that shall be done, we trust that so opportune an occasion will not be let pass without undertaking the formation of a Gallery of British Art worthy of the name. It is a mortifying fact, that the Collection of British Pictures at Manchester was, as we observed at the time (‘Companion to Almanac, 1858,’ p. 56), the first and the only “opportunity Englishmen have ever had of seeing at one view what the British school has done and is doing.” That collection is dispersed, but the example remains. We have here, in the 50 pictures belonging to the National Gallery, and in the 150 of the Vernon collection, a good groundwork for a national collection. The Sheepshanks pictures were expressly given to assist in the formation of a gallery of native art, but the gift was hampered with a clause as to the locality, which may render it unsuitable for that purpose. If that could be got over, they would be of the greatest value, and they would render tolerably complete the series of recent works of their class. The century of Turner landscapes are a specialty, and will in any gallery occupy their own apartment. But together we have thus 538 paintings by British artists, some 500 of them having been presented to the nation for the express purpose of assisting in the

formation of a British gallery. If such a gallery were really taken in hand with an evidently sincere desire of making it what it ought to be, other gifts and bequests would assuredly not be wanting. All that would be required of the authorities, in addition to a suitable building, would be to see that the great object was kept steadily in view of making a thoroughly comprehensive collection of characteristic works. To this end suitable early pictures, and pictures of a high class, should be sought out and purchased, and for the present, at least, purchases should be strictly confined to works which fairly illustrate the rise and progress of British art. And surely if it be desirable to secure "unsightly" early examples of the Italian and German schools "solely for their historical importance," it is at least as important to Englishmen, even in an historical point of view, that they should possess a systematic chronological collection of works of the British school, beginning at the very beginning, and including the very noblest of its productions.

3.—TURNER PICTURES.

During many of the last years of his life, the cherished wish of our great landscape-painter was to bring together as many as possible of his best works as an offering to his country. For this purpose he not only refused to sell such of the pictures he then painted as he deemed most suited for a public gallery, and most illustrative of his style, but, whenever an opportunity presented itself, purchased such of his earlier paintings, having like fitness, as were offered for sale. At his death, in 1851, he bequeathed to the nation these works, together with all his drawings and sketches, on condition that within ten years suitable accommodation should be provided for them. This princely gift—for, estimated merely at the money value according to the almost fabulous prices his pictures and drawings were then producing, the gift might without exaggeration be termed princely—comprised the extraordinary quantity of a hundred finished paintings in oil, many of them of very large size, some hundreds of finished water-colour drawings, and several thousand studies and sketches.

The oil paintings and some of the sketches are placed for exhibition in Marlborough House. Of their value as works of art, it would be superfluous if it were not out of place to speak here. Alone, they would suffice to give the British school of landscape the foremost rank in respect of extent of range, comprehensiveness of subject, and poetic conception along with close observation of nature. As illustrative of the genius of Turner, it is enough to say, that they were deliberately chosen by Turner himself as the works by which he wished his countrymen and the world to judge him. They range over almost the whole of his career, and exhibit almost every phase of his style, from the strictest and most literal representations, up to his most daring imaginations. If they needed to be supplemented by others, we have in the National Gallery, the Vernon and the Sheepshanks collections, eleven more of his oil pictures. But they are sufficient in themselves. Of the works of no other English painter are we ever likely to have anything like so large or so wonderful a

gallery. As we have said elsewhere "A cursory examination (with attention to the dates) of the pictures in this collection, will sufficiently illustrate what has been said of the progressive and as it were tentative character of his mind; and a studious consideration will convince the visitor that even in what seem Turner's wildest aberrations from the sobriety of nature, there is a foundation of truth for the idea he has endeavoured to work out; and that his failures, while they arise sometimes from wilfulness, arise more often from his attempting to represent unusual phenomena by materials utterly inadequate for the purpose. It is quite certain that up to some ten or twelve years before his death, his knowledge of the phenomena of nature, and of the resources of art, continued to grow and expand, even when his hand failed to express faithfully his intentions, or his impatience prevented him setting them forth with due elaboration."*

Not less beautiful or illustrative in their way than these oil paintings are the water-colour drawings of which he bequeathed many hundreds (more or less finished) to the nation. For exquisite refinement of colour, for singularly varied and powerful delineations of the more evanescent phenomena of nature, and for poetic feeling, these are in some respects even more remarkable than his oil paintings. Turner also bequeathed many thousands of sketches and studies, varying from the merest fragments of pencil jottings to what almost might take rank as finished drawings. The majority of these drawings and sketches were much crushed, and the whole were in the utmost disorder when received by the authorities; some of them, indeed, were almost irreparably damaged. Turner's most ardent admirer—the man who has so earnestly and eloquently laboured to do justice to his genius—Mr. Ruskin, volunteered, however, to take upon himself the onerous task of examining, arranging, and mounting them. The government accepted his offer, and he has toiled with unwearied patience at his self-imposed task, till he has brought them into order,—mounted and framed 400 of the most highly-finished of the drawings, and so arranged the remainder and the sketches, as to secure them from further injury, and permit such as it may be thought desirable to exhibit, to be mounted without difficulty. Some of the drawings were for a time shown at Marlborough House: a considerable number of the sketches are exhibiting there now. But as, in the opinion of Mr. Ruskin, the finer drawings and sketches will be injured by exposure to the light, they will not be again exhibited to the general public. The plan which has been adopted is, after mounting them, to "secure them in light frames of holly, covering deal, and to enclose them in portable mahogany cases." Undoubtedly, as Mr. Ruskin says in his report from which we quote this passage, the drawings will be "easily accessible,"—to those who have access to them; but certainly not to the public. In Mr. Ruskin's report, the arrangement is thus stated—"In order to render this series of 1,400 drawings completely available to the public, nothing more is now necessary than the appropriation of a room to them, and the appointment of an attendant to give out the

* English Cyclopædia—art. Turner.

cases of drawings, as in the print-room of the British Museum. The observance of such regulations of admission as are adopted in the reading-room of that establishment will be necessary; but no further restrictions need be imposed on the exhibition of the drawings;" and in his Catalogue of the Turner Drawings subsequently published, the arrangement is said to have been adopted by the Trustees. But the exclusiveness of the print-room itself had come to be regarded as all but intolerable; and we are happy to see that, as we suggested last year (*'Companion to Almanac,'* p. 62), selections of the finest of the Museum drawings and engravings are to be publicly exhibited, a commencement being actually made as we write this. This being so, it seems hardly consistent to shut up the Turner drawings from public view. We trust that the arrangement will be reconsidered as far as the admission of the general public is concerned. We however are hardly prepared to advocate the exhibition of the entire collection at one time. What we should wish to see in the instance of the Turner drawings is precisely that which last year we urged in the case of the National Collection of Engravings—"a succession of exhibitions judiciously arranged,"—say, for the first three or six months, the English rivers and the English ports; then the French rivers, the Alpine scenes, and so on.

4.—THE SHEEPSHANKS PICTURES.

The noble example of Mr. Vernon was in 1857 nobly followed. On the 2nd of February of that year, Mr. Sheepshanks by a deed of gift presented to the nation his valuable collection of paintings and drawings. The object of the gift, as stated in the deed, was the foundation of a "collection of pictures and other works of art fully representing British art." The gift was made on certain conditions, the most important of which was that "a well-lighted and otherwise suitable gallery, to be called the 'National Gallery of British Art,' shall be at once erected by Her Majesty's Government, and be attached or near to the public buildings built or to be built for the Department of Science and Art on the estate purchased by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, or the public parks or gardens at Kensington." The collection is thus precluded from being united with that of Mr. Vernon and with the British pictures belonging to the National Gallery, unless these should also be removed to Kensington. But Mr. Sheepshanks, so far from wishing his pictures to be kept apart from others, has expressly provided that they are to "be deposited in such gallery with any other pictures or other works of art that may be subsequently placed there by other contributors, as it is not my desire that my collection of pictures and drawings shall be kept apart, or bear my name as such." Further, Mr. Sheepshanks stipulates that "none of the said pictures or drawings shall ever be sold or exchanged," and most wisely he has placed them entirely beyond the control of the trustees of the National Gallery. They are vested solely in that member of the government, for the time being, "charged with the promotion of art education now undertaken by the Department of Science and Art." Finally, if these "terms and conditions be not strictly adhered to," the pictures and drawings are

to be transferred to the University of Cambridge, "and for ever after to form part of the Fitzwilliam Museum."

These conditions were fully acceded to by the government. A convenient and well-lighted brick building, and one admitting of easy extension, was erected adjoining the iron Museum of Ornamental Art at South Kensington, and opened to the public in June 1857. Like the Museum of Ornamental Art, it is open to the public free on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday during the day, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings; and on the other three days and Wednesday evening on the payment of sixpence—rather a curious arrangement in a national institution, and one that has been imitated in a previously free (though not national) collection of paintings, the Dulwich Gallery.

The collection of Mr. Sheepshanks, like that of Mr. Vernon, was formed for a private house, and consists, therefore, entirely of cabinet-sized pictures. Far more than the Vernon collection, however, is it characteristic of the taste of the founder. Mr. Sheepshanks evidently bought and commissioned pictures only in accordance with his own personal likings. Even more exclusively than Mr. Vernon's does it consist of genre and landscape-paintings. The examples of historical or purely imaginative works are extremely few. But in its way the collection is an admirable one. It comprises no fewer than 234 oil paintings, ranging over a period of about fifty years, and embracing very choice examples of many of the most eminent painters of the time.

Especially is it rich in the works of Mulready and Leslie, some of whose best pictures are here; but it is rich, also, in the works of Landseer, Wilkie, Stothard, and Webster. Of Mulready there are no less than 34 examples—the earliest painted in 1806, the latest in 1848. Some of these are very small, and comparatively unimportant, but among them are his famous 'Choosing the Wedding Gown'—one of the gems of British art; his very beautiful 'Sonnet,' and 'First Love'; the popular 'Giving a Bite,' 'The Fight Interrupted,' and the 'Butt—Shooting a Cherry,' three of his most humorous works; his most elaborate though not his most successful picture of 'The Seven Ages;' and his very interesting 'Interior, with a Portrait of Mr. Sheepshanks.' By Leslie there are 24 paintings, the dated ones extending from 1823 to 1845. The best of them are his illustrations from Shakspeare, Molière, and Sterne—of whom he gives always a genial, often a suggestive reading, and one marked by a quiet refined humour: it will be enough to name the 'Katherine and Petruchio,' 'The Dinner Scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'Queen Katherine and Patience,' 'Florizel and Perdita,' 'Autolycus,' 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' 'Les Femmes Savantes,' 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' and the popular rendering of 'Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman.' By Landseer there are 16 paintings, of which the dates extend from 1814 to 1842; and we may notice, in passing, that among the drawings presented by Mr. Sheepshanks are some of special interest to the admirers of our great animal painter, being some of his very earliest pen and pencil drawings and sketches,—almost unique examples of precocity in fact,—a 'Hound,' for example, inscribed "drawn at five years of age," a 'Calf,' "drawn by E. L. when

he was first breeched," a 'Head of a Bull,' and a 'Group of a Sow and Pigs,' "drawn from nature at the age of eight years and two months," and so on. The largest of Landseer's paintings here (and one of the largest pictures in the collection) is the 'Drovers' Departure—scene in the Grampians,' one of his most characteristic and elaborate works, widely known by Mr. Watt's admirable line engraving. Among his other pictures are the 'Highland Breakfast,' 'The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner,' 'There's no place like Home,' 'The Twa Dogs,' 'Jack in Office,' and one or two more in which not only his power, unrivalled among living painters, of representing the form, clothing, and expression of animals, is fully displayed, but also his humour and his pathos. By Turner there are five pictures, all but one English—the 'Vessel in Distress off Yarmouth,' 'Line-Fishing off Hastings,' 'St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall,' 'East Cowes Castle,' and 'Venice.' By Wilkie there are six pictures, but only one of any value, 'The Refusal—Duncan Gray,' and that, we are told in the official catalogue, "was in a most dilapidated state from the use of asphaltum, but has been repaired by Mr. Bentley." The six pictures by Webster are all good examples of that painter's genius: among them are the excellent companions painted in 1838, 'Going to the Fair,' and 'Returning from the Fair;' 'The Village Choir,' and 'Sickness and Health.' By Stothard there are 10 paintings, including several of his Shakspeare pieces; 'Sancho and the Duchess,' 'Sir Roger de Coverley and the Gipsies,' and two of his most humorous efforts, 'John Gilpin' and 'Tam o' Shanter.' Further, there are 9 examples by Collins, 6 by Constable, as many by Redgrave; 3 each by Stanfield, Roberts, Lec, and Danby; 2 each by Etty, Eastlake, and Creswick; 9 by Calcott; 11 by Cooke; 9 by Cope; 4 by Uwins, and so on. The drawings, which are varied and interesting, are exhibited in a room adjoining those which contain the oil-paintings. Among them are some fine drawings by Turner, Prout, &c., but the greater part are sketches and studies.

5.—NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The importance of forming a gallery of portraits of eminent Englishmen had long been insisted on by historical students, before it attracted much public interest or the notice of government. But thanks mainly to the zealous and persevering advocacy of Earl Stanhope (then Lord Mahon) the subject was at length listened to. The Houses of Parliament gave a favourable response to a direct appeal, the government proposed a grant for 2,000*l.*, and the Gallery became a reality. By a Treasury Warrant dated December 2nd, 1856, a "Board of Trustees for the National Portrait Gallery" was appointed, and early in 1857 the machinery was got into operation. In selecting a secretary—the real working officer of the institution—the Board of Trustees were remarkably fortunate. The gentleman chosen was Mr. George Scharf, most widely known by the admirable outlines with which he has enriched many valuable works (including Smith's Classical Dictionaries, Kugler's *Painting in Italy*, and many others), but known also to art-students as one of the most accomplished of living English art-critics and archaeologists. By the end of the year

not only had the whole been got into good working order, but 23 portraits had been hung on the walls of the temporary apartments assigned by the government to the collection in 29 Great George-street, Westminster. Of these portraits fifteen were purchased, eight were donations. In the first eight months of the present year thirty more portraits have been added, of which eighteen were purchased and twelve were gifts.

In the commencement of their work the trustees were singularly successful: the foundation-stone being laid by the Earl of Ellesmere, in the presentation of the famous Chandos Shakspeare—which the Earl had purchased at the Stowe sale in 1848 for 355 guineas; and the purchase by the trustees of a characteristic portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, the picture mentioned by Aubrey, who saw it at Downton, where it remained till its removal to the National Portrait Gallery.

As, owing to its not being yet open to the public, little is generally known of the state of the gallery, we will enumerate its contents, noting separately the presents and the purchases, and commencing with the former. Following Shakspeare in order of time was a portrait of William Wilberforce, by Sir Thomas Lawrence—a picture left unfinished by the painter, the head, a very forcible one, being alone completed. Viscount Sidmouth, a water-colour drawing, by G. Richmond. Spencer Perceval, painted by Joseph, from a mask taken after his assassination, and wearing a somewhat death-like but kindly expression. These three portraits were all bequests by Sir R. Inglis. James, first Earl Stanhope, the distinguished statesman, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, presented by the present Earl. Thomas Stothard, R.A., by James Green, presented by Mr. J. H. Anderdon—a good likeness, as may be supposed from its having belonged to his friend the poet Rogers, at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. Anderdon. The poet Thomson, by Paton, "more fat than bard besseems," and heavy-eyed withal. George, first Viscount Torrington, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and presented by the present Viscount. John Fox, the martyrologist, painter unknown, presented by the Society of Antiquaries. Wright of Derby, painted by himself—a second-rate painter, but a cheerful, intelligent-looking man—presented by Mr. W. M. Rossetti. The sculptor Nollekens, painted by F. Abbott, leaning on his favourite bust of Fox, and holding his sculptor's tools in his hand, presented by Mr. Labouchere. Sir Francis Burdett, by Phillips, a good likeness of the noted member for Westminster, presented by his daughter. A pleasing portrait of Lord Chancellor Talbot, by Richardson, presented by the Hon. Mrs. J. Talbot. The well-known portrait of Sir James Mackintosh, in his robes as Recorder of Bombay, painted by Sir T. Lawrence in 1803, presented by the son of Sir James. Robert Burns, also well known by the engraving, here ascribed to Nasmyth and Raeburn: it formerly belonged to Burns's friend and publisher, George Thomson, and was presented by Mr. J. D. Dillon. John Philip Kemble, by Gilbert Stuart; and his sister, Mrs. Siddons, painted by Sir William Beechey in 1798: both these were presented by Mr. J. T. Delaine. An excellent head, by Reynolds, of the celebrated Earl of Shelburne, and first Marquis of Lansdowne, presented by the present Marquis.

An intelligent and characteristic, though somewhat faded portrait, by Reynolds, of old Admiral Boscawen, presented by Viscount Falmouth. And lastly, a profile portrait (artist unknown) of General Wolfe, formerly the property of the Princess Charlotte, presented by the King of the Belgians.

As will be seen, though with one or two exceptions not of our greatest men, nor of the highest order of pictures, the donations are of an exceedingly interesting kind. But it is manifest that it is upon the purchases that reliance must be placed for keeping the collection up to the mark. All that the trustees can do as regards donations, is to decide whether the person represented has a title to a place among British worthies, and whether the portrait is authentic; and to accept or decline it accordingly. To guard against improper admissions "three-fourths at least of the trustees present at a meeting must approve" of any donation. The purchases, on the other hand, test at once the fitness and the diligence of the trustees. Had the gentlemen selected as trustees been merely "distinguished patrons of art," habitués of the picture galleries, the spirit of dilettantism would have led them far astray before they could have been checked by public opinion. But among them were included politicians of all parties, historians, antiquaries, artists, and connoisseurs, and, as we have said, they made a fortunate selection in their secretary. The original trustees were—The Lord President of the Council for the time being; the Marquis of Lansdowne; Earl Stanhope; Earl of Ellesmere; Lord Elcho; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert; Right Hon. B. Disraeli; Lord Robert Cecil; Lord Macaulay; Sir Francis Palgrave; Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.; William Smith, and W. H. Carpenter, Esqrs. On the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, February 18, 1857, Mr. Thomas Carlyle was appointed to supply the vacancy. As might be expected, therefore, there was no partisan or sectarian exclusiveness in their selections. There will, we may be sure, be no such despicable small-mindedness here as was exhibited in the refusal of a place to a portrait of Cromwell in the new Houses of Parliament. The trustees would, we fancy, be only too glad to obtain a good portrait of the great Protector. The first regulation which the trustees laid down for their guidance, was "in either making purchases or receiving presents, to look to the celebrity of the person represented rather than to the merit of the artist. They will attempt to estimate that celebrity without any bias to any political or religious party. Nor will they consider great faults and errors, even though admitted on all sides, as any sufficient ground for excluding any portrait which may be valuable as illustrating the civil, ecclesiastical, or literary history of the country." The second that "No portrait of any person still living, or deceased less than ten years, shall be admitted by purchase, donation, or bequest, except only in the case of the reigning sovereign, and of his or her consort, unless all the trustees in the United Kingdom, and not incapacitated by illness, shall either at a meeting or by letter signify their approbation."

These were their rules, the following are their purchases. The Raleigh we have mentioned. The next purchase was Handel, by Hudson (the master of Reynolds), the great composer being repre-

sented in full dress, with gold lace and ruffles—the dress he used to put on when he sat down to compose a work of more than usual grandeur. Dr. Parr, by Dawe, a rough, coarse head, bought of Parr's nephew. Arthur Murphy, by Dance. The Speaker Lenthall, an interesting picture by an unknown painter, from Burford Priory, the seat of the Lenthall family. Horne Tooke, by Hardy. Mead, the physician, by Allan Ramsay, 1740. Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford—a rather tea-boardy example of Sir Godfrey Kneller's pencil. Sir William Wyndham, by Highmore. The first Earl Cadogan, by Laguerre. Richard Cumberland, by Romney. La Belle Hamilton, a copy by Eckardt from Lely, which might very well have been left unpurchased. William Huskisson, by Rothwell (1831). Archbishop Wake, probably by Gibson. Bishop Warburton, by C. Phillips, who has made the dogmatic strong-headed prelate, a pleasant frank-looking man with a clear open countenance: by the way, there are at Hampton Court two portraits of a brother prelate, Hurd, whose name is indissolubly associated with Warburton's, one of which might well be sent to renew the companionship here. William Sharp, our best portrait engraver, by Lonsdale. Our great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, painted by John Webber, R.A., who accompanied him as draftsman. Sir William Chambers, the architect, by Reynolds. Elizabeth Carter, the Greek scholar, a crayon drawing by Lawrence. Bishop Hoadley, by Mrs. Hoadley, but, as is believed, touched on by Hogarth. Cardinal Wolsey, a profile formerly at Weston, Warwickshire. General Ireton, by Walker, a stern, grave face admirably painted—from the Lenthall collection. William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, by Reynolds, but sadly faded. Sir William Windham, a fine manly head, by Lawrence, an early work, and more solidly painted than his later pictures. Theodore Hook, by Eddis. Sir Ralph Winwood, a very characteristic head, by Mirevelt—engraved by Vertue. Nell Gwynne, by Lely, which will, we trust, be considered as sufficiently representing the harlotry of King Charles's court: more than enough of these "beauties" can be seen by their admirers at Hampton Court any day. A very different lady, the Princess Charlotte, by Dawe, the first of the many portraits which he painted of the princess, and retained by him till his death. Lord Clive, by Dance: the calm decision of the great commander well marked. Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted by himself before his visit to Italy, and consequently before the injury to his lip, which gives so peculiar an expression to his face in subsequent portraits: in all respects an admirable painting, as a work of art one of the very finest in the collection. Sir David Wilkie, a small but characteristic head, painted by himself at the age of twenty-nine. John Opie, R.A., painted by himself at the age of twenty-four—of no great value as a painting, but with the others serving as a good foundation for a series of portraits of British painters. Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, the friend and patron of Shakspeare, by Mirevelt (or as we fancy by Mytens)—a broad, bluff, coarse face, very like that of James I., hardly that of a poet or the friend of a poet.

We have gone through the entire list of portraits in the gallery up to August of the present year. To them is however to be added, Hayter's large picture of the 'First Reformed House of Commons,'

which was purchased by the government on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, in order to add to the National Portrait Gallery; though its cost is not to be deducted from the annual grant. Its claim to a place in this gallery arises from its containing a large number of the leading politicians whose names are associated with the Reform Act, and other important measures which have acquired an historical interest. But we may regard the admission of this picture as important chiefly as forming a precedent for the introduction of works of the order we, in last year's 'Companion to the Almanac' (p. 60), urged the propriety of introducing—namely, strictly contemporary representations of historical scenes or circumstances, instead of exclusively restricting the gallery to portraits; though this should be the only deviation permitted.

This list will have shown that an excellent commencement has been made in the formation of a National Portrait Gallery. Many of our greatest names are wanting, and the trustees have been censured for purchasing portraits of second or third-rate men, while there are no portraits of Bacon, Newton, Milton, and others of the highest order. But it must not be forgotten that authentic portraits of such men are, as has been said, almost as difficult to meet with as the men themselves; and the trustees appear to be fully alive to the importance of securing the portraits of our greatest men. An annual grant of 2,000*l.* is made for the purposes of the gallery; but the trustees, desirous of availing themselves of opportunities for large acquisitions by "a sale at some great country-house, or a dispersion of some celebrated collection," do not expend this sum unless portraits of unquestionable importance offer. On the whole, there can be little hesitation in acknowledging, on looking through the list of their purchases, that the trustees have acted up to the spirit of the rule they laid down for their guidance, and that the selection has been made in a liberal and comprehensive spirit.

Of course the gallery is being formed with a view to its public exhibition, but the trustees say in their Report that "Up to this time the collection has seemed to the trustees not sufficiently advanced for public exhibition. That, however, is the aim which the trustees will always have before them as their final object, and which they will seek to accomplish at the earliest moment that they think warranted by the number of pictures which they may acquire."

We trust that moment will soon arrive. There can be little doubt that the public exhibition of the pictures will do more than anything else to arouse a general interest in the gallery. The present collection would certainly make a very considerable display, although it would "not be possible to attempt any chronological order or series." But there are means of forming a National Portrait Gallery which it really seems a pity should be neglected. It is simply that long ago proposed and recently repeated of "adding to this collection the collection in the British Museum." As has been pointed out, "The portraits now strangely out of place, as well as almost out of sight, among [over] the stuffed birds and beasts in the Gallery of Natural History in Great Russell-street, would be in the best possible place and company in the National Portrait Gallery, Great George-street. Some,

indeed, would be best left where they are; but what can possibly be urged on the score of fitness for allowing such portraits as Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell, William the Third, Cranmer, Drake, Algernon Sidney, Marlborough, Bacon, Newton, Locke, Pope, Prior, and a host more of those most wanted at the National Portrait Gallery, to remain in their present most unsuitable locality?" It cannot be said that these portraits are inalienable or irremovable, for in the National Gallery there is at least one portrait "deposited by the Trustees of the British Museum," and that of one (Sir William Hamilton) who, from his connection with one of the collections in the British Museum, it might have seemed especially desirable to retain in that institution. And why might not the British Portraits in the National Gallery be also transferred to the National Portrait Gallery?" Among them are several of considerable interest on account of the persons represented, yet of but inferior consequence as works of art. The property in these portraits might of course be retained by the respective trustees, although united in this gallery. If this were done, a noble National Portrait Gallery might be at once opened, and owners of the portraits of eminent British worthies would soon be found eager to add their contributions to the national collection.

6. HAMPTON COURT.

There remain two other galleries which, though not strictly, are virtually national—those at Hampton Court Palace, and Greenwich Hospital. The paintings at Hampton Court are the property of the crown, and the bulk of them are those which have been removed here from the other royal palaces. In all they are no less than 1,850 in number. For the last twenty years the whole of the state apartments, in which the pictures are hung, have been thrown open freely to the public. The grand feature of the collection is the unrivalled series of seven cartoons of subjects from the Life of the Saviour, and the Acts of the Apostles, by Raffaele, which are by universal consent admitted to rank as the noblest works of their class in the world. They have hitherto been seen to great disadvantage in the room built expressly for them by Sir Christopher Wren. But recently the five at the side of the room have been lowered considerably, and the improvement in their appearance is so evident that we understand it has been decided to bring them still more nearly on a level with the eye, and to shift two of the narrow ones to the end of the room, so as to render it unnecessary to hang any over the doors. The rail in front of them is also to be advanced much nearer to the cartoons, and then probably all will have been done that is possible for their proper exhibition in the present very unsuitable apartment.

Next in importance to Raffaele's cartoons are those by Mantegna of the 'Triumphs of Julius Cæsar,'—a series of nine large grandly executed coloured drawings, but unfortunately in a sadly dilapidated condition. The collection of oil-paintings is of the most miscellaneous character possible. It includes specimens of every variety of merit and demerit attributed to painters of almost every age, school, and grade from Francia and Raffaele, Sebastian and Michelangelo, Mabuse and

Holbein, Titian and Tintoretto, Vandyck and Vandewelde, Lely and Kneller, Gainsborough and West, down to Parceller and Huggins. It is needless to repeat what has been a thousand times said, that the correct attribution of great names is the exception here. But as the collection is opened for public instruction, it is much to be regretted that a thorough re-examination of the entire collection, with the aid of such documentary evidence as may be in existence, is not made, and what is then believed to be the true name of the painter affixed to every picture which it is deemed advisable to retain for public exhibition. A large amount of rubbish—worthless alike in an artistic and an historical point of view—might well be consigned to oblivion. Such a re-examination would permit of two things—each important in its way. First, the formation of a comparatively small collection of paintings valuable as works of art; and next, of a collection of portraits and contemporaneous delineations of historical occurrences of singular value and interest. The really authentic portraits here probably number some hundreds; and they include many by Holbein of Henry VIII. and members of his family and court; others of almost all our monarchs down to George III., including several remarkable ones of Mary, Elizabeth, and the first James, one of the duplicates of Vandyck's grand equestrian portrait of Charles I., and a large and most ambitious equestrian portrait of William III., by Kneller. Then there is Sir Peter Lely's famous series of the 'Beauties of the Court of King Charles II.' and Kneller's of those of the court of Anne; besides a vast number of eminent Englishmen, down almost to the present day, and many eminent foreigners connected more or less closely with English history or literature, as Francis I., Frederick the Great, Erasmus, &c. In looking over these portraits it is impossible not to wish that some of them—such, for instance, as the fine portrait of Newton—could be transferred to the National Portrait Gallery (and the removal of the Admirals to Greenwich is an excellent precedent); but whether that be possible or not, it would be comparatively easy to sweep out anything that is irrelevant from the spacious Queen's Gallery, and by adding to the many old portraits it already contains such as were suitable from the other apartments, and arranging them all in strict chronological sequence, make it what it would then at once become, the very finest English historical portrait gallery in existence, and one which in its way would not be likely to be superseded.

7. NAVAL GALLERY, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Mainly, if not wholly, through the exertions of the late Mr. Edward Hawke Locker, the son of a distinguished admiral—himself a man of high taste and of singular energy in every good work—this gallery of Portraits of Distinguished Naval Commanders, and pictures of naval actions, was founded in 1823, in the most suitable of all localities, the Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital, of which noble institution Mr. Locker was a commissioner. George IV., to whom the scheme was submitted, gave it "his cordial approval," and what was still better, transferred to Greenwich Hospital the extensive collection

of portraits of the principal admirals of the reigns of Charles II. and William III. at Windsor Castle and Hampton Court. He subsequently added several pictures from his private collections, including Turner's grand 'Battle of Trafalgar.' The royal example found liberal imitators; and the collection is now a large and very interesting one. In looking at the pictures, it should be borne in mind that *every* picture has been presented to the Institution, the Commissioners regarding the funds of the Hospital as "exclusively devoted to the maintenance of the establishment." Beginning with portraits of Willoughby, Nottingham, Raleigh, Hawkins, Drake, and Cavendish, and with a representation of the 'Defeat of the Spanish Armada,' we have in chronological order almost all our bravest admirals, and many of our most famous sea-fights. A small ante-room is called the Nelson room from its containing portraits of Nelson, and several of his brother admirals, and a series of representations of leading events in his career. In such a gallery it is not artistic excellence we look for, and, while there are many excellent pictures here, some of the paintings are very far indeed from claiming to rank as works of fine art. But the visitor must have a strangely-constituted mind who can stand in this noble Hall and gaze around without receiving impressions deeper and more vivid than any produced by the most beautiful pictures when merely regarded as works of art.

V.—MUTINY OF THE NATIVE ARMY IN BRITISH INDIA.

IN the 'Companion to the Almanac for 1858' was given a complete chronological account of the affairs of India, from the earliest settlement of the East India Company to the mutinous outbreak of 1857. In the present article it is intended to offer the briefest chronological narrative of the leading events of the war, in which England has put forth all her strength, after a series of dangers and miseries almost unexampled; and has succeeded in placing her great Indian Empire once more in comparative safety. To attempt anything beyond a dry statement of such important and exciting events would have been impossible in our limited space.

On the 7th of February, 1856, the kingdom of Oude was annexed by proclamation of the Governor-General of India to the British possessions, and Lord Canning, on the 29th of February, assumed office as Governor-General in place of the Marquis of Dalhousie. On the 8th of October, 1856, a dispute occurred between the British and Chinese authorities at Canton, and soon after the news reached England troops were sent out to China, but none were sent from Hindustan. On the 1st of November, 1856, war was declared against Persia, by proclamation of the Governor-General at Calcutta, in consequence of the Shah having sent an army to Herat, and besieged that city, in violation of a treaty with Great Britain, dated January, 1853. In the first week of November, 1856, a body of troops was sent from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, under General Stalker, who captured Bushire on the 10th of December. On the 15th of January, 1857, General Outram sailed from Bombay with additional troops, as Commander-in-Chief of the Persian field-force. General Stalker was appointed to the command

of the 1st division, Colonel Havelock to the command of the 2nd division, and Colonel Jacob to that of the cavalry. A treaty of peace between Great Britain and Persia was signed at Paris, March 5, 1857. On the 26th of March the army under General Outram defeated the Persian army at Mohammerah. The news of the treaty of peace reached the camp at Mohammerah on the 5th of April, and hostilities then ceased.

At the commencement of the year 1857, the whole of the British Empire in India was apparently in a state of profound tranquillity; but the dangerous composition of the Bengal native army was well known, and the probability of a general mutiny, at any time when circumstances might favour a revolt, had long been foreseen. A concurrence of such circumstances happened at the beginning of the year 1857. The kingdom of Oude had been annexed in 1856 without disturbance, but not without producing a feeling of deep and dangerous discontent in the population. A large proportion of the sepoys of the Bengal army were natives of Oude, and sympathised with the inhabitants, and a still larger proportion were Brahmins of high class, ready to take offence at anything which might seem to have the least tendency to deprive them of that superiority of caste on which they prided themselves. The total number of native troops employed by the three Presidencies was nearly 300,000; the total number of European troops was under 43,500, and of these 5,200 were in Persia. The native troops of the Bengal army amounted to 118,600; the European troops to 22,600, widely dispersed over northern and central Hindustan, and from the Panjab to the Eastern Settlements. At the same time it was known that troops from England were on their way to China. At this juncture, when the East India Company was at war with Persia, and Great Britain apparently at war with China, the excitement caused by the introduction of greased cartridges afforded a favourable occasion for producing a general mutiny of the native troops, and for subverting the British government in India.

In 1856 a large supply of Enfield rifles had been sent out from England, the cartridges of which were made up with greased paper. A report was spread among the native troops that the paper was greased with a mixture of cow's fat and hog's lard, a composition which rendered the cartridges offensive to the Hindoo, who regards the cow with religious veneration, and to the Mohammedan, who looks upon the hog with abhorrence.

1857.

The ill-feeling of the native troops began to display itself in January, 1857, in the form of incendiarism at Barrackpore, a large military station on the east bank of the Hoogly, about 15 miles above Calcutta. At Berhampore, higher up the river, near Moorshedabad, on the 26th of February, the 19th regiment of native infantry held a parade on their own authority, and with their arms. They were ordered to pile arms and disperse. They refused to part with their arms, but agreed to return to their lines if the troops were withdrawn which had been called out to coerce them. Colonel Mitchell, the

commander, was censured and suspended for submitting to this compromise; but no further notice was taken till the 84th regiment of Queen's infantry had been brought by steamers from Pegu, and sent up to Barrackpore. The 19th native infantry were then ordered to march down to Barrackpore, but on the 30th of March, before they had reached that station, a drunken sepoy of the 34th N.I., stationed at Chinsurah, had attempted to shoot his adjutant, Lieut. Baugh, and wounded the serjeant-major. The native guard were ordered to arrest the man, but, instigated by the jemadar (native lieutenant), refused. The 19th N. I. were disarmed by the Queen's 84th at Barrackpore on the 31st of March, and immediately disbanded. The sepoy of the 34th N. I. was hung on the 5th of April, and the jemadar executed on the 20th of April.

Whilst these instances of insubordination and other symptoms were making manifest the hostile feeling of the native army, a conspiracy for the subversion of the British government in India was in active operation. Agents were employed, who persuaded the Hindoo sepoys that the greased cartridges were used as a means for abolishing their caste, and both Hindoos and Mahomedans were induced to believe that their religions were to be destroyed, and Christianity introduced by compulsion. Chupaties (small cakes of unleavened bread) were distributed with amazing rapidity by the watchmen of the native villages, in order to prepare the inhabitants for something extraordinary, they knew not what, till the mutiny at Meerut and the occupation of Delhi explained the mystery.

Sir Henry Lawrence was appointed to succeed Mr. Jackson as Chief Commissioner of Oude, and arrived at Lucknow at the end of March. On the 3rd of May the 7th regiment of irregular infantry broke out into mutiny at Lucknow on being offered the cartridges, and threatened to shoot one of their European officers. The mutiny was suppressed by the Queen's 32nd and the artillery, but the regiment was not disarmed, though 90 of the men's muskets were found to have been loaded. On the 6th of May the 34th regiment of native infantry was disbanded at Barrackpore by order of the Governor-General. The demeanour of the native troops had now become insolent and threatening throughout the whole of the Bengal Presidency, and to observant persons was a cause of much anxiety.

Meerut, an important military station, is situated between the Ganges and the Jumna, 38 miles N.E. from the city of Delhi. The cantonments are near the town, and occupy an extensive plain, where there are barracks and lines for European and native infantry, cavalry, and artillery. When the mutiny broke out, there were at that station two regiments of native infantry, the 11th and 20th, and one regiment of light cavalry, the 3rd; in all 2,700 men. The European force consisted of one regiment of infantry (the 60th Rifles, 872 men), one regiment of dragoons (the 6th Carabineers, 635 men), and a troop and company of artillery (208 men); in all 1,717 men. The whole force was under the command of Major-General Hewitt.

On the 6th of May, when cartridges, which, to avoid giving offence, had been made on purpose, were offered to the native cavalry, 85 of the troopers refused to receive them. These men were tried by

court-martial, and on the 9th of May their sentences were read out to them on parade,—80 being condemned to imprisonment with hard labour for ten years, and 5 for six years. They were put in irons and conducted to gaol, but the gaol-guard consisted of sepoys.

On the 10th of May the mutiny at Meerut broke out. It was Sunday, in the evening, while many of the Europeans were at church. The two regiments of native infantry assembled tumultuously on the parade-ground, with their arms, and after shooting some and wounding others of their European officers, set fire to the cantonments, and being joined by the native cavalry, began to massacre every European they met with, women and children as well as men. The gaol was broken open, and the imprisoned troopers set at liberty. The European forces were assembled; but the mutineers were soon on their way to Delhi, and though the Carabineers and Rifles were sent after them, and shot down a few, they did little to impede the march of the main body to Delhi.

Delhi is on the west bank of the Jumna, and is connected with the road from Meerut by a bridge of boats, which joins the city at the northern end of the king's palace. On the 11th of May, at an early hour, the cavalry of the mutineers crossed the bridge, and were admitted within the walls of the palace, whence they soon afterwards issued, and began to murder the Europeans resident in the city. With the exception of two officers of artillery and three or four subalterns, who had charge of the Magazine, there was not a single European soldier within the walls of the city of Delhi. At the cantonments, about a mile from the city walls, there were three regiments of native infantry (3,144 men), to which were attached 43 European officers, and a company of native artillery (157 men), with 5 European officers, but no European troops whatever. Lieutenant Willoughby, who had charge of the Magazine, seeing the danger of his position, not only charged his 6-pounder guns with grape-shot, and made other preparations for defence, but laid a train to that compartment of the Magazine which contained the ammunition. Meantime some of the Europeans escaped to the cantonments, and the 54th N. I. and two guns from the artillery were sent to quell the mutineers. No sooner had they entered within the Cashmere Gate than the men of the 54th shot all their European officers. The two other regiments were sent successively, with other guns from the battery; but all mutinied, and shot the greater part of their officers, of whom however a few escaped, and got back to the cantonments. Meantime the native infantry from Meerut were entering the city, and joining in the work of massacre and plunder. Lieutenant Willoughby and Lieutenant Forrest, with their three or four subalterns, kept off the mutineers for some time, by firing upon them with grape; but when in large numbers they were getting over the walls of the Magazine by means of scaling-ladders which had been supplied to them from the palace, Lieutenant Willoughby gave the command to fire the train, which was done. The explosion was tremendous, and destroyed several hundreds of the sepoys. Amidst the smoke and confusion the small group of artillerymen and some other Europeans effected their escape; but Lieutenant George Dobson Willoughby, whose name deserves to be

recorded, was never seen after leaving the city. Lieutenant Forrest reached Meerut in safety. While the mutineers were busied in plundering the treasury, some of the European officers and several of the residents made their escape to the cantonments, whence they fled to Kurnaul, Umballa, Meerut, and elsewhere.

The mutineers were now, on the 11th of May, in full possession of Delhi, the ancient capital of the Mogul Emperors of Hindustan, where the last successor of the imperial line was still alive, "fourscore and upwards." His son and grandson were both active in the rebellion, if not at the head of it, and were personally participators in the massacres of the Europeans, not one of whom, within a day or two, was left alive in the city of Delhi.

Fortunately the electric wires had been extended across Hindustan from Calcutta to Lahore, with branch lines to the principal military and civil stations. A hurried telegram, on the 11th of May, announced to the authorities at Lahore the revolt at Meerut; and another on the morning of the 12th announced the occupation of Delhi by the mutineers, and the massacres of the inhabitants at both places. Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of the Panjab, happened to be at Rawul Pindee, in the Upper Panjab; but Mr. Robert Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner at Lahore, was invested with the Chief Commissioner's authority, and used it with promptitude and decision.

Meean Meer, a large military cantonment, is five or six miles from Lahore, and at that place were stationed three regiments of native infantry, the 16th, 26th, and 49th, and the 8th light cavalry, altogether about 4,000 men. The European troops were the Queen's 81st infantry, and two troops of the Company's horse-artillery, in all about 1,300 men. On the evening of the 12th, while a ball and supper were in preparation and progress at Lahore, Mr. Montgomery summoned a conference of the leading officers, military and civil, at Anarkullee, and proposed to them that Brigadier Corbett, commanding at Meean Meer, should be asked to deprive the native troops of their ammunition. The proposal was approved of, and was assented to by Brigadier Corbett, who further resolved on the still more energetic move of depriving the sepoys of their arms altogether. Almost before the last of the dancers had retired from the ball the whole of the troops were in motion for the parade-ground, marching in contiguous columns. On the parade the Governor-General's order for disbanding the 34th native infantry at Barrackpoor was read out to each regiment. The Brigadier then gave the order for a certain military movement, which being performed, the heads of the four columns of native troops stood in front of some 12 guns charged with grape, the artillerymen with port-fires lighted, and the soldiers of the Queen's 81st standing behind in line, with muskets loaded and presented. The order was given to pile arms. The sepoys confronted immediate death if disobedient, and their European officers would have been sacrificed with them. The arms were piled, and were taken away in carts by the European soldiers. This energetic proceeding decided the destiny of the Panjab, and was the turning-

point for the recapture of the city of Delhi, on which the fate of British India mainly depended.

A plot had been laid between the sepoys of Meean Meer and those of the 45th native infantry at Ferozepoor, south of the Sutlej. At this station the Magazine contained enormous military stores, and was of immense military value. On the same day, the 13th, Brigadier Jones, on receiving information of the transactions at Delhi, quietly moved the native troops away from the entrenchments, which were forthwith occupied by a detachment of the Queen's 61st foot; and 12 pieces of artillery were also moved thither. The 45th immediately broke out into mutiny, and attempted to enter the entrenchments by scaling-ladders, with which they had been previously provided. They were repulsed, and the Magazine was saved.

Again, on the same day, the 13th, at Peshawer, immediately on receiving the news of the disarming at Lahore, the formation of a moveable column was resolved upon by the principal officers there, Major-General Reed, as senior officer, assuming the chief military command in the Panjab. The column was to be stationed at Jhelum, and was intended "to move on every point in the Panjab where open mutiny required to be put down by force."

Such were the principal occurrences of the four first days of the revolt, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of May. Other mutinies which were imminent were for a short time suspended, or were suppressed. Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Montgomery, and the other officers of the Panjab, civil as well as military, were indefatigable in raising and training fresh troops, Mooltanese, Sikhs, and Hill tribes; in collecting stores, and in organizing means of transport for the new levies to Delhi. The Governor-General at the same time sent an order for the recall of the troops from Persia, and demanded reinforcements from Madras and Bombay, from Mauritius, the Eastern Settlements, Birma, Ceylon, and England.

General the Honourable George Anson was at this period Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. When the mutinies broke out he was at Simla, but proceeded to Umballa, where the forces were concentrated. There were disturbances in the Upper Panjab. On the 22nd of May four native regiments were disarmed at Peshawer. There was a mutiny at Umballa on the 25th, and another at Murdan on the same day, both of which were suppressed. From Umballa the main army was pushed on to Kurnaul, where, on the 27th of May, General Anson died of cholera. He was succeeded in the command of the main army by Sir Henry Barnard, who, on the 29th of May, pressed forward to Paniput, which is 56 miles N. by W. from Delhi.

On the 27th of May the European troops marched from Meerut, under Brigadier Wilson, for the purpose of joining the main army. They encamped at a village 15 miles from Delhi, where a suspension-bridge crossed the river Hundun. There they were attacked by a force from Delhi, May 30th, but defeated the enemy, and took 5 guns. They were again attacked on the 31st, and were again victorious. The Meerut troops crossed the Jumna by a bridge of boats, and joined the main army at Alipoor on the 7th of June. The

army left Alipoor on the 8th of June, and attacked the mutineers strongly entrenched at Badulla-Serai, drove them back, and took 26 guns; and all their ammunition, stores, and tents. The army immediately pushed forward towards Delhi in two columns under General Barnard and Brigadier Wilson. They overcame all opposition, drove the enemy from the ridge in front of Delhi, and occupied the cantonments situated behind the ridge. The entire force did not then exceed 3,000 Europeans, with a detachment of Ghoorkas.

At Lucknow, after the mutiny of the 3rd of May, Sir Henry Lawrence began to make preparations for the defence of the Residency. He also repaired the Muchee Bhawn, a stronghold about a mile from the Residency, and collected at both places large quantities of materials for defence and means of subsistence. The native force at Lucknow consisted of three regiments of infantry (3,460 men), two companies of artillery (200 men), a regiment of light cavalry, and some irregular cavalry, and to these native troops were attached about 60 European officers. The only European forces were the Queen's 32nd infantry (740 men and officers), and 90 artillerymen. The civilians were about 300, and there were many women and children.

The mutiny at Lucknow broke out on the evening of the 30th of May, at the cantonments, which are at some distance from the city. Officers were shot, and bungalows were set on fire. The mutineers were dispersed by the Queen's 32nd. About 300 of the 13th native infantry proved faithful, and continued so throughout the whole of the siege. Lines and positions of defence were constructed round the Residency as rapidly as possible. It was soon discovered that in case the mutineers should receive reinforcements and make an attack, the Muchee Bhawn could not be retained with safety. The guns, shot, shell, ammunition, and stores, which it contained, were then removed as quickly and quietly as possible within the Residency. About 200 guns, without carriages, many of them large, were discovered in the garden of a large building on the north side of the city. In three or four days these guns were all conveyed into the Residency. On the 29th of June information was received of a body of mutineers approaching Lucknow from Fyzabad, and the troops were then withdrawn from cantonments to the Residency. Early in the morning of the 30th, Sir Henry Lawrence, with about 300 troops, a few pieces of artillery, and an 8-inch howitzer, marched from Lucknow to oppose the mutineers. They were encountered at the village of Chinhut, some miles from Lucknow, but in such overpowering numbers, that after a short but severe conflict, the British force was obliged to retreat, with the loss of a considerable number of men, the 8-inch howitzer, and two 9-pounder guns. This unsuccessful affair was followed by the mutiny of the whole of the native troops at Lucknow, and precipitated the withdrawal from the Muchee Bhawn. On the 1st of July an order was sent to the small body of troops at the Muchee Bhawn to blow up the place at midnight, bringing away with them as much as possible of the stores, guns, and ammunition remaining there. At a quarter past 12 o'clock the head of the column was entering the Residency, and the explosion of 240 barrels of gunpowder and nearly 600,000 rounds of cartridges announced the destruction of the contents

of the Muchee Bhawn. Then commenced the siege of the Residency of Lucknow. The details of the heroic defence of that place are known wherever the English language is read. On the 2nd of July a shell from the 8-inch howitzer entered the window of the room where Sir Henry Lawrence was sitting, and exploding there, a fragment struck him near the hip, inflicting a fearful wound, which was at once pronounced mortal. He immediately sent for Major Banks, whom he appointed to succeed him as Chief Commissioner, and for Colonel Inglis, to whom he delegated the command of the troops. Sir Henry Lawrence died on the morning of the 4th of July, and Major Banks was killed by a musket-shot on the 21st of July. Colonel Inglis conducted the operations of the defence till the relieving force under Generals Havelock and Outram forced its way into the Residency on the 25th of September. General Outram then assumed the command.

While the occurrences above related were taking place at Lucknow, mutinies were breaking out at other places, some of which were accompanied with brutal massacres. On the 20th of May a native regiment mutinied at Allyghur, and marched off to Delhi. On the 31st of May two regiments mutinied at Bareilly, murdering several of their European officers and others. On the same day two native regiments were disarmed at Agra, the capital of the North-Western Provinces, where Mr. Colvin resided as Lieutenant-Governor, the small garrison and other Europeans retiring into the fort for security. On the 4th of June there was a mutiny at Benares, which was suppressed, and there were mutinies at Patna and elsewhere in Lower Bengal, which were also suppressed; for British troops were then arriving at Calcutta, and Lower Bengal was made secure, but not without absorbing troops which were sorely needed in the North-Western Provinces. A dangerous mutiny in the important city of Allahabad, which occurred on the 5th of June, was also overpowered.

The most shocking of the massacres took place at Cawnpoor, a town and military station, which is about 50 miles W.S.W. from Lucknow, on the opposite or west side of the Ganges, and is there connected with the road from Lucknow by a bridge of boats. About ten miles higher up the river is Bithoor, then the residence of the miscreant Nana Sahib. The native troops in the cantonments at Cawnpoor consisted of three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in all 3,860 men, to whom were attached 115 European officers. The other European troops only numbered 170, including a detachment of infantry and a company of artillery. Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler had the command of the whole. The cantonments were on a plain, near the river, and without any defences. Sir Hugh Wheeler, anticipating an outbreak, prepared to resist it as well as he could, by enclosing the barrack-hospital and two or three smaller buildings within an earthen breastwork. On the 5th of June the mutiny broke out, and the Europeans, including many women and children, sought refuge in this weak entrenchment. There they defended themselves till the 20th of June, when Sir Hugh Wheeler, in making a sally with his troops, was wounded, and died on the 21st. The small garrison held out till the 26th of June, when they were without water as well as

food. They then entered into a treaty with Nana Sahib, who pretended to pity their condition, and undertook to supply them with boats to take them down the river to Allahabad. About 40 boats were provided, and on the 27th of June they all embarked. They had scarcely reached the middle of the river when guns were unmasked, and they were fired upon with grape-shot, and nearly all were slain or made prisoners. One boat escaped, and got about ten miles down the river, but was overtaken, and all within it were either killed or made prisoners except four men, who made their escape by swimming down the river. All the males were murdered, but a number of the women and children were reserved, only to be murdered afterwards with unexampled brutality.

On the 29th of May Colonel Havelock arrived at Bombay from the Persian Gulf. The 78th Highlanders and Queen's 64th, which had formed part of his division in Persia, were sent on to Calcutta without landing. Havelock embarked in the *Erin* for Point-de-Galle. On the 5th of June, at midnight, the *Erin* was wrecked on the coast of Ceylon, but all the persons on board were saved. On the 17th of June Colonel Havelock reached Calcutta, where he was at once raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, and appointed to the command of the troops which were to be sent to relieve Sir Hugh Wheeler at Cawnpoor, and to support Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow. General Havelock arrived at Allahabad on the 30th of June. Colonel Neill had succeeded in placing that important city in comparative safety, and had sent forward about 800 troops towards Cawnpoor under Major Renaud; for news of the massacre at Cawnpoor had been received from Sir Henry Lawrence. On the 7th of July General Havelock left Allahabad with about 1,000 European troops, 150 Sikhs, and 30 irregular cavalry. He joined Major Renaud on the 10th, and the united force came up to the enemy strongly entrenched at Futtehpoor, having about 3,500 troops and 11 guns. Major Renaud's column, on that day, had marched 19 miles, and General Havelock's 24 miles, under intense heat. Havelock would gladly have given the men rest, but the enemy advanced from Futtehpoor, and he attacked them with artillery and Enfield rifles. They were soon defeated, and scattered in confusion, flying towards Cawnpoor, with the loss of their 11 guns and all their ammunition and baggage. Not a single European was either killed or wounded, the enemy's fire scarcely reaching the British troops. The army rested at Futtehpoor till the 14th, when the march was recommenced. On the 15th the enemy was defeated at Aong, and again at the Pandoo Nuddee. On the 16th the enraged Nana murdered all the women and children who remained in his custody, and flung their mangled bodies into a wide and deep well near the scene of slaughter. He posted his army, of about 5,000 troops, advantageously behind some villages in front of Cawnpoor. On that same day, the 16th, General Havelock, with about 1,000 British and 300 Sikhs advanced against the insurgents, and defeated them utterly, taking six of their guns, four being of siege-calibre, and killing a large number of the men, his own loss being 100 killed and wounded. General Havelock's troops slept on the field of battle. Early on the morning of the 17th Nana Sahib blew up the Cawnpoor

magazine, and retreated to Bithoor. Having rested his weary troops for a single day, General Havelock, on the morning of the 19th, marched against Bithoor, where the Nana had many guns and about 5,000 men. They had however fled over the Ganges, with most of their guns, before the arrival of the British force. Bithoor was occupied without opposition. Nana Sahib's palace was on fire, and 13 guns were found. General Havelock returned to Cawnpoor, where General Neill joined him with a reinforcement. In nine days General Havelock had fought and won four battles, and taken more than 40 guns.

Leaving General Neill at Cawnpoor, Havelock crossed the Ganges on the 21st of July, and on the 25th, with 1,500 men, commenced a series of the most persevering but unavailing attempts to reach and relieve the besieged garrison at Lucknow. The rainy season was at its height, the country was overflowed, and the heat was intense. He beat the enemy on the 29th at Unao and at Busserut-Gunge, on the road to Lucknow, but the state of the country and sickness among his troops obliged him to return as far as Munghowur. With a small reinforcement from General Neill's force at Cawnpoor, Havelock again began the march to Lucknow on the 4th of August, and on the 5th again defeated the enemy at Busserut-Gunge, but cholera struck down his exhausted soldiers, and again he was compelled to withdraw to Munghowur. The enemy assembled in force, threatening his position and communication with Cawnpoor, when he again advanced against them, beat them, and took two of their guns, but with a loss, which he could ill afford, of 140 men. By this time Nana Sahib had again collected a large force, and was threatening Cawnpoor from all sides. Havelock, therefore, recrossed the Ganges on the 13th of August. On the 15th General Neill beat the enemy at the Pandoo Nuddee, south of Cawnpoor, and on the 16th General Havelock beat them on the north, at Bithoor. The small relieving army was now compelled to take for some time the rest which it so much needed, and to leave the garrison at Lucknow to struggle on for some weeks longer.

On the 11th of June a most important operation of disarming was performed in the Lower Panjab, 200 miles from Lahore, at Mooltan, a city containing munitions of war valued at 150,000*l.*, and commanding the river-communication with Bombay, whence alone European reinforcements could arrive to replace the troops sent from the Panjab for the siege of Delhi. There were at Mooltan two full regiments of native infantry, the 62nd and 69th, the 1st regiment of irregular cavalry, and a troop and brigade of horse-artillery, all of Hindustanee race; to which apparently there was only the counterpoise of a single European company of artillery. The 62nd and 69th were known to be in a dangerous state of disaffection, and Major Crawford Chamberlain was appointed by Sir John Lawrence to the command at Mooltan for the express purpose of disarming these two regiments. The 1st irregular cavalry, it was thought, could be depended upon, and also the native artillery. On the morning of the 11th of June the troops were assembled on parade, when, by a few military evolutions, similar to those executed at Meean Meer, the two disaffected regiments

were intimidated, and laid down their arms; and thus the important city of Mooltan was made secure.

The army which had occupied the ridge before Delhi on the 8th of June continued to hold its position, notwithstanding the numerous attacks of the insurgents. Reinforcements began to arrive from the Panjab, but mutineers also continued to enter Delhi. On the 5th of July General Bernard was attacked by cholera, and died on the same day. He was succeeded in the command by General Reed, who was obliged, from failing health, to resign on the 16th of July, when Brigadier Wilson was appointed to succeed him. On the 12th of July General Nicholson utterly routed the large body of mutineers from Sealcote, who were on their way towards Delhi. On the 8th of August General Nicholson arrived at the camp before Delhi in advance of his moveable column, which arrived on the 14th, consisting of 1,000 Queen's troops, 200 Mooltanese cavalry, and a battery. The enemy having moved out from Delhi to intercept the siege-train which was approaching, General Nicholson attacked them on the 25th of August at Nujjuffghur, and gained a decisive victory, taking 13 of their guns, their camp-equipage, and stores. On the 3rd of September the siege-train arrived, consisting of 4 10-inch mortars, 6 8-inch howitzers, 6 24-pounders, and 8 18-pounders, with abundance of ammunition. On the 7th of September the erection of the siege-batteries was commenced. On the 8th the Jummoo contingent arrived from the Panjab, consisting of 2,200 Sikhs, and others. On the 12th the siege-batteries were all completed, and in full play, 50 guns and mortars pouring out shot and shell from the Saturday till the Monday morning, when the city was assaulted.

The city of Delhi is about seven miles in circuit. The eastern face rests on the Jumna; the river, when full, washes the base of the wall, which has occasional bastions and towers. The King's palace and an old outwork occupy about one-half of the river-front. The land-front consists of a wall 16 feet high, with bastions, and a dry ditch in front about 25 feet deep and 20 feet wide. The wall has a semi-circular sweep, the ends resting on the river. The Cashmere Gate is on the north-west side, nearly opposite to the low ridge, which, at the distance of about a mile, rises between the city and the camp occupied by the British troops.

The city of Delhi was assaulted on the morning of the 14th of September. The 1st and 2nd columns of assault, under General Nicholson and Brigadier Jones, soon reached the ditch through a storm of balls, and carried the two breaches, which had been made in the wall near the Cashmere Gate. The third column, under Colonel George Campbell, advanced rapidly towards the Cashmere Gate. A small exploding party preceded, and blew open the Cashmere Gate with bags of powder. The 3rd column immediately rushed in, and joined the 1st and 2nd columns. A 4th column of assault near the Lahore Gate was less successful. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd columns having been formed again within the Cashmere Gate, the prolonged series of attacks on the defences of the interior were commenced, and were continued till the 20th of September, when the gates of the royal palace were blown open, and the city was won. On

the 21st General Wilson fixed his head-quarters in the palace of the King of Delhi. The effective strength before Delhi on the 11th of September was 9,866 men. The loss on the day of assault (the 14th of September) was 1,178 rank and file and 61 officers killed and wounded. From the 15th to the 20th of September inclusive, the loss was 177 men and officers. General Nicholson was wounded on the 14th of September, and died on the 23rd.

Lieutenant Hodson, on the 21st of September, took the King of Delhi prisoner, and brought him into the palace. On the 22nd, he also discovered the place of concealment of the King's son and grandson, and they were both slain on the spot. They had both been participators in the massacre, as well as instigators of the mutinies, and their bodies were brought into the city, and exposed to the view of the public, thus destroying all further hope of the restoration of the Mogul dynasty.

General Outram, immediately after his arrival at Calcutta, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude, and to the command in chief of the Cawnpoor and the Dinapoor stations. On the 16th of September he reached Cawnpoor, where the reinforcements had arrived on the previous day. He resigned the command of the relieving army to General Havelock, stating that he would himself accompany it in his civil capacity of Chief Commissioner, and offering his military services as a volunteer. The army crossed the Ganges on the 19th of September, and reached Alum Bagh on the 23rd, whence they drove the enemy, and occupied the place. On the 25th of September, early in the morning, the army left Alum Bagh in march for the Residency, and late in the evening of the same day, after a succession of desperate conflicts among loop-holed houses, the Residency was reached. The hopes of the garrison, so long deferred, were at length realized; but the incessant attacks of the enemy so bravely resisted, and the sufferings so long and so patiently endured, were to be continued some weeks longer. It became at once obvious, that to return with the sick and wounded and women and children was impossible, and it was therefore determined to wait for further relief. General Outram now assumed the command in chief, Colonel Inglis with the old garrison remaining in the Residency, and General Havelock with the new one occupying some massy buildings in the vicinity from which they had driven the enemy.

On the 10th of October Colonel Greathed, with a small army from Delhi, defeated the Indore contingent near Agra, to which place they had advanced for the purpose of attacking it. They were pursued as far as the Karee River, with a loss of about 4,000, the loss of the British being 80 killed and wounded.

Sir Colin Campbell, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, arrived at Calcutta on the 14th of August. The relieving army of Lucknow being now besieged in the Residency together with the original garrison, Sir Colin Campbell left Calcutta on the 27th of October with reinforcements, and arrived at Cawnpoor on the 3rd of November. He crossed the Ganges on the 9th, and on the 12th joined General Grant, who had occupied Alum Bagh some days previously. Communication between the Residency and Alum

Bagh, a distance of about four miles, had been established on the principle of the old telegraph. Besides this, Mr. Kavanagh, a civilian, disguised as a native, reached the camp in safety on the morning of the 10th. This was a feat of excessive risk and difficulty, and the object of it was to give Sir Colin Campbell precise information concerning the localities and positions. The new relieving army, 4,550 men with 32 guns, left Alum Bagh early on the morning of the 14th of November. Sir Colin made a considerable circuit to the Dilkoosha, a small palace in a park, about five miles from the Residency, which he took, and then drove the enemy through the park to the Martinière, about a mile nearer the city, which he also seized, and there and at the Dilkoosha the army passed the night, and the following day and night. Early in the morning of the 16th the Secundar Bagh, a very strong and large building, full of sepoys, was assaulted, and taken after a deadly struggle of some hours' duration, in which about 2,000 men were slain, nearly all sepoys. While this conflict was going on the garrison commenced their operations in the opposite direction, unmasking batteries and exploding mines which had been prepared. At the close of the action of the 16th only the Motee Munzil and the mess-house of the 32nd regiment interposed between the garrison and their advancing friends. The action recommenced early on the morning of the 17th of November, the Motee Munzil and the mess-house were bombarded and taken, and in the forenoon of that day Outram and Havelock, with their staff-officers, made their way to Sir Colin Campbell before the action was terminated, and soon afterwards the enemy was entirely dislodged. On the same day Sir Colin Campbell announced that the Residency must be evacuated. The communication with the Dilkoosha by the Secundar Bagh and Martinière was cleared of the enemy, and on the 18th heavy batteries were opened against the enemy's positions, as if for the purpose of assault, and continued during the 19th, on the afternoon and night of which day all the women and children, and the sick and wounded, were removed silently and safely to the Dilkoosha, leaving only the fighting men in the garrison. On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, the preparations for evacuating the position were continued. All the artillery was gradually withdrawn, until by the evening of the 22nd only a few pieces remained mounted, the unmounted guns having been destroyed. Treasure amounting to 23 lacs of rupees (230,000*l.*) which had been buried, was dug up and removed, together with a quantity of the jewels of the ex-king of Oude. At midnight on the 22nd of November the garrison silently marched out to the Dilkoosha, without the loss of a single individual. In two or three days the whole were removed to Alum Bagh. On the 26th arrangements were made for leaving General Outram's division at Alum Bagh to watch the insurgents in Lucknow. On the 27th Sir Colin Campbell marched towards Cawnpoor, himself escorting, with General Grant's division, the sick and wounded, the refugees, men, women, and children, and the treasure. They encamped at Bunnee, after a march of 17 miles. In the night a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Cawnpoor, of which Sir Colin Campbell knew or suspected the cause. On the 28th a fatiguing march of about 30 miles brought the army

to within two miles from the east bank of the Ganges. General Windham, who held the command at Cawnpoor, had gone out to meet the Gwalior Contingent, and had been obliged to retreat, with severe loss, to the entrenchments at Cawnpoor, the enemy occupying the town. The insurgents, however, had been prevented from destroying the bridge of boats, and a part of Sir Colin's troops having crossed it, kept the enemy in check till the whole of the fugitives had been sent under an escort on their way to Allahabad. On the 7th of December the fugitives reached the railway station at Rancee Gunge, and in two hours were whirled 40 miles to Allahabad. On the 6th of November Sir Colin Campbell attacked the Gwalior Contingent, and defeated them with the loss of 16 guns and a vast quantity of ammunition, stores, bullocks, and baggage. Sir Hope Grant, on the 8th of December, attacked them higher up the river, and routed them, capturing 15 guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

On the 21st of November, four days after he had received the tidings of his having been created a Knight Commander of the Bath, Sir Henry Havelock was seized with dysentery, and died on the 25th at Alum Bagh. The Queen created him a Baronet on the 27th of November, which was two days after his death, but the title was transferred to his son, then Captain Havelock, now Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Baronet.

1858.

Sir Colin Campbell having thus successfully accomplished the rescue of the garrison besieged in the Residency, began immediately to make preparations for the final conquest of the entire city of Lucknow, and the complete dispersion of the large mass of insurgents there congregated. Meantime they were actively employed in erecting additional defences, and in repairing and strengthening the former ones. They attacked Sir James Outram at Alum Bagh three or four times in force, but were driven back with loss. During this time a large quantity of gold and silver plate, and other treasure, was got up from the wells at Bithoor.

On the 2nd of January an affair occurred at Kallee Nuddee, not far from Futtehghur, where the rebels had partially destroyed the iron suspension-bridge. While the engineers, assisted by a number of the naval brigade, were repairing the bridge, a large body of the enemy were discovered prepared for an attack. They were dispersed, with the loss of eight guns, and Sir Colin Campbell occupied Futtehghur without opposition, and there he collected large quantities of artillery, ordnance stores, and means of carriage for the troops which he was accumulating for the conquest of Lucknow.

On the 23rd of January General Roberts captured the strong fortress of Awah in Rajpootana; and on the 29th Sir Hugh Rose relieved Saugor in Central India, which had been invested for more than six months.

Sir Colin Campbell having completed his preparations, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpoor on the 11th of February. Having, on the 1st of March, massed his whole force, about 50,000 men, with 160 guns, at Buntera, seven miles in rear of Alum Bagh, on the 2nd he advanced by Alum Bagh and occupied the Dilkosha palace and park

with slight opposition. There he remained till the 8th collecting his forces and artillery, and forming cask-bridges across the Goomtee below the Martinière. On the evening of the 8th of March the siege was commenced by bombarding the Martinière and some other buildings. Sir James Outram had been sent across the Goomtee with artillery, to operate from the northern bank. Thence he took the Martinière in reverse, and the enemy were disconcerted to such a degree, that when Brigadier Hope assaulted it on the 9th he met with no opposition. On the 10th and 11th the fortified buildings were taken as far as the Begum's palace, inclusive. The Ghoorkas came into line on the 11th, and fought well. The Kaiser Bagh was taken on the 14th. The Muchee Bhawn and the Imambarrah were occupied on the 15th, and the bridges secured. On the 16th the insurgents were beginning to leave the city in great numbers. The Moosal Bagh, the last post held by the enemy, was taken on the 19th of March, and the capture of Lucknow was then complete. About 2,000 of the enemy were slain, and 117 guns were taken. The operations having been almost entirely by artillery, the loss of the British was very small. Among the killed was Major Hodson, who took prisoner the King of Delhi, and among the wounded was Sir William Peel, the distinguished leader of the Naval Brigade, who afterwards died of the small-pox at Cawnpoor on April 27. He was the third son of the late Sir Robert Peel.

The two great centres of the insurrection, the city of Delhi and the city of Lucknow, having been captured, and the concentrated masses of mutineers which they contained having been broken into fragments and scattered far and wide, the suppression of the great mutiny of the native army of Bengal may be considered to have been then completed. It only remained to crush the groups of mutineers who were entrenched in some of the strongholds of Central India and Rajpootana, and other bodies which were moving about the country for purposes of plunder. This has been accomplished to some extent, but a good deal remains yet to be done.

One of the most important of the military operations which took place after the fall of Lucknow, was the capture of the strong fortress of Calpee by Sir Hugh Rose on the 23rd of May. About 50 guns were found in the fort, and vast stores of ammunition.

On the 1st of June the Maharaja Sindia was attacked at Gwalior by a concentrated force of rebels, who were joined during the conflict by his own regular troops. Only his body-guard remained faithful, and brought him off in safety to Agra. The rebels occupied his palace and strong fortress. The Central Indian Field Force forthwith marched against the rebels. Sindia joined the army on its march to Gwalior on the 13th of June. Gwalior was recaptured by Sir Hugh Rose on the 19th of June, and Sindia was then reinstated in his capital and possessions.

The British Government having resolved to assume, in place of the East India Company, the entire administration of the British Empire in India, an Act of Parliament (21 & 22 Vict., c. 106) was passed on the 2nd of August, 1858, "for the better government of India," the most important clauses of which are given at p. 155.

DISPUTE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

1856.

On the 8th of October, a vessel named the *Arrow*, with a colonial register from the Governor of Hong Kong, was boarded while at anchor near Canton, by a Chinese officer and a party of soldiers, who, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the master, an Englishman, seized twelve of her crew, bound and carried them away, and hauled down the British flag. This proceeding led to a demand for apology, first by Mr. Parkes, the British consul, and afterwards by Sir John Bowring, the Queen's plenipotentiary in China. Yeh, the Chinese high-commissioner and governor of Canton, refused to make any apology. Hostile proceedings followed, which lasted, with intervals of rest and negociation, from the 23rd of October till the 13th of November, during which period the forts in the Canton river were attacked and taken, the fortifications of Canton stormed, and the city entered, and a large number of war-junks burned. Operations were then suspended. The British retained the command of the river, the naval forces being under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, who had directed and superintended the whole of the hostile proceedings, in which the loss of the British only amounted to 4 killed and 20 wounded. On the 14th of December, the factories, or buildings which had been occupied by the British and other merchants, were set on fire by the Chinese, and destroyed.

1857.

The authorities at Canton having attempted to destroy the British ships by junks filled with combustibles, and committed other acts of hostility, nearly the whole of the Chinese war-junks in the vicinity of Canton were destroyed in two engagements. The first expedition for this purpose was sent up Escape Creek, under Commodore Elliott, and the operations lasted during the 25th, 26th, and 27th of May, 1857. The second was conducted by Commodore Keppel and Commodore Elliott, under the command of Admiral Seymour in person, and the action took place on the 1st of June. These operations were in the Fatshan branch of the Canton river, and extended to the city of Fatshan itself, twelve miles, following the course of the stream, eastward from the main river. About thirty war-junks were destroyed by the first expedition, and about seventy by the second. The loss on the 1st of June was 13 killed and 62 wounded. In the previous action it was less.

Lord Elgin was sent out from England as Her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor of China, and General Ashburnham was appointed Commander of the Forces in China. General Ashburnham arrived at Hong Kong on the 10th of June, and Lord Elgin on the 2nd of July. Ships of war and gun-boats, and some regiments of troops, were sent out to China, but the troops were required to assist in quelling the mutiny in Hindustan, and were landed at Calcutta. On the 16th of July, Lord Elgin himself sailed from Hong Kong to Calcutta, taking with him 1,500 marines and sailors for service in Hindustan. On the 7th of August Admiral Seymour established a

blockade of the Canton river. Lord Elgin returned to Hong Kong in September. On the 14th of October Baron Gros arrived at Hong Kong as ambassador from the Emperor of the French. General Ashburnham left Hong Kong for Calcutta on the 19th of October, and was succeeded in the command of the troops by General Van Straubenzee.

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had for some time been making preparations for an attack upon Canton by their united forces, in case the High-Commissioner Yeh should not return a satisfactory answer to Lord Elgin's ultimatum. Lord Elgin's letter to Yeh was dated December 12, to which Yeh returned an answer dated December 14. This reply not being satisfactory, Lord Elgin wrote again, to say so, and to give notice that he should direct the naval and military commanders to recommence hostile operations against Canton with renewed vigour.

On the 16th of December the large island of Honan, in the Canton river, opposite to Canton, was occupied by British and French troops. Lord Elgin had at his disposal a considerable fleet of ships of war and gun-boats. The land-forces consisted of 800 British soldiers, 2,500 marines, and 1,500 naval brigade, altogether 4,800 British. The French troops and sailors amounted to about 900. Total, 5,700. Eleven days were occupied in making preparations, such as erecting batteries, making reconnaissances, &c. The bombardment of the city was commenced at daybreak on the 28th of December, and was continued during the whole of the day and night. The assault was made on the 29th, at six o'clock in the morning, in three divisions, two English and one French. The walls were breached, escaladed, and captured by ten in the forenoon, and Fort Gough, on the northern heights of the city, was taken by half-past two in the afternoon. The city of Canton was then entirely in the power of the allies. Little damage was done to the town.

1858.

The allies having waited for a week, and Yeh having made no sign of submission, another decisive move was resolved upon. On the 5th of January, 1858, at half-past seven in the morning, three columns of English forces and one of French entered the city of Canton. One column captured the deputy-governor of the city, a second column took possession of the treasury, whence were taken away 52 boxes of dollars and 68 packages of sycee silver, and the French column seized the Tartar general. Mr. Parkes, the consul, accompanied by Commodore Elliott, with 100 sailors, conducted the search for Yeh. After threading their way through a maze of narrow streets, the imperial high-commissioner was found, seized, and with due ceremony conducted as a prisoner on board the *Inflexible*.

Yeh and the other chief authorities of Canton being in custody, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros became apprehensive that the city would be sacked by the populace. They therefore resolved to reinstate the deputy-governor in his office, and to assist him with a council of three, consisting of Colonel Holloway, Captain Martineau, and Mr. Parkes. This was done in due form by the two plenipotentiaries

in person, on the 9th of January. The city of Canton was held as a material guarantee till the demands of the allies should be complied with.

The Russian ambassador, Count Putiatin, and the American ambassador, Mr. Reed, having arrived at Hong Kong, and communicated with the English and French plenipotentiaries, the representatives of the four great powers entered into a union, and it was then agreed that they should proceed northwards to the Gulf of Pecheli and up the Peiho, in order to communicate with the Emperor of China. Yeh was sent as a prisoner, in the *Inflexible*, to Calcutta, where he landed on the 17th of March.

On the 14th of April Lord Elgin and Baron Gros arrived at the Gulf of Pecheli, Lord Elgin having a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and four gun-boats; and Baron Gros two corvettes and three gun-boats. On the 29th of April the allied fleet consisted of 19 vessels at anchor in the Peiho, 11 miles from the mouth of the river and 140 miles from the city of Peking. At that point a bar of mud crosses the river, over which only the gun-boats could pass. Inside the bar there were several batteries with numerous guns. The gun-boats crossed the bar, and the batteries immediately opened fire, but they were soon silenced and taken, and the guns spiked, with a loss of English and French of 11 killed and 77 wounded. The boats then advanced up the river as far as Takoo. Other English gun-boats arrived from Hong Kong, and on the 20th of May the expedition arrived at Tien-Tsin, 80 miles from the imperial city of Peking. Count Putiatin and Mr Reed arrived together in the Russian steamer *America*.

May? The Emperor of China sent two commissioners to Tien-Tsin, and the treaty of peace between Great Britain and China was executed in a temple there, on the 26th of June, 1858. Each of the four powers had a separate treaty. The principal articles of the treaty with Great Britain are—that there shall be a British and a Chinese minister at the Courts of Peking and St. James's respectively, and that each minister shall transact business with the chief secretary of state at each Court on a footing of equality; that Christianity shall be tolerated throughout the Chinese Empire, and its ministers protected; that additional ports (specified in the treaty), shall be opened for commerce; that British subjects shall be allowed, with a consul's passport, to visit any part of the Chinese Empire, and that British ships of war may visit any of the Chinese ports; and that measures shall be concerted for the suppression of piracy. Other clauses relate to transit duties and tariff. The indemnity for Canton forms a separate clause. The city of Canton, at the date of the latest accounts, was in a less disturbed state than it had been for some time previously, and commercial intercourse was gradually being resumed.

Lord Elgin has since paid a visit to the Emperor of Japan in his capital city of Jeddo, and has concluded a treaty with him, dated Aug. 26, 1858, which provides for a commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Japan.

VI.—THE THAMES AND THE LONDON DRAINAGE.

THE River Thames is, in two particulars, a sufferer by modern sanitary improvements; an exemplification of the truth that unmingled good is not to be expected from any social reform. Some years ago, it was asserted with all the energy of unquestioned and unquestionable belief, that the allowance of fresh water per house, in the metropolis, was insufficient for the requirements of health and cleanliness. Some years ago, again, it was asserted that the cesspool system of removing (or rather hiding) the drainage of London was repulsive, demoralising, and unhealthy. There can be very little doubt in the mind of any candid man that both of these declarations were true, and that social improvers had a good honest basis on which to ground the reasonings of their speeches and pamphlets in relation to these subjects. Yet, unfortunately, the improvements have been made at the expense of that ill-used river—the Thames. The river has been deprived of what it wanted, an abundant flow of fresh water; and burdened with what it did not want, the drainage from the dwellings of three millions of human beings. The several metropolitan water-companies, in the vast improvements wrought within the last ten years, have enormously increased their daily and hourly draught of fresh water from parts of the Thames above the limit of the metropolis; while the hundreds of miles of new sewers constructed within the same period have added enormously to the quantity of refuse and drainage passed into the river. Thus, two evils have been growing together. The mud and sand brought down and deposited by the Thames have been frightfully increased in bulk by the solid portion of the London drainage; while the descent of fresh water, to scour and cleanse the bed of the river, has been lessened in quantity by the operations of the water-companies.

The pages of the 'Companion to the Almanac' have furnished an instructive commentary on the difficulties which have gradually surrounded all real-improvements in these matters. If the reader have the means and the inclination for consulting the articles in the volumes mentioned in the foot note,* he will see how much has been done, how much planned, how much wished for, in improving the health of the inhabitants of the metropolis in the last twenty years, by various legislative, corporate, and individual exertions. So far as concerns the topic more immediately under notice here—the state of the Thames—it is plain that, by the very course of improvement itself, every year has increased the quantity of refuse poured into that river,

* 1840.—'Medical and Vital Statistics: Public Health.'

1843.—'Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population.'

1844.—'Pavements for Towns.'

1848.—'Health of Towns.'

—'Baths and Washhouses for Labouring Classes.'

1849.—'Metropolitan Sanitary Survey.'

1850.—'Supply of Water for the Metropolis.'

1854.—'Public Baths and Washhouses.'

1855.—'Sanitary State of Town Dwellings.'

1857.—'Thames Bridges.'

Besides a portion of the article, in every yearly volume, on 'Architecture and Public Improvements.'

every year has increased the quantity of water abstracted from it, and every year has thus by a double process increased the dirty state of the great London water-way. The unusual heat of the year 1858 caused the inconvenience of this state of things to be severely felt, in the unwholesome odours arising from the sewage and mud in the Thames; and thus the subject came more frequently and prominently under public notice in that than in any preceding year.

To understand the state of the water in the Thames, and of the bed and banks over which the water flows, it will be necessary to attend briefly to the proceedings of the last few years in reference to sewers.

In 1855 an Act was passed which occasioned great changes in the official control of London. This was the "Act for the better Local Management of the Metropolis." It was provided that all the parishes should elect members to serve in a "Metropolitan Board of Works," and vestrymen to serve in vestries for the respective parishes, or in District Boards for groups of parishes. The vestries were to control the parishes in such matters as each could manage for itself; while the Board was to control the whole in reference to any general operations on a large scale. A vast range of subjects, connected with the well-being of the metropolis and its inhabitants, was placed under the cognizance of the Board and the minor bodies. The vestries and District Boards had powers given to them in relation to secondary and minor sewers, house drainage, paving, lighting, watering, surveying of highways, street-crossings, medical officers of health, state of lodging-houses, ventilation of public buildings, removal of nuisances, &c. The Metropolitan Board of Works—the central parliament of these several vestries and District Boards—was empowered to control the main sewers of the metropolis; to define the limits where the local control of minor sewers should end, and the general control of main sewers begin; to regulate the numbering of houses and the naming of streets; and to make improvements in widening streets and facilitating traffic. By a supplementary statute, passed in 1856, the Board also received power to conduct all the necessary proceedings for forming parks, pleasure-grounds, places of recreation, and open spaces for the improvement of the metropolis or the public benefit of its inhabitants. Of all the powers and duties intrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the most important was expressed in the following words:—"Such Board shall make such sewers and works as it may think necessary, for preventing all or any part of the sewage within the metropolis from flowing or passing into the river Thames in or near the metropolis; and shall cause such works to be completed on or before the 31st of December, 1860." The expenses were to be borne by a rate levied on the same principles as the county rate.

From the close of 1855 to that of 1858, the Metropolitan Board of Works has done little but debate and re-debate. The effective work accomplished has borne a very insufficient ratio to the numbers of persons engaged in it, and the extent of powers intrusted to them. The members are more than forty in number; and it has been found difficult to bring them to an agreement on important matters. Each member having local connexion with the parish which elected him, is to some extent biassed in favour of that parish, and indifferent to others.

If Kentish and Camden Towns wish to purchase Hainpstead Heath as a public breathing-ground, Wapping and Rotherhithe refuse to contribute towards an object so remote from their interests and sympathies; if Lambeth wish to pass its sewage into the Thames below the Pool, Greenwich declares that it will be poisoned; and these sentiments are to some extent reflected in the votes and speeches of the representatives of the different parishes. This difficulty, however, can be surmounted; for as the decisions are arrived at by majority of votes, it may be presumed that the general interests of the metropolis will in the long run be attended to. There have been other difficulties, however, not so easy to meet. A Government department, the "Board of Commissioners for Works and Public Buildings," was intrusted by the legislature with a veto on the plans of the "Metropolitan Board of Works," in all that concerns the main drainage of London. This veto was well intended, as a check upon rash or unsuitable schemes; but it had the effect of bringing matters to a dead-lock, and so continuing them for a considerable time. The rival Boards having rival engineers with rival plans, they quarrelled over Thames stench, and the stench strengthened as the quarrel strengthened.* This discord was occasioned in part by the ill-assorted powers given to the two bodies; and in part by the immense difficulties which beset the question under discussion. How can London best be drained?—ought the drainage to flow into the Thames, and at what point?—ought it first to be deodorized?—what would be the effect, in either case, on the quality of Thames water?—if not into the Thames, whither should it flow?—could the sewage, solid or liquid, be utilized as manure?—how and where could this utilizing be effected?—who ought to pay for this great engineering operation, and in what manner? Such were the questions involved in the drainage problem; and there is little cause for wonder if legislators, commissioners, ministers of the Crown, corporate and parochial bodies, and civil engineers differed in their modes of solving the problem. Still, the ill-assorted powers of the two Boards, above adverted to, increased rather than mitigated the evil. The complexity was even further deepened by an Act passed in 1857, securing the 'Conservancy of the Thames' to the corporation of London. This statute gives to the corporation "a right to the soil of the river between high-water and low-water marks." True, the main object is so to control the erection of jetties, piers, docks, and wharfs, as not to interfere with the free navigation of the river; but the ownership of the bed of the river between high and low-water marks is a serious matter, which may even now interfere with the plans of the Government Commissioners on the one hand, or those of the elected Commissioners on the other. The tenacity with which corporate bodies cling to their "vested rights" should not be lost sight of, in any anticipation of the probable future.

It is not an easy matter to disentangle the various plans which have been suggested within the last few years for making a complete and effective system of sewers for London. The engineers consulted have been so numerous, and many of those engineers have so frequently changed their opinions, that no one plan has taken a fast hold of the public mind. In endeavouring to unravel the complication, it is im-

possible to avoid seeing that professional jealousy and personal acrimony have disfigured many of the discussions. The Commissioners of Public Works have employed certain civil engineers; the Metropolitan Board of Works has employed other civil engineers; each set of engineers has in turn proposed plans for draining the metropolis; and each set has uniformly opposed the plans of the other. No two competing railway companies before a Parliamentary Committee oppose each other more fiercely than these engineers have done. Each asserted that the plans of the other would cost more than had been estimated, and would be wanting in efficiency. As a consequence, the public became bewildered, then impatient, then well-nigh exasperated.

That the subject is one of great difficulty and complexity, all admit who have paid any attention to it. The daily refuse from the dwellings of nearly three millions of human beings, and from manufactories of various kinds, flows into the Thames within the limits of the metropolis; and it is computed that this number is increased by at least three-quarters of a million, in reference to the inhabitants of Richmond, Windsor, Maidenhead, Reading, and other up-river towns. In the metropolis, there are somewhat under a hundred mouths by which the refuse reaches the river, each bringing the drainage from a certain area; as an example, the Fleet Sewer (once the River Fleet) drains about 4,000 acres. The water companies supply the metropolis with about 40,000,000 gallons of fresh water per day, from parts of the Thames above Teddington; and about an equal quantity is derived from the Lea, the Ravensbourne, and springs at Hampstead and other elevated spots. It is vaguely computed that the additional quantity drawn up from deep wells, such as those which have been sunk at the great breweries, distilleries, &c., may about equal the quantity that goes off in evaporation; and that the balance account, with these deductions, stands thus:—

80,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily enter the metropolis;

80,000,000 gallons daily flow into the Thames from the metropolis,
more or less polluted by sewage and other impurities.

It is estimated, moreover, that this vast bulk of foul water contains 400 tons weight of solid matter—which, instead of being rendered available as fertilizing manure for agricultural use, is allowed to follow its offensive path along the Thames to the sea as best it can. And this every *day*! True, the rain-water is not included in the 80,000,000 gallons; but the 400 tons of solid matter remains a fact nevertheless. During a period varying from twenty to forty years, water used to be supplied by the companies to London houses, drawn from the Thames at Chelsea, Vauxhall, Lambeth, and Southwark; it was drinkable, though not palatable; but the whole body of Thames water has since been so polluted by the daily admixture with so many million gallons of refuse, that the companies are no longer permitted to follow their old plans; they are compelled by Acts of Parliament to seek for a supply at parts of the river above the London pollution. This has been a vast expense to the companies, and an injury to the Thames between London and Teddington. There are 40,000,000 gallons *less* than formerly, in the daily flow from Teddington to London along the Thames, because that quantity is now abstracted by the companies above Teddington, and

conveyed to the metropolis through iron pipes. The inhabitants of London have the benefit of a better supply of pure water; but the Thames is injured by the shallowing of its bed in many places. The difficulties of curing the malady are as great as the malady itself. In our eagerness to improve house-drainage, by the removal of cesspools and similar abominations, we have constructed very little less than 2,000 miles of sewers and drains in the metropolis, all of which convey their offensive contents to the Thames. Any great and comprehensive reform would more or less affect all this vast length of sewers. Some of the sewers discharge their contents into the Thames at all periods of the tide, some at half tide, and some not till low water; on the south or Surrey side there are fourteen square miles of area so low that the sewage can only enter the Thames eight hours out of the twenty-four; and thus a grand remedy that would affect one district, might be wholly inoperative in another.

These facts will convey some idea of the vastness and intricacy of the whole subject.

Many of the plans proposed for the drainage of the metropolis are based on the supposition that a complete new system of sewers is absolutely necessary; while others render possible the retention and use of those already constructed. Supposing the present sewers to remain, some sanitary reformers have proposed to deodorize the drainage near the mouths of all the sewers—indeed, they recommend this as a better plan than any other, easier to accomplish, and less costly. But the difficulties to be overcome would nevertheless be very embarrassing. Mr. Hawksley, one of the civil engineers employed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, has expressed his opinion of the mode in which this would have to be done, if done at all. The deodorizing of the sewage in the sewers themselves he deemed impracticable; but at the outlets of the sewers it might be thus effected. There would be numerous deodorizing establishments along both banks of the river; one, indeed, at the mouth of every large sewer. There would be a tank of very large size, and a steam-engine to pump the sewage into the tank—seeing that the tank must necessarily be more elevated than the present sewers near the river. In the tanks, the sewage would be deodorized by admixture with lime or some other chemical agent, and the comparatively harmless liquid allowed to flow into the Thames. But then would begin the difficulty: What to do with the large amount of deposit produced. “It would not admit of being pumped away, even though diluted with fifty times its bulk of water; because, although it would undoubtedly flow when so diluted, precipitation would take place directly the pumping machinery stops. It would not be practicable to pump the deodorized matter continuously through long pipes, even if a place were found to receive it.” If barges were employed to convey it out to sea, steam-engines would be necessary to lift it into them. One among many schemes of deodorization was to employ large caissons, floating in the Thames, into which the sewage could be conveyed to be operated upon; but to this it has reasonably been objected that, as the sewage of the metropolis, even without rain-water, amounts to 80,000,000 gallons per day, it would require “a fleet of Leviathans” to form the necessary deodorizing caissons.

Not only have individual engineers, as projectors or theorists, put forth many plans for draining the metropolis, but engineers engaged by the government, or by corporate bodies, have added to the number so largely as to bewilder themselves and others as well. One was for constantly-open and partially-tidal sewers on each side of the Thames, commencing respectively at Plaistow and at the Ravensbourne. Another was for covered and wholly tidal sewers, commencing on one side at Channel Sea Island, and on the other at the East Greenwich Marshes. A third was for carrying all the sewage from the south to the north side of the Thames, by a tube or tunnel, and then discharging it altogether from the north side of the metropolis by one channel ending at Sea Reach. A fourth was for two vast sewers at the bottom of the Thames, near low water level, the one to carry out all the northern drainage to the sea, and the other all the southern. And so on, through a great range of variations. A plain, common-sense, non-professional reader might possibly understand all these plans with a little attention; but, unfortunately, the engineers themselves render him little assistance—each one abusing with great heartiness the plans of his rivals, by showing that they would be impracticable, or inefficient, or enormously expensive. Their estimates varied from *two* millions to *eleven* millions sterling, for carrying out the whole system—that is, engineer A estimated his works at 5,500,000*l.*, whereas engineer B asserted that those very works would cost at least 11,000,000*l.*; and on the other hand, B's plan for a scheme to cost 3,000,000*l.* was set down by A as being impracticable at a less expenditure than 5,000,000*l.* or 6,000,000*l.* If Messrs. Bazalgette, Hawksley, and Bidder issued a bulky blue-book to explain to the Metropolitan Board of Works their plan for draining London, so did Messrs. Galton, Simpson, and Blackwell issue *their* bulky blue-book, to explain to the Commissioners for Public Works the details of a wholly different plan. If Dr. Hofmann and Mr. Witt supplied chemical data for one plan, so did Drs. Letheby and Odling furnish chemical data for the other. This was embarrassing enough; but as the rival engineers and rival chemists were not very gentle towards each other, angry words became super-added to scientific difficulties.

Among the various schemes, however, there are two which require to be noticed somewhat more at length; seeing that they have greatly influenced public discussion on this subject during the year 1858. These are—a plan suggested by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, for removing the odours which arise from the Thames in its present polluted state; and another is the 'Intercepting system,' as it is called, for remodelling the whole drainage of the metropolis.

On the 6th of August, 1857, Mr. Gurney, superintendent of the arrangements for warming and ventilating the Houses of Parliament, was requested by the Commissioners of Public Works to explain in detail a plan he had proposed "for preventing a further pollution of the river and the atmosphere about the Houses of Parliament, during the construction of any system of drainage that may be carried out." He was employed three months in making experiments and arranging schemes, and in November presented his report. The pith of this report we shall now give.

Mr. Gurney began by an inquiry into the question, whether

insoluble sewage is lighter or heavier than water, or whether it floats or sinks; seeing that this would affect all his plans. He found it to be heavier than water in the ratio of 1·325 to 1·000, and that it would sink everywhere except in a strong current. Consequently the refuse which flows into the Thames from the sewers forms part of the solid substance at the bottom or bed of the river. Some persons have thought that this solid refuse swims to and fro with the ebb and flood tides; but this Mr. Gurney denies except in reference to the *middle* of the river, where the stream is strong: he asserts that the tendency near the shore is to form a sediment. The unsightly mud visible at low water he believes to consist in considerable part of sewage refuse. On examining the river at different states of the tide, he found that during ebb tide the sewage is driven mostly towards the shores; whereas, during flood tide the sewage becomes largely mixed with water in the very middle of the river. One important fact seemed to impress itself on the mind of Mr. Gurney, as a result of his observations,—that the solid deposited refuse is not increasing; the ebb and flow of the tide set in motion portions of this refuse, and renders the water at any one spot alternately more or less dirty at different hours of the day. According to the shape of the shore and the depth of the bed, so will a certain quantity of refuse remain there day after day, performing its cycle of movements; but all beyond this certain quantity is carried out to sea. Hence it appeared to Mr. Gurney that if he could obtain a mastery over the banks of the river, he could greatly lessen the offensive state of the water, even though the sewers continued to pour in their contents as usual; by straightening and deepening that portion of the bed between high and low water levels, he expected to get rid of many eddies, slacks, and retrograde movements, which cause the retention of solid refuse. His plan was founded on the data thus collected. He proposed to deepen shallows near the shore, to fill up hollows, and to round off projections; he suggested that fifty yards of solid and well-constructed sloping bank should be formed, at each side of the river, with an inclination of 1 in 12, from the present shore level down to low-water mark; that a deep channel, thirty yards in width, should be dredged immediately outside or beyond each of these slopes; and that the gravel taken up in deepening the river for these channels would suffice to form the sloping banks. The middle of the river he would leave untouched. The two deepened channels would form the water-ways for river steamers. The slopes of the bank would cause all mud and solid refuse to flow down into the channels; the depth of the channels would cause a current sufficiently strong to carry down the refuse to the sea; and thus, as he believed and hoped, the Thames would gradually become cleaner and more salubrious.

Mr. Gurney's next observations were made on the acriform portion of the London sewage—that is, the offensive gases that rise from the sewage and pollute the atmosphere. As such gases are constantly in process of formation, and as no outlets are purposely made for their escape, they frequently render their presence known in places and at times most unwelcome. The noisome odours in houses and streets, especially at times when the state of the weather hastens decomposition, are due mainly to this cause; but the sewage gases are most largely discharged

from the open mouths of the sewers along the sides of the river. The sulphuretted hydrogen, which forms one component of these gases, is dangerous as well as offensive; and many lives have hence been lost among men engaged in opening and repairing sewers. The atmosphere of the Houses of Parliament is greatly deteriorated by gases escaping from the mouths of open sewers in neighbouring parts of the river. On some occasions, indeed, the stench has become so unbearable that the judges and counsel have been driven from the courts of law adjacent to Westminster Hall. Mr. Gurney, on considering all the circumstances of the case, recommended that the mouths of all the sewers should be *trapped*, or closed with valves of such construction as to permit the passage of solid and liquid sewage, but not gases. As the noxious gases would thus be confined within the sewers themselves, he further recommended that special openings should be made, at spots near the mouths of the sewers, for burning the gases: they being inflammable when mixed in certain ratio with atmospheric air.

Such were, in brief, the plans suggested by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney for lessening the offensive state of the Thames. He did not inquire into the general system of London drainage; he sought only how to prevent the sewage, when thrown into the Thames from the sewers, from forming solid refuse at the bottom of the river, and from giving off deleterious gases. He evidently, however, believed that he had discovered the grand panacea; for he ended his report by the expression of an opinion that the natural outcast power of the river, if his plans were acted on, would suffice for carrying off all the drainage of the metropolis to the sea.

Before tracing the further investigations to which this report gave rise, and the conclusions arrived at concerning it, notice of the *Intercepting system* may conveniently be given.

The system of sewerage thus designated has been more or less before the public since the year 1845. It is based on the fundamental principle, that no mode of draining the metropolis can prevent the Thames from being polluted, unless the sewage enters the river at some point lower down. It is also dependent on this opinion, that sewage carried up the river twice a day by the flood tide, from a point below the metropolis, would be so diluted and mingled with fresh and salt water as to cease to be sewage in the usual sense of that term. By interception is meant not merely that a barrier should prevent the flow of sewage into the Thames at or near London, but that a deep east and west sewer should intercept the drainage from the upper districts, and prevent them from flowing to the lower. There would be a high-level sewer, at such a height as to discharge its contents above high-water mark; this would carry off all the drainage of the higher districts, such as Hampstead, Highgate, Stamford Hill, &c. There would also be a low-level sewer, within a short distance of the river; and as this sewer must necessarily conform itself to the necessities of the closely-packed streets under which it would pass, one of two things must follow,—either the sewage from this low-level sewer must enter the Thames below low-water level, or it must be pumped into other channels of conveyance. Even if the low-level sewer entered the Thames at London, the sewage would be less in quantity than at present,

because the high-level sewer would have taken off a large portion of it. How far down the river the mouths of exit should be, is a question on which great discordance of opinion has prevailed. Blackwall, Barking, Purfleet, Grays, Thames Haven—Greenwich, Woolwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Sea Reach,—all have had their advocates, according as the northern or the southern side of the Thames was under consideration. Those who advocated the less distant places were influenced mainly by motives of economy; those who suggested points of exit more distant were guided by a belief that sewage would flow up and be a nuisance if more westerly outlets were used. But wherever the outlet is chosen, the Intercepting scheme supposes the sewage to be collected in large reservoirs at that spot, and allowed to flow into the Thames only at certain states of the tide. Pumping-machines would be necessary to raise the sewage from the low-level sewers into these reservoirs. The utmost care would be taken to cover in all the channels and reservoirs, to render the contents as little offensive as possible; and lime-water might be used under exceptional circumstances in very hot weather.

It is considered by the advocates of the intercepting system that very great benefit would arise from the high-level sewer alone, even if the construction of the other were deferred to a later period; because it would carry all the drainage of the higher districts down (say) to Barking Creek on the one side, and to Erith Marshes on the other, and prevent it from entering the river nearer to the metropolis. Mr. Hawksley, one of the engineers to the Metropolitan Board, has stated that if there were a high-level sewer on each side of the river, "the quantity of sewage matter then flowing into the Thames would be so comparatively small, that it would practically bring the Thames back to what it was fifteen or twenty years ago; and therefore it is not absolutely necessary, although it would be a great advantage, to construct the high and low-level sewers simultaneously." For brevity of description, only two sewers on each side have been here mentioned; but considering the vast area of the metropolis north of the Thames, the intercepting plan includes three main sewers, high, middle, and low. The highest level, or that farthest removed from the Thames, would receive the sewage of all the houses within an area of about ten square miles; the middle level would drain an area of eighteen square miles; the low level would drain a much smaller area than the middle, but one much more densely populated in each square mile. The low-level sewer would be the most difficult to construct. If formed beneath the present houses and streets of the city, and the parts of London near the north shore of the river, it would need to be of great depth to drain all those districts, and would be a work of great difficulty to the engineers, and annoyance to the inhabitants. Hence the intercepting system has generally been viewed in connexion with the long-desired embankment of the Thames. For purposes of health, commerce, convenience, and appearance, some such embankment has been strenuously urged. Let there be a river-wall at the margin of the Thames, filled in behind with solid earth; and the advantages would speedily become great. By narrowing the river at certain wide parts, it would render the current more equable; by straightening the line of shore, it would increase the

scouring action of the stream; by taking away the neutral ground between high and low water, it would prevent the formation of mud-banks; by having the embankment of adequate breadth, a terrace roadway might be formed at the top; by enclosing and drying patches of ground now occupied at low water by mud-banks, new building-ground might be obtained; by making arched openings through or under the embankment, convenient passages might be obtained for barges to small docks or basins behind the embankment for coal-merchants and wharfingers; and lastly, in more immediate reference to our present subject, by having a permanent wall running along a line in advance of the present limit of the river-side houses, there would be a barrier behind which a low-level sewer might be constructed at any desired depth, without under-running the mass of houses. The part of the Thames between Vauxhall Bridge and the new Chelsea Suspension Bridge very well illustrates the nature of the improvement above sketched. Here, on the north or Middlesex side of the Thames, a river-wall of considerable length has been constructed, embanked behind with solid earth. On the top is a fine roadway; under it are openings for admission to certain wharfs, &c.; and behind it are patches of ground which have been reclaimed from the Thames, and which will gradually possess commercial value for building or other purposes. True, there is no low-level sewer behind this embankment; on the contrary, archways have been constructed under it to allow sewers to pour their contents directly into the river; but the whole arrangement affords means for showing how much more easy would be the construction of a low-level sewer near such an embankment, than under miles of densely-populated streets. Some of the engineers have recommended that this process of embanking should be continued as far down the river as Tower Hill; that the low-level sewer should accompany it to that point, and then should strike inland, taking some line to Barking Creek that would avoid the various docks. These docks (St. Katherine's, London, Limehouse, West India, East India, and Victoria,) are felt to be a source of embarrassment; the openings to connect them with the river must not be interfered with by sewers; and some of the drainage in the districts near the docks cannot be brought within the scope of the intercepting system—a portion of the sewage must, under any circumstances, continue to flow into the Thames.

Those who object to the enormous expense of a Thames embankment for so many miles, have inquired whether, so far as the intercepting system is concerned, the purpose could not be attained without the embankment. Could not a 'low-level' iron sewer be laid along the line of low-water level in the Thames? To this it has been replied that an iron sewer is all but impracticable; that iron for such a purpose would not bear the various pressures to which so large a pipe would be exposed, unless made of such immense strength as to be more costly than was anticipated by the proposers. It has also been urged, that the iron sewer must be imbedded water-tight in some kind of embankment, or else there would be no means of getting at it for repairs. As has been above observed, however, the advocates of the intercepting system attach much importance to the embankment system. They

could get on very well with the high-level sewer, whether there were an embankment or not, because that sewer would drain districts far away from the banks of the river; but the locality and direction of the low-level sewer would embarrass them. They state, "it must be carried along the Strand, and at the back of Ludgate Hill, and must find its way through the city as well as it can."

One problem concerning the intercepting system bears relation to the ventilation of sewers. At present there are gully-holes at certain distances, up which too often an offensive odour makes its way; but still the contents of the sewers are rendered somewhat less noxious by the admixture with common air obtained through these gratings. The question arises, if a long intercepting sewer were carried down to Barking Creek, would not the sewage ferment if left unventilated? To this it has been replied, that a perfectly close pipe all the way would carry the sewage down to Barking Creek without any fermentation or special decomposition; but it cannot be a closed pipe, for it must admit numerous neighbouring drains.

The reasonings by which the advocates of the intercepting system have arrived at their conclusions concerning the proper outlets for the sewers in the lower part of the Thames, are curious—admitted by some, opposed by others, but worthy the attention of all. The intercepting sewers, they urge, should carry the sewage down, in long channels parallel to the Thames, to points at or near Barking Creek on the one side, and Erith Marshes on the other, where they would enter the river. The question arose, would not this sewage be brought up to London twice every day at flood-tide? To which it has been answered—No, if certain precautions be taken. The sewage, whether deodorized or not when it leaves the intercepting sewers, is to be stored in large reservoirs until high tide, when it is to be allowed to flow into the Thames, with the waters of which it will descend to the sea. If it were discharged at any other time of tide, it would flow upwards to London at flood-tide. "If the sewage goes away near the top of the tide, it cannot rise higher on the average than the place from which it was discharged—nor indeed so high by the quantity of the upland water which will descend towards the sea." The important influence of the state of the tide is further urged thus:—"If the sewage is discharged at the top of the tide, it will go with the ebb down towards the sea a certain number of miles; then on the flood it will return a certain other number of miles, though not quite so high; the next time it will go a little lower, and come up again not quite so high; and so on, going backwards and forwards until it gradually reaches the sea. But if the sewage were discharged on the flood water (while the tide is coming in), it would immediately travel up to the metropolis; it would gradually work itself down and get to the sea, but it would come up to the metropolis in the first instance." Woolwich, it is said by these experimenters, is just the point where the sewage becomes at once mixed with so large a body of water as to prevent the formation of sedimentary mud banks at low tide. If the sewers enter the Thames at a short distance below Woolwich, the sewage will not come back to that town in an offensive state, "because, independently of its gradual transit towards the sea, it is decomposing all this time; and therefore,

whatever comes back, comes in a deodorized state; the whole of the river will be mingled between here and the sea with the sewage."

We shall have to add a few words more concerning this intercepting system; but it will be desirable first to notice some of the parliamentary proceedings of 1858, in relation to these vexed matters.

Mr. Gurney's plan having been in the hands of the Commissioners for Public Works during the winter, the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee in April to investigate this and other plans "for the purification of the river Thames, especially in the immediate vicinity of the Houses of Parliament." The Committee—comprising Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Sir John Shelley, Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord John Manners, Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Joseph Locke, Sir William Cubitt, &c.—held several meetings between April and July, examined a great number of witnesses, and presented a report. The inquiries, as will be inferred from the terms of the Committee's appointment, related rather to the Thames than to the sewers, and rather to a particular part of the Thames than to its whole length; but the questions and answers unavoidably embraced a wider range. Mr. Gurney was the chief witness examined, and his evidence extended to a considerable length. He explained and amplified the details of his plan. His chief reliance was on a system of dredging, of transferring vast quantities of gravel and mud from one part of the Thames to another; in order that there might be uniform shelving sides near the shore, and uniform deep waters beyond the shelving sides. He contended, not only that the water of the Thames would gradually become purer, but that barges might more conveniently come up to the sides of wharfs than at present. He would conduct all the sewage into the Thames below low-water mark, and would so trap the mouths of the sewers as to prevent the escape of gases, which are the chief cause of the stench of sewage. He admitted, that, if the gases were not allowed their natural outlet, they would tend to find their way into lanes and streets, and render London more painfully odorous than it is at present; but this he proposed to obviate by burning the gases. He would construct shafts, from 100 to 200 feet in height, at certain places, with power to draw off the noxious gases from the sewers: these gases he would mix with low-pressure steam, by which means they become decomposable when burnt at a temperature of about 600° F.—being changed into harmless gases of another kind. It happened that during the progress of Mr. Gurney's examinations, on different days, the atmosphere around and within the Houses of Parliament became so intolerable that the members insisted on the government doing "something" immediately, without waiting for the reports of committees or commissioners. What this "something" was to be, could not easily be answered; but the plan adopted was to throw down a quantity of lime at the mouths of the principal sewers. When Mr. Gurney was examined on this matter, he expressed his opinion that this remedy, though suggested and used by himself, was a very limited and temporary one. He used the disinfectant in the form of cream of lime, which, when thrown upon sewage refuse, combines with organic matter, and forms an insoluble compound free from odour; but

it would require millions of cubic feet of lime thus to treat all the offensive mud on the banks of the Thames, and even then it would not prevent the formation of new sedimentary deposit of equal offensiveness, if the present system be continued. If the Gurney plan were adopted, there would be no need for lime at all—such, at least, was his own opinion.

Mr. Gurney's arguments were not fortunate in their results. The other witnesses, or many of them, visited him and his plans with great severity. Mr. James Walker, the civil engineer, believed that Mr. Gurney's sloping banks would become covered with mud in the wide parts of the river; that the dredged channels would fill up again; that one deepened channel in the middle would be better than two near the sides; that the muddy deposit could not be removed unless a system of embankment were adopted; and that the offensive odours of London would not cease so long as any of the sewers entered the Thames near the metropolis. Mr. Bidder, another engineer, asserted very positively that Mr. Gurney's suggested channels would require constant dredging, to remove the gravel that would otherwise silt them up; that the navigation of the Thames would be incommoded by these artificial irregularities of bottom; that deposits of mud would form on the sloping banks; that trapping the sewer-mouths, burning the gases in shafts, and all the other parts of the plan, would involve a wasteful expenditure of money, as they would only be temporary expedients even if useful at all; and that the only good plan was a system of drainage which would carry the whole of the refuse of London into the Thames at a point far below the limits of the metropolis. Mr. Bazalgette, engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, contended, that Mr. Gurney's system of ventilating the sewers by furnaces would be either impracticable or enormously expensive. Mr. Haywood, engineer to the City Commission of Sewers, showed reasons for thinking that the ventilation of the sewers would cost annually a sum so large as to be insupportable; that the present air-shafts and gully-holes must be trapped as well as the mouths of the sewers, to give the system a fair chance; and that only a small portion of the deleterious gases would be decomposed by burning. There were, it is true, engineers and chemists who supported Mr. Gurney's views, wholly or in part; but the balance of evidence was certainly against him, so far as the Committee's proceedings were concerned.

The Committee agreed to a Report drawn up by Lord Palmerston, with a few amendments from other members. As an examination of Mr. Gurney's plan was the main duty intrusted to the Committee, the Report dwelt chiefly on that matter; but as they were also requested to consider "any other suggestions for the purification of the Thames," the Report cursorily noticed a large amount of evidence and advice received from various engineers of eminence. Mr. Gurney's plan was described as involving the following operations:—To discharge, as at present, all the sewage of the metropolis into the Thames within the limits of the metropolis itself; to form a slope 50 yards wide, at each side of the river, from the present wharf walls down to low-water mark, at an angle of 1 in 12; to form a channel 30 yards wide and 9 feet deep, outside each of these slopes;

and to lengthen all the existing sewers so that they shall discharge their contents into the river at a level below the lowest water mark. The engineer's sanguine anticipations were not responded to in a similar spirit. "Your Committee," said the Report, "cannot recommend the adoption of Mr. Gurney's plan. By his arrangement the sewers would always be water-locked; and the gases generated in the sewers, having no escape at the mouths, would be more driven than at present to find their way into the streets and houses." Nor were the Committee better pleased with the theory of odours put forth by Mr. Gurney. "Your Committee consider it a mistake to suppose that sewage-matter does not disengage offensive and noxious gases when it is mixed with water. The contrary is proved by the offensive smell of those sewers through which large streams of water are constantly flowing, and by the offensive smells which, during the present summer, have proceeded from the water of the Thames at high tide, at every part from Putney downwards. Any plan, therefore, which has for its object that all the sewage of London should, in the state in which it comes down the sewers, be discharged into the stream of the Thames, would tend to perpetuate, and not to remedy, the evils which are so widely felt and so loudly complained of." Concerning the slopes and the deepened channels, the Report said:—"Some advantages might possibly be derived from sloping the bed of the river in the manner proposed by Mr. Gurney's plan, in places where the distance between high and low-water mark would admit of it; but such an operation taken singly would not get rid of the great evil which we are now considering. With regard to the side channels, it seems very doubtful whether they would be kept open without frequent dredging, and whether, if kept open, they would produce a beneficial effect, commensurate with the expense of forming and keeping them open." Of the furnace system, to burn the obnoxious sewer gases, the Committee said:—"This process, though it may be successful as to sewers within a short distance of the furnace by which the gases are to be burned, could not be successfully applied to the wide range of the metropolis." Reasons are offered for this opinion, depending on the fact that the furnaces would draw fresh air as well as gases from the numerous gully-holes and other openings—indeed fresh air *rather* than gases, and thus defeat the operation. The result of the whole inquiry, therefore, led the Committee to a decidedly unfavourable view of most of the points in Mr. Gurney's scheme.

The Committee would have collected more evidence on the other schemes relating to the Thames and the metropolitan drainage; but the approaching close of the session deterred them. Indeed they did not spare time to report at any considerable length on the evidence actually received; because they conceived, beyond the consideration of Mr. Gurney's plan, that the matter rested with the Metropolitan Board of Works, rather than with a Committee of the House of Commons. What few opinions they did express may be summed up as follows:—"That the solid portion of sewage may easily be separated from the liquid, by an infusion of lime; that the offensive odour may, by the same means, be nearly removed from it; that if the sewage of London could practically and conveniently be so treated,

the liquid portion might be discharged into the Thames without serious evil; that it remains yet to be determined how far the solid refuse could obtain a commercial market as manure; that unless it could be so appropriated, there would be difficulty in getting rid of it. They very truly observed,—“An extensive and abundant supply of pure water, and the general substitution of house-drains for cess-pools, are immense improvements in the arrangements of the metropolis, and contribute most essentially to the comfort and health of its inhabitants; but these sanitary arrangements must be followed up by others, to protect from pollution that river which ought to be an ornament to this great city, and which must continue to be the main highway of its multifarious traffic.” The final conclusion arrived at was so expressed as to convey approval of two general principles, without deciding dogmatically on the details of either. “Your Committee beg to state their decided opinion that no plan ought to be adopted in regard to the sewage of the metropolis that does not provide for one of two things—either that the sewage shall be carried down to some point in the river sufficiently far from the metropolis to prevent it from being brought back in an offensive state by the flowing tide; or else that the sewage shall be deodorized, and that only the purified liquid part of it shall be discharged into the river.”

The complainings of the members of Parliament, which had been heard at intervals all through the summer, became loud and reiterated in July. The heat was great, and the noisome odours from the Thames and the sewers’-outlets almost insupportable. Every one agreed that this state of things was disgraceful to a wealthy country like England; every one agreed that something must be done; but all acknowledged the difficulty of deciding what that something should be. Any new system of sewerage for the vast metropolis would be a work of years; whereas an immediate remedy was wanted for a pressing evil. As a temporary expedient, Mr. Gurney (as mentioned in a former paragraph) was ordered by the Commissioners of Public Works to throw down lime at or near the mouths of the sewers, in order that the feculent matter might be deprived of some of its nauseous stench. During some weeks in July and August lime was used in this way to a very large extent. Meanwhile many inquiries were made of the government, as to the relations between the Commissioners of Public Works and the Metropolitan Board of Works, with a view of ascertaining whether any general plan of drainage had been agreed upon and what were the particulars of that plan. These inquiries gave rise to new troubles—Who ought to pay for a vast system which might cost four, six, or eight millions sterling; the householders of London, or the nation generally? On the 9th of July, Mr. Cox, member for Finsbury, proposed a resolution, “That the cost of the purification of the river Thames in the vicinity of the metropolis should be borne by the Consolidated Fund and the metropolitan ratepayers in equal proportions.” A few reasons were offered in support of the resolution; but it was negatived without a division, as being inoperative and valueless at that particular stage of the subject. The government thereupon brought in a Bill, empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to plan and carry out a scheme of drainage for

the whole metropolis ; to borrow money for this purpose to the extent of 3,000,000*l.* ; to tax the householders of the metropolis on some uniform system ; and to repay the borrowed money, with interest, out of the tax so collected. The Bill was clear and definite on two important points : it declared that the government would *not* make the sewers, and that the nation would *not* pay for them. If these two points had been yielded, half the cities and towns in the United Kingdom would have come forward with claims to be favoured in a similar way ; seeing that the government and the Consolidated Fund belong as much to one town as to another. The only indulgence was, the framing of a clause in such a way that the monetary difficulty might be got over—a point that had troubled the Board for three years. The leading members on both sides of the House concurred in these views, after a good deal of discussion. A general although not universal preference was expressed for the intercepting system of drainage over those suggested by rival engineers ; but the government persisted in keeping clear of any pledges in that matter. The Metropolitan Board was to select a plan on its own responsibility, and on its own responsibility was to carry it out. The members of the Board represented the three million inhabitants of the metropolis, and were supposed to know best what the metropolis needed, and what it was willing to pay for. The chief object of the Bill, besides providing a guarantee for the requisite money for a time, was to relieve the Board from the absurd *veto* of the Commissioners of Public Works, a *veto* that had produced nothing but discord. There was one point, however, which was not rightly cleared up. If the Board embarked on a scheme which would cost four or five millions instead of three, how would it escape from its embarrassment ? All the government could say was, that the guarantee was only for three millions ; beyond that, no promise was made. The Bill passed into a law without any definite settlement of this disputed point. It was generally admitted, however, that as the Bill bound the Board to no particular course, the Board, in the interests of its householding constituents, would probably consider with great caution before it accepted and believed in any particular estimates ; and it was also considered that the high-level sewers, if the intercepting system were adopted, might be commenced first, thus guarding the expenditure within moderate limits for a year or two.

We may finally present a few details touching this intercepting system, and the condition in which the whole question rests at the time when this sheet goes to press, (November, 1858).

The plan likely to be acted upon, according to all the symptoms now presented, is that which has been gradually developed and modified by Messrs. Bazalgette, Bidder, and Hawksley, and accepted by the Metropolitan Board of Works. It contemplates the complete drainage of no less an area than 117 square miles, and of houses sufficient for the dwellings of 3,500,000 persons. The engineers express a hope, notwithstanding the counter-evidence of their rivals, that this may be accomplished for a sum of 2,300,000*l.* There are, however, two reservations here. The first is, that the complete connexion of the existing sewers with the proposed east and west great

sewers, so as thoroughly to drain the whole area, is not necessarily implied in the operations that can be completed for the sum here named ; the expenditure being bestowed on ten special works, presently to be mentioned. The second reservation is, that the estimate has nothing to do with the embankment of the Thames on both sides, from Chelsea Reach to London Bridge—a work considered by the engineers essential to the due preservation of our important river, but one of vast difficulty and expense, to be decided upon by the nation at some future time. In reference to the drainage as a whole, the extreme west of London, on the north of the Thames, is not to be associated with the intercepting system ; but the sewage of all the rest of the metropolis is to be conveyed to the lower part of the Thames, not to enter it near the metropolis. The ten works above alluded to are the western drainage, the north high-level sewer, the north middle-level, the north low-level, the north outfall, the north reservoir, the south high-level, the south low-level, the south outfall, and the south reservoir ; but we can render them more intelligible by placing them under four headings—the *West Drainage*, the *North Drainage*, the *South Drainage*, and the *Main Outfalls*.

West Drainage.—The sewage of this western district is not, according to present plans, to flow into the Thames at all ; it is to be deodorized, and applied if possible as manure. The commencement of the works will depend on the arrangements about deodorizing. In a Report from Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer, presented on October 1st, it is said :—“ The deodorizing works proposed to be erected in this district will afford useful experience for future arrangements to be made at the main outfalls ; and it is possible they may be more advantageously worked by private individuals who entertain a favourable opinion of the value of the manure, than could be done by a public Board. I therefore recommend that advertisements be forthwith issued in the public papers, setting forth the quantities of sewage to be dealt with ; and stating that this Board will be prepared, at a time named, to receive and consider tenders from responsible parties, for the deodorization of the sewage of the western division, and the removal of the deposit, for a term of years, under certain restrictions to be stated, which shall secure the effective deodorization, purification, and removal of the sewage, in such a manner that no nuisance shall be created. Under such arrangements, the marketable value of the metropolitan sewage as a manure would soon be fairly developed.” The estimate for this western division is set down at no more than 55,000*l.* ; showing that the plan does not embrace any very extensive system of works. Mr. Fothergill Cooke, Chairman of the ‘ Leicester Sewage Manure Works Company,’ made an offer to Mr. Bazalgette, that, in reference to the sewage of the western division of the metropolis, he was prepared, on the contingency of an agreement concerning terms—“ To erect works near the Kensington Canal, and carry out the Leicester process in the most perfect form, for a fixed sum per million gallons of sewage per annum ; deodorizing throughout the year with one ton of lime (or its equivalent in some other chemical) per million gallons.”

North Drainage.—The metropolis north of the Thames, except the west division just adverted to, is to be drained by three great inter-

cepting sewers, more or less parallel to the river. The northernmost, or high-level sewer, for draining the high ground, will run from near Hampstead to the river Lea, about seven miles long, with a mile or two of branches. It will supersede the 'Hackney Brook' open sewer, a most offensive portion of the present draining system, and is estimated to cost 150,000*l*. The middle-level sewer, to drain a vast area in the metropolitan districts of Paddington, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, &c., will join the high-level near the river Lea, and is set down at an estimated cost of 214,000*l*. The low-level sewer, near the river, will be postponed until all the other works are completed; seeing that its entire principle and arrangement will depend on the construction or non-construction of a Thames embankment; but, according to the present plan, it is estimated at 221,000*l*. The engineers claim credit for their general plan in this particular—that the high and middle-level sewers may be constructed, and made to work efficiently, without waiting for the construction of the low-level, and would be worth the cost even if the last-named were not constructed at all.

South Drainage.—The drainage of the portion of the metropolis south of the Thames is likely to be more difficult than that on the north, owing to the very low level of much of the ground, and the wretched condition of the arrangements at the present time. There are to be two intercepting sewers, a high-level and a low-level. The first of these is estimated to cost 200,000*l*., and is intended to drain the higher ground of Brixton, Camberwell, &c.; while the second, at a cost of 212,000*l*. is to drain the lower districts of Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, &c. The south is crying out loudly for relief. Mr. Bazalgette said in his Report:—"Large and densely-inhabited districts of Camberwell, Deptford, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, and Lambeth, are suffering from flooding and other evils arising from the pent-up sewage of their tide-locked sewers; and last year this Board, fearing that further delays might arise before they were enabled to carry out the main drainage, had determined upon and taken steps for the execution of temporary works, at a very large pecuniary sacrifice, in order to afford those districts immediate relief. This relief may, however, now be obtained by constructing a portion of the permanent works. I therefore recommend that the order of the Board, for the erection of a temporary pumping-station at the mouth of the Earl sewer, be rescinded; and that in lieu thereof, the first permanent pumping station at Deptford Creek, intended to raise the sewage of the low-level sewer into the main outfall channel, be at once constructed." These, and a few other works in connexion with the low-level sewer will, in the opinion of the engineer, "produce an early and most beneficial influence upon the populous districts above referred to"—even without waiting for the construction of the other great intercepting sewers. On the north side of the Thames, it will thus be seen, the high-level sewer is proposed to be constructed before the low-level; but on the south side, the low-level before the high.

Main Outfalls.—The 'outfalls' are the large and carefully-constructed channels which are to convey the sewage from the five intercepting sewers to the Thames. They will be two in number—one from the River Lea to a certain point in the river near to Barking Creek; and

another from the south-eastern limits of the metropolis to (probably) Crossness Point. Barking Creek is about two miles east of Woolwich, and four miles west of Erith, but on the opposite side of the river; Crossness Point, on the Kent shore, is about midway between Woolwich and Erith, nearly opposite Barking Creek. Those two points of outlet were selected, as has been before stated, because they are considered by the engineers low enough down the river to prevent the return of the sewage to London, and because there are very few inhabitants near to be annoyed by unwelcome odours. There has been a good deal of discussion on the question, whether Greenwich marshes would not suit as well as Crossness Point. Mr. Bazalgette, in his final view and estimate, has decided this question in the negative. The advantage of Greenwich marshes would be, that the high-level sewer could discharge its contents at high-water by gravitation; and that the low-level sewer would require less pumping than at Crossness Point. But, on the other hand, "the point of discharge would be nearly six miles higher up the river; and since, with this proposition, it is rendered necessary to deodorize and remove the deposit during the whole year, the annual expenditure would be largely increased. Indeed, so far as I have been enabled to compare the first cost and annual expenditure of the two propositions, it appears that, in a pecuniary point of view, they are nearly balanced," while in other respects the Crossness plan is far preferable. Besides the facts which seemed to show, to the minds of the engineers, that Barking Creek and Crossness Point would be convenient spots, so far as regards the present non-occupancy of the shores, it has been estimated that the vertical sectional area of the Thames is at Woolwich four times as great as at London Bridge, thereby giving four times as much water for the sewage to mix with. It is further estimated that there is, even now, four hundred times as much water as sewage, passing by Woolwich towards the sea; inasmuch that no offensive consequences are particularly observable so low down. The outfalls will be provided with large reservoirs and pumping machinery, to pump up the sewage to the proper level, to retain it during certain times of the tide, and to discharge it into the river during the first two or three hours of ebb. The estimates for these extensive works bear so large a ratio to the entire cost, as to show how important a part the outfalls are to act in the intercepting system. The northern outfall sewer to Barking Creek, 464,000/.; the northern reservoir at this outfall, 150,000/.; the southern outfall sewer, to Crossness Point, 372,000/.; the southern reservoir at this outfall, 90,000/.; making a sum of more than a million sterling to be expended in districts entirely eastward of the metropolis.

Whether the four hundred tons of solid refuse, poured by the metropolis daily into the Thames, will ever become available as an agricultural fertiliser, is a question which Mr. Bazalgette and his coadjutors place in abeyance; as do likewise the members of the Metropolitan Board. They await the result of the partial experiment about to be made near the market-gardens at the western extremity of the metropolis; and while this experience is being obtained, works will be in progress which will be needed whether the 'deodorization' and 'utilization' be practicable or not.

VII.—HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES of the PRINCIPAL FUNDS from
November 1857 to October 1858.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Cons.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	Exchequer Bills.
1857.						
November	{ 215 209	{ 90 $\frac{1}{8}$ 87 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ 87 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 216 210	{ Par. 35 discount.
December	{ 219 216	{ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{7}{8}$	{ 91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 91	{ 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ 90	{ 218 217	{ Par. 4 discount.
1858.						
January	{ 226 $\frac{1}{2}$ 217	{ 95 $\frac{5}{8}$ 94 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 95 $\frac{5}{8}$ 94 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 95 $\frac{7}{8}$ 94 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 224 219	{ 26 premium. 1 ,,
February	{ 227 225	{ 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ 95 $\frac{5}{8}$	{ 222 219	{ 40 ,, 22 ,,
March	{ 226 $\frac{1}{2}$ 225 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 97 $\frac{3}{8}$ 97 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 222 $\frac{1}{2}$ 221	{ 39 ,, 25 ,,
April	{ 222 220	{ 96 $\frac{3}{8}$ 95 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 96 $\frac{3}{8}$ 95 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 223 220 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 40 ,, 35 ,,
May	{ 223 219	{ 98 95 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 98 97 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ 95 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 225 $\frac{1}{2}$ 222 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 44 ,, 36 ,,
June	{ 222 $\frac{1}{2}$ 219	{ 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 97 $\frac{7}{8}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 96 $\frac{5}{8}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ 221	{ 37 ,, 31 ,,
July	{ 227 220 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 96 $\frac{7}{8}$ 95 $\frac{3}{8}$	{ 96 $\frac{7}{8}$ 95	{ 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ 95 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ 221 217	{ 39 ,, 22 ,,
August	{ 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ 225 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ 96 $\frac{5}{8}$	{ 97 96	{ 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ 96 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 220 215	{ 39 ,, 23 ,,
September	{ 229 228 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 97 $\frac{7}{8}$ 97 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 97 $\frac{7}{8}$ 96 $\frac{5}{8}$	{ 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ 97 $\frac{1}{8}$	{ 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ 214	{ 38 ,, 31 ,,
October	{ 224 220	{ 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ 97	{ 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ 97	{ 225 219	{ 42 ,, 34 ,,

Bank of England Rate of Discount.—Reduced on Dec. 21, from 10 per cent. to 8; on Jan. 7, from 8 per cent. to 6; on Jan. 14, from 6 per cent. to 5; on Jan. 28, from 5 to 4 per cent.; on Feb. 4, from 4 per cent. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; on Feb. 11, from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.

VIII.—AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in ENGLAND
and WALES, for one Week in each Month.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
1857.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November 21	51 8	41 3	25 3	31 7	44 9	43 11
December 19	49 11	38 0	23 8	34 4	42 4	41 7
1858.						
January 16.	48 8	37 0	22 1	33 7	39 3	39 11
February 13	45 8	36 3	22 8	30 9	39 3	41 1
March 13	45 3	36 6	23 3	31 3	37 11	41 2
April 17	43 2	36 7	24 7	30 4	38 10	41 5
May 21	44 11	35 0	25 8	35 7	40 9	42 1
June 19	43 10	30 7	26 10	26 0	42 5	43 4
July 17	45 3	30 4	26 5	30 8	43 3	44 5
August 14	45 2	31 3	28 3	35 4	46 7	43 11
September 13	44 11	36 1	25 8	34 6	46 3	45 1
October 23.	42 4	35 3	22 10	30 7	43 1	45 5

PART II.

LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, ARCHITECTURE
AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1858.

IX.—ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ACTS,

PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

COMMONS INCLOSURE.

[21 Victoriae, cap. 8.—March 26, 1858.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

This general inclosure Act comprises the following twenty-two places:—

Caermarthenshire—Llandefeilog. *Cornwall*—Boyton. *Devonshire*—Langdon Moor. *Essex*—Paslow Wood Common. *Hampshire*—Sober-ton. *Herefordshire*—Aylmarsh and Coughton; Pipe and Lyde; Rumney Meadow; Wooferwood Common. *Hertfordshire*—Ware Marsh. *Monmouthshire*—Caldicot. *Northamptonshire*—Whittlebury (Lillingstone Dayrell.) *Oxfordshire*—Ascott and Whichwood; Chilson and Whichwood; Finstock Common Allotments; Leafield and Whichwood. *Sussex*—Hayward's Heath; Turcot. *Wiltshire*—Landford Common; Landford Wood; Shornecote. *Yorkshire*—High and Low Bishopside Moor.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

[21 Victoriae, cap. 11.—May 11, 1858.]

An Act to repeal the Stamp Duties payable on Matriculation and Degrees in the University of Cambridge.

By this Act, in pursuance of an arrangement contemplated by the 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 88, for the regulation of the University, the stamp-duties on matriculation and the taking of degrees are wholly abolished; the University having undertaken to pay certain Professors out of the University funds, instead of receiving money for that purpose from the Treasury. The following are the Professors so to be paid, with the amount of the annual salary of each, which is in no case to be reduced or discontinued without the consent of the Treasury. To the Professor of Modern History, 371*l.*; Civil Law, 100*l.*; Chemistry, 100*l.*; Anatomy, 100*l.*; Botany, 182*l.*; Mineralogy, 100*l.*; and the Jacksonian Professor, 100*l.*

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

[21 Victoriae, cap. 12.—May 11, 1858.]

An Act for the Alteration of certain Duties on Customs.

By this Act the duties on chloride of lime and on platina wire are repealed; the duties on bonnets of felt are fixed at 6*d.* each; on manufactures of caoutchouc at 2*d.* per lb.; and on stearine and stearine candles at 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

EXCISE DUTIES.[21 *Victoriæ*, cap. 15.—May 11, 1858.]*An Act for granting certain additional Rates and Duties of Excise.*

From the passing of this Act all spirits in stock or hereafter distilled in Ireland, are to pay 1s. 10d. per gallon in addition to the previous duty, thus raising it to the same amount as that in England and Scotland. No drawback is thenceforward to be allowed upon made-wines removed from England or Scotland to Ireland, and all countervailing duties are to cease. Where contracts have been made the additional duty is to be paid by the purchaser; and spirits may be removed now from any part of the United Kingdom to any other, subject to the existing regulations for the removal of spirits from stock. By the same Act the charging of the excise duty on sugar used in brewing is deferred until April 1, 1860.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, No. 2.[21 *Victoriæ*, cap. 16.—May 11, 1858.]*An Act for the further Amendment of the Duties of Customs.*

Spirits, not sweetened so that the strength cannot be measured; rum from British possessions in regard to which the conditions of the 4 *Vic.*, cap. 8, have been fulfilled; and rum-shrub, cordials, and liqueurs from British possessions, imported into Ireland, are subjected to a duty of 8s. 2d. per gallon.

STAMP DUTIES ON DRAFTS.[21 *Victoriæ*, cap. 20.—May 21, 1858.]*An Act for granting a Stamp Duty on certain Drafts or Orders for the Payment of Money.*

From and after May 28, 1858, "all drafts or orders for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer on demand, which, being drawn on any banker, or any person or persons acting as a banker, and residing or transacting the business of a banker, within fifteen miles of the place where such drafts or orders are issued, are now exempt from stamp duty, shall be chargeable with the stamp duty of one penny for every such draft or order." The power of enforcing the Act is placed under the care of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

STAMP DUTY ON PASSPORTS.[21 *Victoriæ*, cap. 24.—June 14, 1858.]*An Act to reduce the Stamp Duty on Passports.*

This Act, of nine lines, reduces the stamp duty on passports from 5s. to 6d.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.[21 *Victoriæ*, cap. 26.—June 28, 1858.]*An Act to abolish the Property Qualifications of Members of Parliament.*

This Act simply repeals all the Acts, or so much of them, as relates to the requiring of any property qualification for a Member of Parliament.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

[21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 43.—July 23, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Municipal Franchise in certain Cases.

This Act provides that where the owner of a house or dwelling is rated to the poor, and the rates have been duly paid, the occupier is to be entitled to the same municipal privileges, under the Municipal Corporation Act (5 & 6 Wm. IV., cap. 76.) as if he was rated instead of the owner; and if the occupier pay any such rates when the owner is rated, he is entitled to deduct the same from the next payment of rent, or to recover the amount as money paid to and for the use of such owner, the production of the receipt to be sufficient proof of the payment of such rate or rates.

FALSE PRETENCES.

[21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 47.—July 23, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Law of False Pretences.

The single clause of this Act declares that "If any person shall by any false pretence obtain the signature of any other person to any bill of exchange, promissory note, or any valuable security, with intent to cheat or defraud, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be sentenced to penal servitude for the term of four years, or to suffer such other punishment by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as the court shall award."

OATHS.

[21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 48.—July 23, 1858.]

An Act to substitute one Oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; and for the Relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion.

By the first clause of this Act, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, where the same are now by law required to be taken, and taken and subscribed respectively, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed: "I, A.B., do swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown, which succession, by an Act intituled 'An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm; and I do declare, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm: and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian. So help me God." The remaining clauses provide for the substitution in the oath of the name of the sovereign for the time

being; that the oath be taken in the like manner, and in the same cases as the previous oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration; that Quakers and other persons now allowed by law to make declarations, be permitted to "affirm" instead of "swear," and to omit the words, "And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian;" and that persons professing the Jewish religion be allowed in all cases to use the declaration prescribed in the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 52, "for the relief of persons of the Jewish religion," instead of an oath.

JEWS' RELIEF.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 49.—July 23, 1858.]

An Act to provide for the Relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion.

By § 1 it is enacted, that "where it shall appear to either House of Parliament that a person professing the Jewish religion, otherwise entitled to sit and vote in such House, is prevented from so sitting and voting by his conscientious objection to take the oath which by an Act passed or to be passed in the present session of Parliament, has been or may be substituted for the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration in the form therein required, such House, if it think fit, may resolve that thenceforth any person professing the Jewish religion, in taking the said oath to entitle him to sit and vote as aforesaid, may omit the words 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian,' and so long as such resolution shall continue in force, the said oath, when taken and subscribed by any person professing the Jewish religion to entitle him to sit and vote in that House of Parliament, may be modified accordingly; and the taking and subscribing by any person professing the Jewish religion of the oath so modified, shall, so far as respects the title to sit and vote in such house, have the same force and effect as the taking and subscribing by other persons of the said oath in the form required by the said Act." § 2 enacts that, "in all other cases, except for sitting in Parliament as aforesaid, or in qualifying to exercise the right of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice in Scotland, whenever any of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall be required to take the said oath, the words 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted." By § 3 it is declared that no person of the Jewish profession of religion shall be capable of holding the offices of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain or Ireland, Lord Lieutenant or Chief Governor of Ireland, or High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and the right of presentation to any ecclesiastical benefice (§ 4) possessed by persons professing the Jewish religion is to devolve upon the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; nor shall they advise in the disposal of such matters; a contravention of this proviso is to be deemed a high misdemeanor, and persons convicted are to be ever after disabled from holding any office, civil or military, under the crown.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACTS AMENDMENT.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 60.—July 23, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and the Joint Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857.

The Act is chiefly a legal one, to give facilities for the winding-up of companies, whether compulsory or voluntarily; for the prosecution of

delinquent directors in both cases of a voluntary or compulsory winding-up; and giving permission for companies to register in order to effect a winding-up.

INCLOSURE OF LANDS.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 61.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales.

This, the second Inclosure Act of the session, contains the ratification of the inclosure of the following sixteen places:—*Buckinghamshire*—Radnage. *Cambridgeshire and Essex*—Shudy Camps, Castle Camps, and Bartlow. *Cardiganshire*—Rhosygarth. *Cheshire*—Larkton Hill. *Cumberland*—Lamplugh; Ousby. *Hampshire*—Heckfield; Woolmer Forest. *Middlesex and Surrey*—Shepperton. *Sussex*—Wishborough Green. *Yorkshire*—Corubrough; Draughton Moor; Harwood Dale; Moorsom.

COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS ACT, 1858.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 70.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend the 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 100, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Copyright of Designs for ornamenting Articles of Manufacture.

The preamble recites that the previous statute, which gives the proprietor of any new and original design for ornamenting articles of manufacture contained in the 10th class (see 'Comp. to Almanac' for 1843), an exclusive right for the term of nine months, requires to be amended, the term extended, and further protection afforded against piracy, it is enacted by § 1 that the short title of this Act be "The Copyright of Designs Act, 1858;" by § 2 that the said Copyright of Designs Act and this Act be construed as one Act; by § 3 that "in respect of the application of any new and original design for ornamenting any article of manufacture contained in the 10th class mentioned in 'The Copyright of Designs Act, 1842,' the term of copyright shall be three years, to be computed from the time of such design being registered, in pursuance of the provisions of 'The Copyright of Designs Acts' and of this Act: Provided nevertheless, that the term of such copyright shall expire on the 31st of December in the second year after the year in which such design was registered, whatever may be the day of such registration." § 4 enacts that "nothing in the fourth section of 'The Copyright of Designs Act, 1842,' shall extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive the proprietor of any new and original design applied to ornamenting any article of manufacture contained in the said tenth class of the benefits of 'The Copyright of Designs Acts,' or of this Act; provided there shall have been printed on such articles at each end of the original piece thereof the name and address of such proprietor, and the word 'registered,' together with the years for which such design was registered." By § 5 it is declared "that the registration of any pattern or portion of an article of manufacture to which a design is applied, instead or in lieu of a copy, drawing, print, specification, or description in writing, shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if such copy, drawing, print, specification, or description in writing had been furnished to the registrar." "The proprietor of such extended copyright shall (§ 6), on application by or on behalf of any person producing or vending any article of manufacture so marked, give the

number and the date of the registration of any article of manufacture so marked ; and any proprietor so applied to who shall not give the number and date of such registration shall be subject to a penalty of 10*l.*, to be recovered by the applicant, with full costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction." " Any person who shall wilfully apply any mark of registration to any article of manufacture in respect whereof the application of the design thereto shall not have been registered (§ 7) or after the term of copyright shall have expired, or who shall, during the term of copyright, without the authority of the proprietor of any registered design, wilfully apply the mark printed on the piece of any article of manufacture, or who shall knowingly sell or issue any article of manufacture to which such mark has been wilfully and without due authority applied, shall be subject to a penalty of ten pounds, to be recovered by the proprietor of such design, with full costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction." By § 8 it is provided " that proceedings for prevention of piracy may be instituted in the County Courts, provided that in any such proceedings the plaintiff shall deliver with his plaint a statement of particulars as to the date and title or other description of the registration whereof the copyright is alleged to be pirated, and as to the alleged piracy ; and the defendant, if he intends at the trial to rely as a defence on any objection to such copyright, or to the title of the proprietor therein, shall give notice in the manner provided in the 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 95, § 76. The proceedings of the County Courts Acts (§ 9) are to be applicable to proceedings for piracy of designs.

SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND).

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 72.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to facilitate the Sale and Transfer of Land in Ireland.

The present Act is for the purpose of extending the powers of the previous court for the sale of encumbered properties to properties that may be unencumbered. The officers of the old court are continued, and the provisions of the Act are so modified as to meet the altered circumstances, but the main principles of the Acts are the same.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 73.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Law concerning the Powers of Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in certain Cases.

The principal purpose of this Act, which applies only to England, is to enable a stipendiary magistrate for any town or place to do alone all Acts authorised to be done by two justices of the peace ; but this is not to extend to the jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessions nor to any Act relating to the grant or transfer of licenses. Power is also given to divide Courts of Quarter Sessions or General Sessions into two courts, both sitting at the same time ; and the clerk of the peace is to appoint a person to record the proceedings of such separate court. Sentences pronounced by these courts are to take effect from the time of being pronounced. It also provides that a stipendiary magistrate may under certain stipulations appoint a deputy for a limited time, and he may be appointed a magistrate of the metropolitan police courts, although he may not have the requisite standing as a barrister.

COUNTY COURT DISTRICTS.

[21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 74.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act for the Re-arrangement of the Districts of the County Courts among the Judges thereof.

Powers are given by this Act to the Lord Chancellor to re-arrange the districts of the county court judges, and to appoint two persons to be judges of one or more districts, but the number of the judges is never to exceed sixty. A summons or order to a county court judge to be issued only by the superior court, and not by a single judge, and so much of the 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 125, as enables any of the superior courts at Westminster, or any single judge thereof, to refer any cause to the judge of a county court, is repealed.

RAILWAY CHEAP TRAINS.

[21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 75.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to cheap Trains, and to restrain the Exercise of certain Powers by Canal Companies, being also Railway Companies.

This Act, which is only for a year and until the end of the next session of parliament, provides that fractions of a mile over the first mile are to be charged one halfpenny in the cheap trains that charge a penny per mile, and that children under twelve are to be charged not exceeding half the charge for an adult. It also enacts that Canal Companies, being also Railway Companies, shall not accept the lease of the whole or any part of any other railway or canal company, or navigation company, or of tolls or dues or charges under such undertaking, unless authorised by Acts of Parliament.

WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES.

[21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 78.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to enable the Committees of both Houses of Parliament to administer Oaths to Witnesses in certain Cases.

Gives power to the Committees of both Houses to examine witnesses upon oath in relation to any private bill referred to such committee, and persons giving false evidence are rendered liable to the penalties of perjury.

DRAFTS ON BANKERS.

[21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 79.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to Cheques or Drafts on Bankers.

By § 1 of this Act the crossing of a cheque or draft on any banker is to be deemed a material part of such cheque or draft, whether crossed with the name of a banker, or with two transverse lines with the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof; and the banker on whom such cheque is drawn shall not pay the same to any other than the banker with whose name it is so crossed, or, if without a banker's name, to any other than a banker; but the lawful holder of a cheque uncrossed, or crossed with "and Company," may (§ 2) cross the same with the name of a banker, and such crossing shall not afterwards be

obliterated, but be deemed a material part of the cheque. Persons obliterating or altering such crossing (§ 3) with intent to defraud, are to be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction liable to the punishment inflicted for forgery. A banker, however (§ 4), is not to be responsible for paying a cheque which does not plainly appear to have been crossed, or to have been obliterated or altered, unless such banker shall have acted *mala fide*, or been guilty of negligence in paying such cheque. By § 5 banker is declared to include any person, persons, corporations, or joint-stock banks, acting as a banker or bankers.

UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND).

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 83.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to make Provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the two Universities of Aberdeen.

The two Universities, King's College and Marischal College, are by this Act to be incorporated, under the title of the University of Aberdeen, ranking from the date of the foundation of King's College, 1494, at such time as shall be fixed by certain Commissioners to be appointed by the Queen in Council. The other clauses contain provisions for the government and regulation of the other universities; giving power to the said Commissioners (who are named in the Act) to revise the foundations, bursaries, and to regulate the elections of University officers, to prescribe the course of study, the amount of fees, to fix the date of the commencement of this Act, to report on the expediency of founding a new National University of Scotland, and to make arrangements for converting the present universities into colleges of the said university; to enable the present universities to surrender their power of granting degrees on the institution of such university; to enable the Commissioners, as far as regards Aberdeen, to endow new professorships and assistants to professors; to grant retiring pensions to infirm or aged principals and professors; to abolish useless or unnecessary officers; to determine the right of patronage of professors; and to arrange as to the buildings of the united colleges. The State is to contribute money for providing pensions for retiring officers, and for remunerating the examiners to be appointed under this Act.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PREVENTION.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 87.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to continue and amend the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854.

The main features of this Act are the making it lawful for any candidate to provide conveyance for any voter to the place of poll, and to give money for that purpose and his travelling expenses, but for no other; a full and true account of such payments to be rendered to the auditor, who is not to act as agent or canvasser for any candidate; and the definition of a candidate, who is to be any person elected, or nominated with his consent at an election, or who may have declared himself a candidate on or after the day of issuing the writ for such election.

LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT ACT.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 89.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend an Act of the last Session for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics, and for the Provision, Maintenance, and Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

The General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland is by this Act empowered to grant licenses to the governors or keepers of poor-houses in Scotland to receive and confine pauper lunatics in separate wards, subject to such rules and restrictions as the commissioners may order. The Act, which is for five years only, from Jan. 1, 1858, was rendered necessary, because the District Asylums, provided for in the previous Act, are not uniformly ready for the reception of such patients.

MEDICAL ACT.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 90.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery.

The short title of the Act is declared to be 'The Medical Act,' and it is to take effect from October 1, 1858. A medical council is to be appointed (§ 3 and 4), to consist of one person chosen from each of the following bodies:—the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in England, the Apothecaries' Society of London, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham and London, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh (one), and the Universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow (one), the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, the University of Dublin, the Queen's University in Ireland, and six persons to be nominated by her Majesty in Council, four for England, and one each for Scotland and Ireland, each of whom (§ 7) must be qualified to be registered under this Act. They are to be chosen (§ 8) for five years, and provision is made for filling up vacancies by death or resignation. The members chosen by the medical corporations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and those nominated by her Majesty for each part of the United Kingdom, shall respectively form Branch Councils (§ 6), with such powers and duties as the General Council may see fit to delegate to them. The time and place of the first meeting is to be appointed within three months of the commencement of the Act by one of the secretaries of state (§ 9), and the Council may then make such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient, and appoint an executive committee out of their own body, of which the quorum shall not be less than three, to which they may delegate such powers and duties as they see fit. They are to appoint (§ 10) a registrar, a treasurer, and other necessary officers, who are to act also in the same capacity for the Branch Council of England; and the Branch Councils of Scotland and Ireland are also to appoint a registrar and other officers, with such salaries as the respective Councils may fix. Fees are to be paid (§ 12) to the members of the Council for attendance and travelling expenses, as fixed from time to time by the General Council and approved by the Treasury. The expenses of the Councils (§ 13) including the keeping, printing, and

publishing the register, are to be defrayed from the fees received by the Branch Councils, separate accounts to be kept by each Council, and after paying their own expenses as sanctioned by the General Council, the respective contributions of each Branch Council are to be paid to the treasurer of the General Council. The registrars (§ 14) are to keep a correct register; they are to erase the names of persons who may have died, alter the address or qualifications of practitioners when necessary, and may write by post to inquire of any person if he has ceased to practise, to which, if an answer is not returned within six months, his name is to be erased, but it may be restored by an order of the General Council. Persons now possessed (§ 15) of the qualifications of Fellow, Licentiate, or Extra Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, or of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, or of the Royal College of Surgeons of England or Edinburgh, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, or of the Society of Apothecaries of London, or of the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, or of Doctor, or Bachelor, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Master in Surgery of any University of the United Kingdom, or Doctor of Medicine by doctorate granted prior to the passing of this Act by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or of Doctor of Medicine of any foreign or colonial university or college, practising as a physician in the United Kingdom before October 1, 1858, who shall produce certificates of having taken his degree after such an examination as may satisfy the council, shall, on payment of a fee of 2*l.* in respect of qualifications obtained before January 1, 1859, and of 5*l.* for qualifications obtained after that day, be entitled to be registered, on presenting or transmitting such certificates to the registrar. The General Council (§ 16) are to make orders as to the form in which the registers are to be kept. Persons practising medicine in England (§ 17) before August 1, 1815, are entitled to be registered on producing a declaration, in a prescribed form, and paying a fee, to be fixed by the General Council, to the registrar of the Branch Council of England, Scotland, or Ireland. The General Council (§ 18) may from time to time require from the various Colleges and Bodies mentioned as giving qualifications, such information as they may deem necessary as to the course of study and the examinations required for obtaining qualifications; and defects (§ 20) in the course of study or in the examination may be represented by the General Council to the Privy Council, which (§ 21) may suspend the right of registration in respect of qualifications granted by such body, in default of their not making provisions for the improvement requisite; and may revoke the suspension when the improvement has been made; but (§ 22) no person to be registered in respect to a qualification granted by such body during the suspension. The Privy Council (§ 23) on the representation of the General Council may also prohibit any attempt on the part of any Body entitled to grant certificates of qualification to impose restrictions as to any theory of medicine or surgery, either by adopting or opposing, as a test or condition of admitting any candidate to examination or of granting a certificate. The evidence of qualification (§ 26) is in all cases to be given before registration; and (§ 27) the register is to be published annually. Medical practitioners (§ 29) convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, may be struck off the register by direction of the General Council. Persons registered (§ 30) subsequently receiving certificates of higher qualifications, may have such additions inserted in the register. Every person registered

(§ 31) is to be entitled to practise according to his qualifications in any part of her Majesty's dominions, and to recover in any court of law, with full costs of suit, reasonable charges for professional aid, advice, and visits, and the cost of any medicine, or other medical or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients; but it is provided that any college of physicians may pass a bye-law to the effect that no one of their fellows or members may sue in such way, and this bye-law may be pleaded in bar of any such action. After January 1, 1859, (§ 32) no one, not registered, is to be entitled to sue for or to recover charges for professional attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for medicines. Poor-law medical officers (§ 33) are not to be disqualified unless they fail to be registered within six months from the time of passing this Act. All persons registered under this Act (§ 35) are exempted from serving on juries, from all corporate, parochial, ward, hundred, and township offices; and from serving in the militia; and their names are to be omitted in all lists prepared for such purposes. After January 1, 1859 (§ 36), no unregistered person can hold any appointment as physician, surgeon, or medical officer in the army or navy; or in emigrant or other vessels; or in any hospital, infirmary, &c.; or in any lunatic asylum, jail, house of correction, workhouse or parish union; or to any friendly or other society; or as medical officer of health; but this provision is not to extend or alter any of the provisions of the Passengers' Act, 1855. From the same date (§ 37) no certificate required by any Act now in force is to be valid unless the person signing it be registered. Any registrar (§ 38) making or causing to be made the falsification of any matter relating to the register is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and to be punished on conviction by fine or imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months; and the like punishment (§ 39) is imposed on any person obtaining registration by false representations. Persons wilfully and falsely pretending to be registered (§ 40) are subjected on summary conviction to a penalty of 20*l*. § 41 to 43 relate to the mode of recovering the penalties and their application; they are to be applied to the defraying the expenses of registration and the execution of this Act. The accounts (§ 44) are to be published, and laid before parliament annually. Notice of the death of any medical practitioner (§ 45) is to be given by the registrar of deaths to the registrar of the General Council, who is then to erase the name from the list. By § 46 power is given to the General Council to dispense, by special order, with such parts of this Act as they deem fit in favour of persons practising in parts of her Majesty's dominions other than Great Britain and Ireland, of persons practising in the United Kingdom under foreign or colonial diplomas, of persons who have had appointments as surgeons or assistant surgeons in the army, navy, in the service of the East India Company, or in that of any charitable institution; and as far as the General Council may deem expedient in favour of medical students who may have commenced their studies previous to the passing of this Act. Her Majesty, by § 47, is empowered to grant a new charter to the Royal College of Physicians in London; when all members of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and of the Queen's College in Ireland, in practice as physicians in any part of the United Kingdom, are entitled to claim, within twelve months of the granting of such charter, the diploma of the said college on the payment of a registration fee of 2*l*. The College of Surgeons in England (§ 48) are empowered to hold examinations and grant certificates of fitness to such dentists as may be desirous of being examined. The next three clauses (49 to 51) are to enable the Queen to grant a new charter to the College

of Physicians of Edinburgh, when it is to be styled the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland; to enable the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow to amalgamate, and to accept a new charter as the Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland; and to grant a new charter to the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland with the title of Royal College of Physicians of Ireland; but none of these charters (§ 52) to contain any new restrictions in the practice of medicine or surgery. The provisions of the London Medical Graduates Act, 1854, (§ 53) are to continue in force as respects the University of London. The General Council (§ 54) "shall cause to be published under their direction a book containing a list of medicines and compounds, and the manner of preparing them, with the true weights and measures by which they are to be prepared and mixed, and containing such other matter and things relating thereto as the General Council shall think fit, to be called 'British Pharmacopœia,' and the General Council shall cause to be altered, amended, and republished such Pharmacopœia as often as they shall deem necessary." Nothing in this Act (§ 55) to extend or prejudice in any way the occupation or trade of chemists, druggists, or dentists, or the rights or employment of licensed apothecaries in Ireland, so far as the same extends to selling or dispensing medicines. The few clauses omitted refer to the filling up of vacancies, and other matters relating to the duties of the Councils.

JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANIES.

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 91.—August 2, 1858.] *

An Act to enable Joint Stock Banking Companies to be formed on the Principle of Limited Liability.

So much of the Joint Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857, as prohibits a Banking Company from being formed under that Act with limited liability is repealed by § 1; but if the company issue notes in the United Kingdom, the limited liability is not to extend to them, but the shareholders are to be liable for the whole amount issued of such notes, in addition to the sum for which they may be liable as shareholders of a limited company. The registration of a banking company under the Act of 1857 (§ 2) not to prevent its re-registration under the present; provided (§ 3) that, thirty days previous to obtaining a certificate of registration with limited liability, notice be given to every person or firm who may have a banking account with the company, either personally or by letter by post to the last-known address, and in default of such notice the unlimited liability will continue as respects such customers. Before availing itself of the provisions of this Act (§ 4) every company must publish a statement of its affairs in a prescribed form, containing the notice of limitation, the amount of capital of the company, the number of shares, the amount of calls paid up, the liabilities, and the assets of the company, and a similar statement is to be prepared and exhibited in a conspicuous place of the office of such company on February 1 and August 1 of every year, and each director is subjected to a penalty of 5*l.* for every day on which such exhibition is neglected. A company with limited liability (§ 5) is to be wound up in the same manner and under the same jurisdiction as is provided for Joint Stock Banking Companies in the Act of 1857.

LEGITIMACY DECLARATION.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 93.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to enable Persons to establish Legitimacy and the Validity of Marriages, and the Right to be deemed Natural-born Subjects.

Persons whose right to be deemed natural-born subjects of the Queen depends wholly or partly upon the validity of a marriage, are enabled by this Act to apply to the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, for a decree, after investigation, declaring that the marriage in question was a valid marriage, and that the petitioner is a natural-born subject; but the attorney-general must have a copy of the petition a month before it is filed. Persons in Scotland may pursue the like course in the Court of Session. Witnesses may be cited, and the Courts have power to award costs.

COPYHOLD ACTS AMENDMENT.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 94.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to Amend the Copyhold Acts.

This Act wholly repeals the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 57, and parts of several other Acts. Its provisions are, to a great extent, professional, but it enables the tenant or lord of any copyhold lands, to which the last admittance shall have taken place, or the last heriot have become due, before July 1, 1853, to compel enfranchisement; but no tenant to be entitled to do so until after payment or tender of such a fine, or the value of such a heriot, as would have become due in case of a death or alienation, and of two-thirds of such a sum as would have become due to the steward. Where power is given to the lord to purchase a tenant's land, power is also given to charge the same land, or the manor, to the same uses as a tenant has to charge enfranchisement moneys. Provision is also made for the appropriation of moneys paid for the enfranchisement of lands held under crown or corporation manors.

COURT OF PROBATE ACT, 1858.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 95.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Act of the 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 77.

By § 1 the judge of the High Court of Admiralty and the judge of the Court of Probate are enabled to sit for each other; by § 2 serjeants and barristers-at-law are to be entitled to practise in all matters whatsoever in the Court of Probate; by § 3 the judge may sit in chambers, and despatch such business as he considers can be heard in chambers with advantage to the suitor, but no question to be so heard which either party shall require to be heard in court. The Treasury (§ 4) are to cause chambers to be provided; and the power of the judge, when sitting in chambers (§ 5), to be in all respects the same as if sitting in open court. By § 6 a fourth registrar is appointed; by § 7, on any vacancy in the office of the four registrars, the vacancy to be filled up by the one next in seniority, excepting of course the case of the junior; clerks (§ 8) having served five years in the principal registry of the Court of Probate are to be eligible as registrars or district registrars of the said court; and persons articled to proctors of Doctors' Commons or other ecclesiastical courts (§ 9), as soon as they have served the full term for which they were articled, are entitled to be admitted as proctors.

of the Court of Probate on the payment of such fees as shall have been fixed. Where the personalty is under 200*l.* (§ 10), and the deceased was not possessed or entitled to real estate of the value of 300*l.*, the jurisdiction is given to the judge of the County Court of the district in which such person may have died or had a fixed place of abode, in respect of the granting or revoking probate of will or letters of administration in case there be any contention; and by § 11 the 54th section of the previous Act is repealed, while, by § 12, the 59th is directed to apply to applications for revocations of probates as well as to the granting of them. Power is given by § 13 to the County Courts to make rules and orders and to frame scales of fees for counsel, solicitors, &c., practising in such courts under the Court of Probate Act. All non-contentious business (§ 14) in any ecclesiastical court is transferred to the Court of Probate as well as all suits; and all bonds given to any person exercising testamentary jurisdiction (§ 15) before Jan. 11, 1858, are to remain in force. An executor (§ 16) not acting or not appearing to a citation to be treated as if he had renounced. The judge of the Court of Probate (§ 17) to have the power of altering or amending grants of probate or letters of administration made before Jan. 11, 1858. By § 18 the provisions of the previous Act are extended to executors and administrators residing out of the jurisdiction of her Majesty's Courts of Law or Equity, whether it be or be not intended to institute proceedings in the Court of Chancery. Between the death of any person dying intestate (§ 19) and the grant of letters of administration, the property is to vest in the judge of the Court of Probate for the time being. Second and subsequent grants of probate or letters of administration (§ 20) must be made in the registry where the original will or the original letters of administration are deposited. The Court of Probate (§ 21) may require security by bond, with or without sureties, from the receiver of real estate appointed by the court; and may, on application, order one of the registrars to assign the same to some person to be named in such order to sue for the same either at law or in equity as trustee for all persons interested. The provisions respecting pending suits (§ 22) to apply also to appeals. The registrar (§ 23) is empowered to issue subpoenas for the production of papers and writings in the possession or within the power of any person, and the refusal or neglect to produce them to be deemed a contempt of court. The registrars also (§ 24) are invested with the powers, and are to do all the acts heretofore done by surrogates. Copies of wills (§ 25) required to be transmitted by a district registrar, may be certified as correct under a stamp approved of by the judge of the Court of Probate; and certificates from the principal registry (§ 26) need not be under the hand of a registrar, but may be issued with a stamp provided for that purpose. As doubts had existed whether the 89th section of the previous Act required the production of one or more papers only, not being all the papers, it is enacted by § 27 that requisitions may be issued for the transmission of a single paper. By § 28 power is given to the Court to enforce its decree as to costs. Letters of administration granted in Ireland (§ 29) are not to be resealed in England until a certificate has been filed under the hand of a registrar of the court in Ireland that a bond has been given in a sum sufficient to cover the property in England as well as in Ireland. Commissioners to administer oaths, &c. (§ 30), are to be appointed for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; § 31 provides for the making of affidavits in foreign parts, and § 32 for the like in the Isle of Man, the Channel, and any of her Majesty's colonial or foreign possessions.

Persons forging any seal or signature in matters relating to this Act (§ 33) to be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction to be liable to penal servitude for life or any term not less than seven years; and persons taking a false oath before a surrogate, or any person authorised to administer oaths (§ 34), to be deemed guilty of perjury, and be liable to the penalties and consequences of wilful and corrupt perjury. Provision is made (§ 35), for the necessary absence of officers; power is given to the court (§ 36) over the proctors, solicitors, &c., practising, as in other courts; and provision is made (§ 37) for the expenses of classifying, indexing, and removing of documents or books as the judge shall from time to time certify to be necessary. The short title (§ 38) to be 'Court of Probate Act, 1858.'

PUBLIC HEALTH.

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 97.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act for vesting in the Privy Council certain Powers for the Protection of the Public Health.

This is a temporary Act, which is to expire on August 1, 1859; giving all the powers of the General Board of Health, on its discontinuance on September 1, 1858, to the Privy Council; and enables it to issue rules for securing the due qualification of persons contracted with by Boards of Guardians and Unions as vaccinators; to direct inquiries as to the public health in any place or places; to retain the medical officer of the Board of Health, who is to make a report of the state of the public health up to December 31, and the report is to be laid before parliament; and provides for the authentication of orders issued by the Privy Council, and also as to proceedings for penalties under the Vaccination Act.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 98.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1848, and to make further provision for the Local Government of Towns and Populous Districts.

This Act (§ 1) is to be cited as 'The Local Government Act, 1858;' interprets the terms (§ 2) as in previous acts, but adds cities; provides (§ 3) that it shall not extend to Scotland nor Ireland, nor to any place within the limits of the metropolis as defined by the Act for the Better Local Government of the Metropolis; and (§ 4) that it shall be construed with and be deemed to form a part of the Public Health Act, 1848; it is to take effect from September 1, 1858 (§ 5), in places where that Act is wholly or partially in operation, and is not to affect the qualification or powers of Local Boards of Health in such places; and (§ 6) they are to continue to have all the powers, duties, and liabilities possessed by them under that Act. Terms are also defined in § 7, and penalties incurred under the incorporated acts are to be recovered and applied in the same way as under the Act of 1848; and (§ 8) Local Boards may, from September 1, 1858, exercise their powers without requiring the sanction of the General Board of Health, but all sanctions for raising money on mortgage of rates to continue in force until they be repaid; and all proceedings, contracts, &c. (§ 9) begun under any section of the previous Act repealed by this Act may be proceeded with. In the event of a failure to elect a Local Board (§ 10), any receiver

appointed under the previous Act may make and collect the rates as thereby directed to satisfy all liabilities of the Local Board; and in case of the failure to elect or the lapse of a Local Board (§ 11), the ratepayers may proceed to the election of a new Local Board in the manner directed by this Act, and the result is to be made known to the secretary of state.

As to the adoption of the Act and constitution of Local Boards; it may be adopted (§ 12) by corporate boroughs to which the Public Health Act, 1848, has not been applied, by resolution of the council, but not until after the election on November 1, 1858; in places under the jurisdiction of improvement commissions, where all or part are elected by owners and ratepayers, by a resolution of such commissioners; and in all other places, having a known or defined boundary, by a resolution of the owners or ratepayers, but in no case unless a month's previous notice of the meeting has been given, nor unless two-thirds of the members present concur in the adoption of such resolution; but the chairman, with the consent of the majority, may adjourn the meeting from day to day. Such meetings are to be summoned (§ 13) in corporate boroughs by the mayor; in places under improvement commissioners by the chairman; and in other places by the churchwardens or overseers, or one of them, and if there are no such officers, or if the officials should refuse, by any person appointed by one of the secretaries of state; notice of the meeting is to be given by advertisement, and by affixing it on all churches and chapels in the place; the meeting is to choose a chairman, who shall propose the adoption of the resolution, and if any owner or ratepayer demand a poll, it is to be taken by voting papers in a prescribed form, and be subject to all the conditions of the previous Act, and any person forging, destroying, or abstracting such papers, or personating the voter, is to be liable, on conviction before two justices, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour. Where a less place is included within a greater (§ 14), such place is not to be entitled to adopt this Act, unless such greater place has refused, or unless the secretary of state has decided that such less place shall be excluded, for the purposes of this Act, from the greater. Any corporation or body of commissioners exercising powers of sanitary regulation (§ 15) may adopt part or parts of this Act, by resolution, such resolution to be forwarded to the secretary of state, but the parts conferring the power to borrow money must be subject to the provisions of this Act. Any place (§ 16) not having a defined boundary may petition the secretary of state to have the boundary defined, such petition to be signed by one-tenth of the resident ratepayers, and supported by evidence; the secretary is then to direct an inquiry as to the genuineness of the petition and the propriety of the request, and fourteen days' notice of such inquiry is to be given; the secretary may then either dismiss the petition or make order as to the boundary of such place, and may also make order as to the cost of the proceedings; when the boundary is settled, the place may adopt the Act in the usual way, a summoning officer having been appointed in the order settling the boundaries. A power of appeal (§ 17) is given to one-twentieth of the owners and resident ratepayers against the adoption of the Act, either to the whole place or a part thereof, by petition to the secretary of state, such petition to be presented within twenty-one days from the date of passing the resolution, and, where it is for the exclusion of a part, it must contain an explanatory plan and the reasons for such exclusion; an inquiry, with notice, is to take place as in the case of

boundaries, and the order of the secretary to be binding. An appeal may also be made to the secretary (§ 18) by any owner or ratepayer, in case of the alleged invalidity of the vote for the adoption of this Act, but within fourteen days of the date of the resolution, and is, in like manner, to be inquired into and decided upon. When a resolution to adopt this Act has been passed (§ 19), notice is to be given to the secretary of state, in corporations by the mayor, in other places by the chairman of the commissioners or by the summoning officer, and notice is to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the local newspapers, and by affixing copies to the church and chapel-doors; and when the time for appeal has expired or the appeal been dismissed, notice is to be published in the 'London Gazette' that the Act has been adopted in such place. The adoption of this Act (§ 20) is to be dated from two months after the passing of the resolution, or of the order in case of appeal or of a division of the district into wards; and no objection (§ 21) shall be made at any trial to the validity of the adoption of this Act, unless fourteen days' notice be given, stating fully the nature of the objection, and no objection can be made after the expiration of six calendar months from the date of the constitution of the district, the publication in the 'London Gazette' (§ 22), and in the newspapers, &c., to be sufficient proof of its having been adopted. The costs incurred in its adoption (§ 23) to be a charge upon the district rates, to be repaid by not more than five annual repayments with interest not exceeding the rate of 5*l.* per cent.

The Local Boards for carrying the Act into execution (§ 24) are to be—in corporate boroughs, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the council; in other places, by the Board of Improvement Commissioners; and in other places, by members to be elected by the owners and ratepayers according to a prescribed scale of property qualification; the district may, with the sanction of the secretary of state, be divided into wards, and he shall decide what number of members shall be elected to the Local Board by each ward; the elections are to be conducted as directed by the previous Act, and any person nominated as a candidate, by giving one clear day's notice, may send an agent to accompany the deliverer or collector of the voting papers, who is not however to interfere in the delivery or collection of such papers; casual vacancies are to be filled up within a month from their occurrence, but the member chosen is to retain his office only so long as the member would have done whose place he fills; the first meeting of places, not corporations, nor under a Board of Commissioners, to be fixed by the returning officer not more than ten days after the election. The disqualification of members of a Local Board (§ 25) are not to extend to any sale or lease of lands or a loan of money to the Local Board; nor for absence from the meetings if not for more than six months continuously; nor by reason of a contract as shareholder in a company, but, being a shareholder, he shall not vote on any question in which the company is interested; and the secretary of state may dispense in any case with the prohibition against a shareholder in a company for the supply of water, or of works of a like public nature, from voting in a question in which such company is interested. In case of a district becoming a corporate borough (§ 26), the powers of the Local Board are to vest in the town council. With the sanction of the secretary of state (§ 27), adjoining districts may unite upon such terms as the Local Boards may agree upon; and Local Boards (§ 28) are empowered, with the consent of the adjoining district, to execute such works as they are empowered to do in their own, and any moneys required to be paid

in consequence to such adjoining district are to be paid out of the rates leviable under the Act of 1848.

As to the powers of Local Boards, they may (§ 29), if any premises have been sufficiently drained before the construction of a new sewer, deduct from the rates on such premises such sum as may seem reasonable. They may (§ 30) exercise the powers given by the Act of 1848, for the purpose of outfall and distribution of sewage, making compensation as there directed; or contract with any company or person for the sale of sewage or distribution of it over any land; or contract for, purchase, or lease lands, buildings, engines, &c. for the purpose of receiving, storing, disinfecting, or distributing sewage, but so as not to create a nuisance. They may obtain an order (§ 31) from a justice of the peace for cleansing foul and offensive water-courses or open ditches lying near to or forming boundaries of districts, the justice to decide in what proportions and by whom the necessary costs of the requisite works are to be paid. They may (§ 32) themselves undertake or contract for the proper cleansing and watering of streets; for the removal of house-refuse from premises; and for the cleansing of privies, ash-pits, and cesspools; either for the whole or part of their district; and the matters collected may be sold, and the profits carried to the district fund; persons not authorised removing such matters, or obstructing the collectors, incur a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, or if occupiers, unless such matters are produced for sale or removed for their own use in agriculture, not exceeding 40*s.*; where the Boards do not undertake such duties, may make bye-laws imposing them on the occupiers; and also for the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, or the keeping of animals so as to be injurious to the public health: if they have removed any noxious or offensive accumulation, the expenses, if not covered by the sale, are to be recovered summarily from the occupier or the owner of the premises, or from the person causing such accumulation. The surveyor (§ 33), if he finds any drain, cesspool, or ashpit requires alteration, need not cause the ground to be closed, [the previous Act required, if on opening ground for examination any of them were found to need alteration, that the ground should be closed again,] provided the necessary works are undertaken forthwith. The Local Boards may (§ 34) make bye-laws with respect to the level, width, and construction of new streets, to the structure of walls of new buildings, to the sufficiency of space about buildings so as to secure proper ventilation, to the drainage of buildings, and to the closing of buildings unfit for human habitation; buildings pulled down to the ground-floor, or newly converted into a dwelling-house, or one dwelling-house converted into more than one, to be deemed a new building. When houses are taken down (§ 35), Local Boards may prescribe the line in which the same shall be rebuilt, but compensation is to be made to the owner for any loss occasioned by the house being set back; and they may (§ 36) purchase premises for the purpose of making new streets. The cost of highway repairs (§ 37), where the whole of the district is rated to public works, is to be defrayed out of the general rates; where parts are not rated for paving, water, &c., such parts are to be separately assessed; and where there are no such rates, a highway-rate is to be levied on the whole district. Local Boards may also (§ 38) compel the sewerage, paving, &c., of places that are not highways, and, after completion, to declare them highways repairable at the public expense; but this not to extend to ministers; or incumbents of churches or chapels in respect of the church, chapel, or graveyard. They may (§ 39) agree to the making of new roads for the public use,

at the expense of the proprietors, or they may agree, with the consent of two-thirds of their number, to be at a part of the expense, such roads to become on completion public highways; and they may (§ 40) by consent agree to the construction or alteration of bridges, viaducts, &c., by the proprietors of canals, railways, &c., and purchase such adjoining lands as may be necessary for the foundations, approaches, or accessories; such bridges, &c., to become public highways when completed; and they may also (§ 41) enter into agreements with the trustees of turnpike roads, for the maintenance, cleansing, and watering of the roads, and for removing toll-bars within two miles of the centre of their town or district and erect others; but no toll-bar is to be removed where any mortgage is extant on the tolls without the consent of at least two-thirds in value of the mortgagees. No street to become a highway (§ 42) until a month's notice be given to the proprietor, by whom objections may be made, and if more than one proprietor, by the majority of them in number. The metropolitan roads, north and south (§ 43), are not to be interfered with except under certain specified conditions.

The provisions of the Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847 (§ 44), are incorporated with this Act as respects obstructions and nuisances in the streets, fires, places of public resort, hackney carriages, and bathing; and those of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, as respects naming streets and numbering houses, improving the line of streets, ruinous or dangerous buildings, precautions during repairs or constructions, the supply of water, the prevention of smoke, slaughter-houses, and clocks; but provision as to the prevention of smoke is not to extend to the processes of coking coal, calcining limestone or ironstone, burning bricks, earthenware, tiles or pipes, raising of minerals, smelting iron ore or puddling and rolling iron or other metals, or the manufacture of glass, in places where the provisions of the said Act are not now in force, unless the secretary of state order that no such exemption shall be continued. The Watching and Lighting Act (3 and 4 Wm. IV., cap. 90) is superseded (§ 46) by this Act. Where vestries (§ 47) adopt the provisions of the Act for the establishment of Public Baths and Wash-houses, members of the Local Board are to be commissioners under that Act. The power given by the 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 63, §§ 61 and 62 (§ 48), empowering Local Boards to make bye-laws respecting slaughter-houses is repealed. The Local Boards may (§ 49), at the option of the vestries, be the Burial Board of the parish or place; but where a district has been divided into wards, and members for the wards have been elected, they are to be the Burial Board. In non-corporate districts (§ 50) the Local Boards, with consent of the owners and ratepayers, may establish markets, provide market-places, and construct market-houses, with all the necessary appliances, but not to interfere with markets already established without the consent of the proprietors, and the tolls leviable must be sanctioned by the secretary of state; the clause also incorporates the provisions of the 10 and 11 Vict., cap. 14, as to markets. The powers (§ 51) of the 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 63, § 76, as to water-supply are extended to this Act; where Local Boards furnish the supply (§ 52) their power to carry water-mains to be the same as that for making sewers; and any waterworks or market company (§ 53) may sell the same to a Local Board with the consent of three-fifths of the shareholders.

By § 54 the section of the Public Health Act, 1848, giving power to levy a special district rate is repealed, but all contracts and engagements are to be fulfilled; no publication is to be required of any private improvement rate; the costs of the levy of arrears are to be included in

the warrant for the levy; if a rate is appealed against, the time during which the appeal is undecided is not to be reckoned as a part of the six months within which the rate may be made retrospectively; and notice of the demand of rates to be in a prescribed form. The General District Rates (§ 55) are to be on the full net annual value of the property as ascertained by the poor-rate, but the owner may compound for premises where the annual value does not exceed 10*l.*, or where they are let to weekly or monthly tenants, or in separate apartments, at not less than two-thirds or more than four-fifths of their annual value; land used as arable, meadow, market-gardens, woodland, or as a canal, towing-path, or railway, to be assessable at only one-fourth of their net annual value. Poor-rate books (§ 56) to be accessible for the purposes of rating, and if there should be no poor-rate assessment, a valuation to be made as prescribed in the 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 96. §§ 57 to 59 relate to the borrowing of money and the granting of rent-charges, for the purposes of improvement; § 60 relates to the duties of the auditor, and §§ 61 to 82 to the legal proceedings in issuing of notices for the recovery of penalties, &c., and their application, saving clauses restricting the powers of interfering with existing works, either private or belonging to the crown or canal and railway companies; to modes of arbitration; to the compulsory purchase of lands, providing for an annual report from each Local Board; to the powers of the secretary of state on petitions for incorporation with or separation from a district, or for the repeal of local Acts, who is to provide for the due execution of the Act, and he is to make an annual report to parliament, and may direct inquiries into any matter within his jurisdiction by inspectors, and his order is to be final; and on the adoption of this Act by Oxford and Cambridge, the Oxford and Cambridge Commissioners, as formed under the Public Health Act, 1848, are to be the Local Boards of their respective districts.*

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 99.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia.

British Columbia (§ 1) is to be held to comprise all such territories within the dominions of her Majesty "as are bounded to the south by the frontier of the United States of America, to the east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the north by Simpson's River and the Finlay branch of the Peace River, and to the west by the Pacific Ocean, and shall include Queen Charlotte's Island, and all other islands adjacent to the said territories, except" Vancouver's Island, (§ 6); but her Majesty may, on receiving an address from the two houses of the legislature of Vancouver's Island, praying for incorporation, annex the said island to British Columbia subject to such regulations as she may deem fit. Her Majesty (§ 2) is empowered to make or provide for the making of laws for the order and good government of her subjects and others in the territory, such laws to be laid before parliament; and as soon as she may deem it convenient (§ 3), may by order in council constitute a legislature, to consist of a governor and council, or council and assembly. Certain provisions (§ 4), by

* Of this very important Act, which embodies or repeals so many parts of previous Acts, an edition has been prepared by T. Taylor, Esq., with explanatory notes, and an appendix of all the clauses which have been embodied into it, so that the whole law is to be seen in its compacted form. It is published by Knight & Co., 90, Fleet-street.

which jurisdiction within the foregoing boundaries was given to the law courts of Upper Canada, are repealed; but all judgments in any civil suit in British Columbia (§ 5) shall be subject to appeal to her Majesty in council in the same way as appeals are now brought from Canada. The Act is to continue in force until December 31, 1862, and thenceforth to the end of the then next session of parliament, but the expiration of the Act is not to affect the boundaries as here defined, nor the right of appeal hereby given.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT AMENDMENT.

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 101.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Act of the 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 63, relating to Friendly Societies.

The judge of the Sheriff's Court in London, the Assistant Barristers in Ireland within their respective districts, the Recorders of Dublin and Cork, and a Justice of the Peace or two Justices, as the case may be, in Ireland, are given, by § 1, the same powers as are given to justices of the peace in England by the 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 63, relating to Friendly Societies. The tenth section of that Act is repealed, and § 2 enacts that no money is to be paid on the death of a child under the age of ten by any such society in which its life may have been insured, without a certificate signed by a qualified medical practitioner stating the probable cause of death; and any trustee or officer of any such society incurs a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* if he pay knowingly any sum which shall raise the whole amount from one or more societies to a sum exceeding 6*l.* for the funeral expenses of a child under five years of age, or of 10*l.* for a child between five and ten, or shall neglect to endorse the amount paid on the back or at the foot of the medical certificate; if the child has been attended before death by the medical officer of a Union, he shall deliver a certificate on application without a fee, and if not attended by him or by any other qualified medical practitioner, the Union officer shall give the certificate, and be entitled to a fee of one shilling. By § 3 the clauses of the previous Act as to punishment of fraud, &c., are extended to all institutions entitled to the benefit of section 11 of the previous Act. Any Friendly Society (§ 4) may change its name, but no change to affect any of its rights or obligations. Justices of the peace (§ 5) are empowered to decide upon any dispute, if the rules permit it, and may make order for the payment of money, with costs not exceeding 10*s.*, and, if the order is for the doing of some act other than the payment of money, may make order for the payment of a sum in default of doing such act; the sheriff in Scotland to have the same powers as a justice of the peace in England. By (§ 6) sections 40 and 44 of the previous Act are extended to disputes between executors, nominees, and assigns of a member and the trustees of a society. Any officer (§ 7) of a society may be proceeded against on behalf of the society, and the proceedings are not to be abated by the death or removal of such officer, the summons to such officer to be left at the place of business of the society. In cases of dissolution (§ 8) the registrar of Friendly Societies, or the actuary of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, or the actuary of any Life Assurance Society in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin may direct a division of the funds; and on the application in writing of one-fourth of the members to the said registrar or actuary, stating the insolvency of the society, an inquiry is to be

instituted, and his award is to be final. This Act (§ 9) and the previous one to be cited as one Act as the Friendly Societies Acts, 1855 and 1858.

ART UNION INDEMNITY.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 102.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to indemnify certain Persons who have formed a voluntary Association for the disposal of Works of Utility and Ornament by Chance, or otherwise as Prizes.

The members of and subscribers and contributors to such associations are by the single clause of this Act, "freed from and discharged from all pains and penalties, suits, prosecutions, and liabilities to which by law they are or may be liable as having been concerned in illegal lotteries, little goes, or unlawful games, by reason of anything done or which may have been or may be done by them or any of them on or before August 31, next ensuing the passing of this Act," in furtherance of the purposes of such association.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 103.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to promote and regulate Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders in Ireland.

On application of the managers or directors of any such institution (§ 1), the chief secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may direct an inspector of prisons to report on it, and if he certify it to be useful and efficient for its purpose, it is to be held a Reformatory School under this Act; but the chief secretary, on the report of an inspector, may withdraw such certificate, notifying such withdrawal to the managers, and the annual reports of the inspectors on such Reformatory Schools are to be laid before parliament. When certified by the Lord Lieutenant (§ 2), a notice is to be published in the 'Dublin Gazette' within one month; and also the notice of withdrawal when issued. The grand jury of a county (§ 3), or the council of a borough, are empowered to grant money in aid of the maintenance of offenders in Reformatory Schools, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon; but no money to be granted to schools (§ 4) unless certified by the chief secretary. The grand jury of a county (§ 5), or the council of a borough, at a special meeting called for the purpose, may appoint a committee to contract with the managers of any Reformatory School for the reception and keeping of offenders from their county or borough, the money to be payable without any previous application to a presentment sessions; and the moneys are to be raised (§ 6) as for the ordinary expenditure of their respective jails. After the passing of this Act (§ 7) any person punishable by law (except for vagrancy) whose age shall not exceed in the opinion of the judge or court sixteen years, may, at the expiration of his sentence, if it be one of punishment for fourteen days at the least, be sent to some one of the said Reformatory Schools willing to receive such offender, and be there detained for not less than one year nor more than five years; but such offenders to be sent only to schools managed by persons of the same religious belief as their parents or guardians, or that in which they shall appear to have been baptized or to have followed; the secretary may order the discharge of any such

offender, and a power of appeal is given to himself or his parents or guardians, of which at least seven days' notice must be given before the sessions are held at which the appeal is to be brought. The school to which the offender is to be committed (§ 8) need not be named in the sentence, but one is to be named before the expiration of the previous term of imprisonment; and a supplementary order (§ 9) may be made changing the school first named. The expenses of conveyance of offenders to such schools (§ 10) shall be paid in the first instance by the governor of the prison in which the offender has been imprisoned, or by the local inspector of constabulary, to be repaid as if incurred for the removal of prisoners. The governor of the prison or keeper of the bridewell (§ 11) is to send a duplicate or copy of the warrant of commitment with the offender to the Reformatory, placing a memorandum at the foot that the offender sent therewith is identical with the person delivered with the warrant, such memorandum to be a warrant for the detention; and a copy of the warrant (§ 12) with the memorandum to be sufficient evidence of the due conviction, subsequent detention, and identity, of the person named therein. The Treasury (§ 13), on the representation of the chief secretary, may defray, out of funds provided by parliament for that purpose, either the whole or part of the cost of maintenance of any juvenile offender so detained, at a rate per head to be agreed upon. Absconding, or refractory conduct (§ 14) is to be punished, on conviction before a magistrate, by imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, such imprisonment to be passed as far as possible in strict separation, and at the end of the term the offender to be sent back to the Reformatory to complete the term of the original sentence. Parents of offenders (§ 15), if of sufficient ability, may be enforced to contribute a sum not exceeding 5s. per week towards their maintenance; but the justices (§ 16) may remit, reduce, or increase the amount of the weekly payments; and in default of payment (§ 17), the arrears may be levied by warrant of distress, and if there be not sufficient goods to satisfy the distress, with costs, the defaulter may be committed to the common jail for any period not exceeding ten days. Previous to making application for the discharge of any juvenile offender (§ 18), the managers of any Reformatory School may place such offender on trial with some person qualified to provide for and take care of such offender for any term not exceeding twelve months, unless sooner called upon by the managers to return to the school, but no one to be so placed out whose term of detention has not half expired; absconding from such person, or refusing to return to the school, to be punished as before provided. Any one (§ 19) inducing young persons to abscond, or harbouring them knowingly when they have absconded, incurs a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, to be recovered by summary process. Offenders (§ 20) may be removed from one school to another by order of the secretary for Ireland. The Act, by § 21, is confined to Ireland.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT AMENDMENT.

[21 and 22 Victoriae, cap. 104.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to Alter and Amend the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and to extend the Powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the Purification of the Thames and the Main Drainage of the Metropolis.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (§ 1) are to commence, as soon as

may be, sewers and works for the main drainage of the metropolis, and for preventing, as far as practicable, the sewage from passing into the Thames within the metropolis; for which purpose (§ 2) they may construct works on the shores and bed of the Thames; and the powers for taking land (§ 3) given by the former Act are extended to land to be used for the purpose of deodorizing. They are empowered to borrow (§ 4), with the consent of the Treasury, at such rate of interest and upon such terms as the Commissioners of the Treasury may approve, any sum or sums of money for the purposes of this Act not exceeding three millions in the whole, but not later than Dec. 31, 1864; and may raise money for the repayment of the principal, but the amount of the new securities shall not exceed the amount repaid. The Treasury (§ 6) may guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of moneys borrowed; and all bonds, debentures, and securities issued under this Act (§ 7) are to be transferable by delivery. A separate account is to be kept of money borrowed (§ 8), and, except for repayments, to be applied only to works under this Act. The Treasury (§ 9) are empowered from time to time to appoint engineers to inspect the works and to report thereon, and to examine the accounts. For forty years from the passing of this Act (§ 10), the Metropolitan Board of Works are empowered to levy a rate of threepence in the pound upon the annual value of the property in the city of London and the Metropolitan Districts on the basis of the county rate; such rate (§ 11) to be called the Metropolis Main Drainage Rate, to be levied as provided in the Metropolis Local Management Act (18 & 19 Viet., cap. 120). All parts of the metropolis (§ 12) to be deemed equally benefited by the expenditure under this Act. Assessments and precepts (§ 13) to be made in prescribed forms; and the provisions (§ 14) applicable to other assessments of the Board to be extended to assessments under this Act, but the sums raised to be subject to no mortgage or security other than securities under this Act. In case of any default (§ 15) of any vestry or other body to pay the amount required, the Metropolitan Board may make and levy such a rate as they may judge sufficient to raise the money required, such rate to be levied on the persons and in respect of the property rateable to the relief of the poor, and may appoint collectors for the purpose, the expenses to be levied in addition, but as part of the said rate. The powers of the Metropolitan Board to enable their clerk to examine the county rates, &c., are extended (§ 16) to all other rates and assessments, whether parochial or otherwise; and they may (§ 17) require to be furnished with copies of poor-rates on payment or tender of sixpence for every twenty-four names, and any person having control of such rate who shall refuse or neglect to make such copy, with the solemn declaration required to verify it, is made liable to a penalty of 10*l.*, and a further penalty of 10*l.* for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

All moneys arising from the rate (§ 18) are to be paid into a separate account at the Bank of England, in the names of such officers as her Majesty's Treasury may appoint, together with all interest arising from investments, and moneys borrowed for repayment until applied for that purpose; such moneys (§ 19) to be applied in payment of interest on moneys borrowed, or to the purchase of bonds or other securities for the purpose of extinction, the surplus if any to be invested in government securities as the Treasury may direct, who are also to direct the sales; but the Commissioners (§ 20) may authorise such money, not exceeding the amount of three millions, to be applied by the Board of Works as money raised by loan; and any sum necessary for the payment of prin-

capital or interest (§ 21) may be paid from the consolidated fund under the guarantee given for loans. If the money raised by loan (§ 22) be repaid before the expiration of the period of forty years, the rate may be discontinued.

The Metropolitan Board under this Act (§ 23) may apply, until the works for the purification of the Thames are completed, such means as they deem proper for the deodorization of the sewage, the expense to be defrayed as provided under the 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 120; but all works (§ 24) are to be so executed as not to create a nuisance. The enactments (§ 25) requiring the approbation of the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings are repealed; and the time for the completion of the works for preventing the sewage of the metropolis from passing into the Thames in or near the metropolis, is extended to Dec. 31, 1863. Works on the bed or shores of the Thames (§ 27) below high-water mark, must receive the sanction in writing of the Lords of the Admiralty; and such as may interfere with the navigation (§ 28) that of the Conservators of the Thames; but nothing herein (§ 29) to prejudice the rights or interfere with the jurisdiction of such Conservators. Works under or over the Lea (§ 30) must, if under, leave the top not less than twelve feet below high water; and if over, not less than eight feet six inches above, with a span of not less than fifty-four feet. On complaint of any nuisance (§ 31) the secretary of state may order an inquiry, and if necessary direct such prosecution or other proceedings as he may deem fit to insure its prevention or abatement. Deodorize and Sewage are defined in § 32, and by § 33 it is provided that this Act be considered as one with the 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 120.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act for the better Government of India.

By § 1 all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in her Majesty, and all its powers are to be exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues (§ 2), and all tributes and other payments are to be received in her name, and to be disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (§ 3) to have all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control, and warrants, &c., under her Majesty's sign-manual, to be countersigned by the said Secretary only. From the passing of this Act (§ 4), any four of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and any four under-secretaries, but not more, may sit and vote in the House of Commons; and (§ 5) the appointment of the President of the Board of Control to be Secretary for India not to vacate his seat. The salaries (§ 6) of the secretary and under-secretaries are to be paid out of the revenues of India.

The Council of India (§ 7) is to consist of fifteen members, of whom seven are elected by the Court of Directors from their own body and eight are nominated by the crown. Vacancies in the Council (§ 8), if among those nominated, are to be filled up by her Majesty, if among the elected, by an election by the other members of the Council; but the major part of the Council (§ 9) must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified may be elected or appointed unless nine of the continuing members

be so qualified. The office is to be held during good behaviour (§ 10) ; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. No member (§ 11) is to sit or vote in parliament ; the salary of each (§ 12) is to be 1,200*l.* a year, payable out of the revenues of India ; and a retiring pension of 500*l.* a year (§ 13) is to be given under certain circumstances.

The secretaries and other officers on the home establishment of the Company (§ 15) are to form the establishment of the Secretary of State, who is to submit a scheme within six months for the permanent establishment, including such reductions as he may deem consistent with the due conduct of the public business ; and after the first establishment he may remove officers and make appointments (§ 16), subject to the order in council of 1855 as to the examinations and other tests of fitness in relation to appointments to junior situations in the civil service. Compensation (§ 17) is to be made to officers not retained on the establishment ; and provision is made (§ 18) for the superannuation of officers.

The duties of the Council of State are (§ 19), under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India ; but every order sent to India must be signed by the Secretary, and all despatches from governments and presidencies in India must be addressed to the Secretary. The Secretary (§ 20) is to divide the Council into Committees, to direct what departments shall be under such Committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The Secretary (§ 21) is to be president of the Council, and to appoint from time to time a vice-president. The meetings of the Council (§ 22) are to be held when and as the Secretary shall direct, so as at least one meeting be held in every week, at which not less than five members shall be present ; and all powers given to the Council may be exercised at such meeting. At any meeting of the Council (§ 23) where there is any difference of opinion on any question, other than one where a majority is declared to be necessary, the opinion of the Secretary is to be final, and all acts, except the election of a member of the Council, must have the sanction in writing of the Secretary ; in cases of difference of opinion, the Secretary and any member may require the reasons for their opinion to be entered on the minutes. Every order made by the Secretary (§ 24) is to be placed in the Council-room for seven days before the issuing thereof, and any member may record on the minute-book his opinion with respect to such order, such opinion to be sent forthwith to the Secretary ; and if a majority (§ 25) record their opinions against any act proposed to be done, the Secretary, if he do not defer to such opinions, is to record his reasons for acting in opposition to them ; except (§ 26) in cases of urgency, when the order may be sent without depositing the same for seven days, the reasons being recorded by the Secretary, and notice given to the Council. The orders previously sent through the Secret Committee (§ 27) may now be sent by the Secretary without communication with the Council ; and any despatches (§ 28) marked " secret " are not to be communicated to the Council unless the Secretary see fit.

As to appointments and patronage, § 29 gives those of Governor-General of India, the Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council in India, of Governors of Presidencies, and of the Advocates-General of the several Presidencies, to her Majesty ; those of the Ordinary Members of the Council in India, except the Fourth, and of the Members of Council in the several Presidencies to the Secretary with the concurrence of a

majority of the members of the Council; and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors of provinces or territories to the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of her Majesty; and all subject to the qualifications now by law existing. Appointments now made in India (§ 30) are to continue to be made there. Certain sections of the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 95, are repealed by § 31; and by § 32 the Secretary in Council is empowered to make regulations for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service in India, such regulations to be laid before parliament. All appointments to cadetships, naval and military (§ 33), and all admissions to service not herein otherwise provided for are vested in her Majesty, the names of persons to be admitted to be submitted to her Majesty by the Secretary. With all convenient speed (§ 34) regulations are to be made for admitting persons to be examined for appointments to cadetships in the departments of engineers and artillery. Not less than one-tenth (§ 35) of the whole number of persons to be recommended for military cadetships must be sons of persons who have served in India, selected according to such regulations as the Secretary in Council may from time to time prescribe; and, except such (§ 36), the nominations for cadetships are to be made by the Secretary and Members of the Councils, so that out of seventeen nominations the Secretary shall have two and each Member have one; but all nominations must have the sanction of the Secretary. The powers of making regulations as to admission (§ 37), except as before provided, are vested in the Secretary and Council, and all regulations now in existence are to continue in force until revoked or altered. Any royal sign-manual (§ 38) dismissing any person holding office in India is to be communicated within eight days to the Secretary in Council.

All the real and personal property of the Company (§ 39), except the capital stock, is vested in her Majesty for the purposes of the government of India; but the Secretary (§ 40), with the concurrence of a majority of the Council, has the power to sell and purchase property, to raise money by mortgage, and to make contracts for stores, goods, and other property; as may be thought fit for the purposes of this Act.

The expenditure of the revenues of India (§ 41) is subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenue is to be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council. The dividend on the capital stock of the Company (§ 42), and the existing and future debts, liabilities, and expenses, are to be charged on the revenues of India. Such parts of the revenues of India (§ 43) as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, are to be paid to the Secretary in Council, such moneys to be paid into their account at the Bank of England; to be paid out on drafts or orders signed by three Members of the Council, countersigned by the Secretary or one of his under-secretaries; the account at the Bank of England to be a public account; and the cash balance (§ 44) now standing to the credit of the Company is to be transferred to the name of the Secretary in Council. A stock account (§ 45) is also to be opened at the Bank of England in their names, and any stock (§ 46) held by the Company is to be transferred to it. The Secretary in Council (§ 47) may, by letter of attorney, signed by three Members of the Council and countersigned by the Secretary or one of the under-secretaries, authorise the sale or transfer of stock, and direct the application of the moneys received therefrom; and exchequer bills, bonds, and other government securities (§ 48) are subjected to the like provisions. The powers of borrowing (§ 49) vested in the Company, are transferred to the Secretary in Council; and all provisions (§ 50)

relating to the forgery of such securities are extended to those issued under the authority of this Act ; and the present system (§ 51) of issuing warrants for the payment of money is to be continued. The Queen is empowered (§ 52) to appoint from time to time an auditor of the accounts, with power to inspect all books, and examine all such officers, as he may think fit, and his report is to be laid before parliament. The accounts (§ 53) are to be laid annually before parliament. Whenever an order is sent to India directing the actual commencement of hostilities by her Majesty's forces in India (§ 54), the fact is to be communicated to parliament within three months, if then sitting, or within one month after its next meeting. Except for the purpose of preventing or repelling actual invasion of her Majesty's Indian possessions (§ 55), the revenues of India shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions.

The military and naval forces of the East India Company (§ 56) are to be deemed the forces of her Majesty, but the conditions of service are to remain in all respects the same ; but provisions may be made by the Council (§ 57) for altering the conditions as to all persons who may enter the service hereafter ; and the Governor-General in Council may make the like alterations with regard to the native forces ; all such orders to be laid before parliament. All persons holding any office, employment, or commission in India, at the commencement of this Act (§ 58), are transferred to the service of her Majesty, and such transfer is not to prejudice their claims to pensions to which they would otherwise have been entitled. All orders, directions, &c., (§ 59) of the Court of Directors or by the Board of Control issued before the commencement of this Act are to remain in force. All functions and powers of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors (§ 60) are to cease, together with the salaries paid ; and (§ 61) the Board of Control is likewise abolished. The records and archives of the Company (§ 62), except such books and documents as relate to the ownership of shares in the Company, and the payments of dividends, are to be delivered into the care and custody of the Secretary in Council.

If a person appointed (§ 63) to the office of Governor-General shall be in India at the time of appointment, but absent from Fort William or the place where the Council of the Governor-General may be, he is empowered to exercise the duties of his office before he takes his seat in the Council. The existing enactments and provisions now in force (§ 64) concerning India, whether under charter or otherwise, are to continue applicable to the Secretary of State in Council, and to all officers and servants of the Company in India.

The Secretary in Council (§ 65) may sue and be sued, as well in India as in England, as a body corporate ; and (§ 66) they are to represent the Company in any existing suits, without the necessity of substituting their name for that of the Company. All treaties (§ 67) and all contracts, covenants, liabilities, and engagements made or incurred before the commencement of this Act, may be enforced by or against the Secretary in Council ; but (§ 68) neither the Secretary nor the Members of the Council are to be personally liable, but all liabilities and all costs are to be defrayed out of the revenues of India.

After the commencement of this Act (§ 69) the Directors elected by the General Court of the Company are alone to be the Directors of the Company ; but the presence of ten Directors is to be no longer necessary to form a Court, and the major part of such Directors shall be sufficient ; and in order to reduce the number of Directors ultimately to

six, two Directors only shall be elected at the biennial election to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of office; the provision requiring any of the Directors to have resided ten years in India is repealed, and the clause of the oath to be taken, relating to the administration of India in trust for the crown is to be omitted. Quarterly Courts (§ 70) are to be no longer obligatory. The Company (§ 71) are not to be liable in respect of any claim arising out of any treaty, covenant, contract, engagement, or fiduciary obligation made or incurred by them previous to the passing of this Act. The Secretary in Council (§ 72) is to pay the expenses of the Company of and incident to the payment to the proprietors of the capital stock of their respective shares of the dividend, and for the keeping of the books for transfers and other matters relating thereto; and nothing in this Act (§ 73) is to affect the right of the Company to demand the redemption of their dividend, and all the provisions respecting the Security Fund are to remain in force. The Act (§ 74) commenced thirty days after its passing, and provision is made (§ 75) as to proceedings in India before the Act was proclaimed there.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES AMENDMENT.

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 108.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to amend the Act 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 85.

The Judge Ordinary of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes (§ 1) is enabled to sit in chambers; the Treasury (§ 2) is to cause chambers to be provided; and the judge (§ 3) in chambers is to have the same powers and jurisdiction as when sitting in court. The Registrars of the principal Registry (§ 4) are invested with the same powers and may do all acts hitherto done by surrogates. The evidence on which a sentence of divorce and separation has been given by a competent court (§ 5), may, when from the death of a witness or other reasonable cause it may appear to the court reasonable and proper, be admitted on the hearing of any petition referred to it. A wife deserted by her husband (§ 6) wheresoever resident in England, may apply to the judge for an order to protect any property she may have become possessed of after such desertion against her husband, his creditors, or any person claiming under him; and such order of protection (§ 7) shall be deemed to extend to property of which she has or may become entitled as executrix or trustee; such order (§ 8) until reversed or discharged is to be deemed valid, and the discharge or reversal is not to affect the rights of any person in respect of debts, contracts, or acts of the wife, incurred or done between the time of making the order and that of the reversal or discharge. The order when obtained (§ 9) is to state the time at which the desertion commenced, and the date is to be conclusive as regards all persons dealing with such wife in reliance thereon. All persons and corporations (§ 10) making payment or admitting transfers in reliance on such order, are indemnified in case of the order being afterwards reversed or discharged. In all cases (§ 11) in which, on the petition of a husband or a wife for a divorce, the alleged adulterer or adulteress is made a co-respondent, or respondent, the Court, after the close of the evidence on the part of the petitioner, may direct such co-respondent or respondent to be dismissed, if it think there is no sufficient evidence against him or her. All persons (§ 12) who now administer oaths under the 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 77 (Probates and Letters of Administration Act), are authorised

to administer oaths under the 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 85 (Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act). Bills of proctors, attorneys, and solicitors (§ 13), are to be subject to taxation by any one of the principal registrars, subject to an appeal to the judge; and the judge and the registrars of the Court of Probate have power given (§ 14) to enforce any order or decree for payment of costs made by any ecclesiastical court before the commencement of the above-named Act. The judge (§ 15) is to have and exercise the same power over proctors, attorneys, and solicitors, as is now exercised by the judges of any Court of Equity or of Common Law; and he may (§ 16) appoint persons practising as solicitors as commissioners to administer oaths and take affirmations and declarations to be used in the Court, for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. In case of sentences on petitions for nullity of marriage (§ 17) an appeal may be made to the House of Lords, subject to the same regulations as in cases of dissolution of marriage. Where any trial shall have been had by a jury (§ 18) before the Court or judge, or upon any issue directed by the Court or judge, a rule *nisi* may be granted for a new trial by the judge, but not to be made absolute except by the full Court. The clause of the previous Act allowing petitions for restitution of conjugal rights to be presented to any Judge of Assize is repealed by § 19. Affidavits or affirmations (§ 20) to be used in the Court from persons residing out of her Majesty's dominions may be taken by the persons named in the 6 Geo. IV., cap. 87, and the 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 42, and, if there are no such persons, before any foreign local magistrate having authority to administer an oath; and (§ 21) in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of her Majesty's possessions out of the United Kingdom, by any court, judge, notary-public, or person authorised to administer oaths, who are to seal and sign such document: any person (§ 22) forging the seal or signature to such document to be deemed guilty of forgery and punished accordingly; and any person (§ 23) taking a false oath before a surrogate will incur the pains and penalties of perjury.

NEW WRITS.

[21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 110.—August 2, 1858.]

An Act to extend the Act of the 24 Geo. III., cap. 26, for issuing Writs during any Recess of the House of Commons, whether by Prorogation or Adjournment.

By § 1 the Speaker of the House of Commons is empowered, during any recess of the House as aforesaid, to issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ for election of a Member of the House in the room of any member who has, since such adjournment or prorogation, accepted any office whereby he has vacated his seat, so soon as he shall have been gazetted thereto, and a notice thereof, with a copy of the Gazette, shall have been sent to the Speaker under the hands of two members of the House of Commons, according to a form given in a schedule. Any member of the House of Commons accepting any such office as aforesaid shall forthwith (§ 2) notify his acceptance thereof to the Speaker, and the Speaker shall not issue his warrant in pursuance of this Act without having received such notification, and until fourteen days after he shall have caused notice thereof to be inserted in the London Gazette. In any case which may appear doubtful to the Speaker (§ 3) the warrant is not to issue, but the question to be left to the decision of the House. This Act is not to apply (§ 4) to the

acceptance of the office of steward or bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of East Hendred, Northstead, or Hempholme, or of escheator of Munster. All the other provisions (§ 4) of the 24 Geo. III. are to apply to this Act, which (§ 5) is to be cited as 'The Election of Members during the Recess Act, 1858.'

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session, not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

1. To indemnify the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in respect of certain issues of their notes, and to confirm such issues, and to authorise further issues for a time to be limited.

2. To settle Annuities on Lady Havelock and Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, in consideration of the eminent services of the late Major-General Havelock.

3. For enabling the East India Company to raise money in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India.

4. To continue an Act to authorise the embodying of the Militia.

5. To apply the sum of 10,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1858.

6. To apply the sum of 500,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1858.

7. For the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine forces on shore.

9. For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters.

10. To confirm a certain provisional order of the General Board of Health, applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the District of Skipton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and to further declare the limits of the District of Toxteth Park, in Lancashire.

13. For raising the sum of 20,911,500*l.* by Exchequer Bills.

14. For raising the sum of 2,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bonds.

17. To apply the sum of 11,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1858.

18. To effect an exchange between the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital and the Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks, of lands in the parishes of Saint George Hanover Square, and Saint Margaret Westminster, in Middlesex.

19. To continue an Act of the 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 110, to amend the laws relating to Loan Societies.

21. To confirm a contract for the sale, by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works, of certain lands to Chelsea Hospital.

22. To abolish Franchise Prisons.

23. For abolishing the tolls now levied on the bridge over the Shannon, at Portunna, in Ireland.

25. To amend the Act concerning non-parochial registers, and the Acts for marriages, and for registering births, deaths, and marriages, in England, and concerning vaccination.

27. To amend the course of procedure in the High Court of Chancery, the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

28. To continue the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1856.

29. For confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for Sir Eliab Harvey's Charity, in the town of Folkestone.

30. For confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain municipal charities in the city of Bristol.

31. For confirming a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain charities in the parishes of Saint Nicholas and Saint Leonard, in Bristol.
32. To make valid certain Acts of the late Chief Justice of Bombay.
33. For the better management of county rates.
34. To continue "The Railways Act (Ireland), 1851."
35. To remove doubts as to the operation of a Convention between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, relative to Portendic and Albreda.
36. For releasing the lands of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, upon the repayment of moneys granted in aid of their funds.
37. To provide for the allotment of the commonable lands within the boundaries of the late Forest of Hainault, in the county of Essex.
38. To repeal certain provisions for the issue, out of the Consolidated Fund, of fixed amounts for the reduction of the Funded Debt.
39. To suspend the making of lists and the ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.
40. To confer powers on the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, and adjacent property, for the erection of a new General Post Office, &c.
41. To extend the time for making advances towards Navigations in Ireland, under the provisions of an Act of the 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 62.
42. For shortening the time of prescription in certain cases in Ireland.
44. To give to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and the colleges in those universities, and to the Colleges of Saint Mary of Winchester, near Winchester, and of King Henry the Sixth at Eton, power to sell, enfranchise, and exchange lands, under certain conditions, and also to grant leases for agricultural, building, and mining purposes, and to deal with the interests of their lessees, under proper reservations.
45. To amend the provisions of an Act of the 6 Wm. IV., for separating the Palatine Jurisdiction of the County Palatine of Durham from the Bishopric of Durham; and to make further provision with respect to the Jura Regalia of the said county.
46. To remove doubts in the validity of certain Marriages of British subjects abroad.
50. To continue certain temporary provisions concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.
51. Further to continue the exemption of certain charities from the operation of the Charitable Trusts Acts.
52. To appoint a clerk of Nisi Prius for the Consolidated Nisi Prius Court in Ireland, and to make provision for the appointment of tipstiffs in the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity in Ireland.
53. To continue appointments under the Act for consolidating the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and for completing proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.
54. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.
55. To revive and continue an Act amending the Act for limiting the time of service in the Army.
56. To amend the law relating to the confirmation of executors in Scotland, and to extend over all parts of the United Kingdom the effect of such confirmation, and of grants of probate and administration.
57. To amend the Act of the 5 and 6 Vict., for enabling ecclesiastical corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant leases for long terms of years.
58. For the future appropriation of the tithe or tenth of lead ores in the parishes of Stanhope and Wolsingham, in the county of Durham, belonging to the respective rectors thereof, subject to the existing in-

cumbencies, and for making other provisions for the endowment of the said rectories in lieu thereof, and for other purposes connected therewith.

59. Further to amend the law relating to the erection and endowment of churches, chapels, and perpetual curacies in Ireland.

62. To continue certain Acts to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases among sheep, cattle, and other animals.

63. To continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain.

64. To make further provision for vaccination in Ireland.

65. To amend an Act of the last Session, to render more effectual the Police in counties and burghs in Scotland.

66. To amend the Act of the 9 and 10 Vict. cap. 39, and to abolish foot-passenger tolls on Chelsea Bridge after payment of the sum of 80,000*l.* and interest.

67. To repeal certain enactments requiring returns to be made to one of the Secretaries of State.

68. To amend the law concerning detached parts of counties.

69. To impose fees on the branding of barrels under the Acts concerning the herring-fisheries in Scotland.

71. To substitute in certain cases the bishop of one diocese for the bishop of another as a trustee of certain trusts.

76. To simplify the forms and diminish the expense of completing titles to land in Scotland.

77. To amend and extend the Settled Estates Act of 1856.

80. To confirm certain provisional orders made under an Act of the 15 Vict., to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts.

81. For confirming a scheme as amended of the Charity Commissioners for Cowley's Charity, at Swineshead, in Lincolnshire.

82. To defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, surgeons, assistant surgeons, and surgeons' mates of the Militia; and to authorise the employment of the non-commissioned officers.

84. For enabling the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland to acquire certain lands and houses for the site of a new court or courts and other offices and buildings required for the public service, in extension of the Four Courts in the City of Dublin; and for other purposes.

85. To continue an Act to enable her Majesty to accept the services of the Militia out of the United Kingdom.

86. Further to continue an Act to authorise embodying the Militia.

88. To amend an Act of the 14 and 15 Vict., to consolidate and amend the laws relating to civil bills and the courts of quarter sessions in Ireland, and to transfer to the assistant barristers certain jurisdiction as to insolvent debtors.

92. To provide for the conveyance of county property to the clerk of the peace of the county.

96. To amend "The West Indian Incumbered Estates Act, 1854."

100. To regulate the office of clerk of petty sessions in Ireland.

105. An Act to amend an Act of 13 and 14 Vict., to amend the laws concerning judgments in Ireland.

107. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means to the service of the year 1858, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

109. To declare and define the respective rights of her Majesty and of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall to the mines and minerals in or under land lying below high-water mark, within and adjacent to the county of Cornwall; and for other purposes.

X.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

* * Fractional sums are omitted in some instances.

I.—Finance.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1857, and of the EXPENDITURE for the same period.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE.		£.	s.	d.
Customs		22,464,353	9	4
Excise		17,472,000	0	0
Stamps		7,269,223	10	5
Taxes (Land and Assessed)		3,104,020	6	9
Property Tax		15,137,996	3	10
Post Office		2,992,000	0	0
Crown Lands		273,654	4	1
OTHER RECEIPTS.				
Produce of Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts		1,122,004	7	9
Money received from the East India Company . .		60,000	0	0
Imprest and other Moneys		407,956	19	1
Unclaimed Dividends received		87,134	6	7
Total Income		70,390,343	7	10

EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.				
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt . .		23,626,907	3	8
Unclaimed Dividends paid		88,530	12	8
Terminable Annuities		3,979,135	13	5
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1854 and 1855 . .		210,000	0	0
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply		778,810	6	8
Redemption of Exchequer Bonds		2,000,000	0	0
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.				
Civil List		401,478	16	0
Annuities and Pensions		337,828	13	4
Salaries and Allowances		157,556	19	3
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions		155,559	10	8
Courts of Justice		578,420	16	3
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund .		177,817	10	2
Compensation to the King of Denmark for abolition of the Sound Dues		1,125,206	0	0
SUPPLY SERVICES.				
Army		13,616,556	15	6
Navy		10,390,000	0	0
Persian Expedition		900,000	0	0
Expenses of late War with China		590,693	0	0
Miscellaneous Civil Services		6,005,456	10	8
Salaries, &c., of Revenue Departments		4,334,287	11	3
Total Expenditure		70,354,245	19	6
Excess of Income over Expenditure		36,097	8	4
		£70,390,343	7	10

THE REVENUE.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE GROSS PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, in the undermentioned periods, ended September 30, 1858, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding Year.

	Quarters ended			Quarters ended			Year ended Sept. 30, 1858.
	Dec. 31, 1856.	March 31, 1857.	June 30, 1857.	Dec. 31, 1857.	March 31, 1858.	June 30, 1858.	
Customs	£. 6,232,175	5,243,600	6,149,349	£. 5,590,018	5,888,352	5,879,039	£. 23,472,831
Excise	4,816,000	2,968,000	4,597,000	4,769,000	3,251,000	4,620,000	17,731,000
Stamps	1,838,000	1,905,477	1,850,491	1,761,000	2,031,973	2,084,370	7,728,343
Taxes	1,356,000	263,020	1,324,000	1,361,000	308,033	1,326,000	3,130,033
Property Tax	1,423,404	6,942,483	2,455,540	808,417	3,390,001	1,190,507	7,852,625
Post-Office	748,000	777,000	675,000	810,000	705,000	765,000	3,025,000
Crown Lands	80,000	67,000	64,000	82,000	70,000	64,000	276,940
Miscellaneous	195,842	425,569	256,382	725,707	345,360	335,970	1,938,727
Totals	16,695,481	18,519,149	17,281,762	15,907,162	16,010,319	16,279,966	65,161,499

AN ACCOUNT showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1858; the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

	£.	Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1858, to redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended June 30, 1858	£.
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended June 31, 1858, viz.:—Ireland	416,054		1,735,696
Income received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1858, as shown above	16,964,052		9,486,033
Received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1858, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	427,042		7,697,245
Balance, being the deficiency on Sept. 30, 1858, upon the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the Quarter to December 31, 1858, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter	1,194,857		83,031
			<u>£19,002,005</u>

GROSS AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTIES upon the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the Year 1857.

	£.		£.
Butter	110,593	Spirits :—Geneva	19,456
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	8,952	Sugar, unrefined :—From British Possessions in America	1,655,464
Cheese	48,199	From Mauritius	746,112
Clocks	8,225	From British Possessions in the East Indies	745,290
Cocoa	11,574	From Foreign Countries	1,796,347
Coffee :—From British Possessions out of Europe	363,823	Refined, and Sugar Candy :—From British Possessions out of Europe	369
From Foreign Countries	93,026	From Foreign Countries	277,970
Corn :—Wheat	173,770	Melasses :—From British Possessions out of Europe	54,612
Barley	86,029	From Foreign Countries	96,229
Oats	86,602	Tallow	74,776
Peas	8,095	Tea	5,060,048
Beans	15,368	Timber and Wood :—Not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn—Of British Possessions	32,426
Indian Corn or Maize	57,918	Foreign	189,570
Wheatmeal and Flour	41,480	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood, sawn or split :—Of British Possessions	75,715
Other kinds of Grain and Meal	4,101	Foreign	278,983
Eggs	21,163	Firewood	5,699
Embroidery and Needlework	10,670	Lathwood	7,331
Fruits :—Currants	201,737	Tobacco :—Stemmed	2,246,465
Figs	28,327	Unstemmed	2,888,490
Lemons and Oranges	30,596	Manufactured, and Snuff	119,338
Raisins	92,575	Watches	14,556
Hops	32,463	Wine :—Of British Possessions	66,152
Leather Manufactures :—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes	4,490	Foreign	1,899,951
Boot Fronts	4,627	Woollen Manufactures wholly or in part made up	1,936
Gloves	56,116	Yarn, Worsted, Dyed or Coloured, or fit for Embroidery or other Fancy purposes	1,776
Rice, not in the Husk	28,164	Other Articles	261,606
Silk Manufactures of Europe :—Broad Stuffs of all kinds	61,183		
Ribbons of all kinds	140,903	Total	22,956,371
Plush for making Hats	5,939	The drawbacks and allowances on quantities over-estimated, damaged, &c., was	337,225
Of India :—Bandannoes, Corahs, Choppas, Romals and Tafaties	3,172		
Of Europe and India, indiscriminately :—Other descriptions of Silk Goods	39,682	Total Net Produce	£22,619,146
Spices :—Cassia Lignea	417		
Cinnamon	328		
Cloves	1,704		
Ginger	2,999		
Mace	1,205		
Nutmegs	8,926		
Pepper	95,983		
Pimento	1,009		
Spirits :—Rum	1,378,642		
Brandy	968,904		

REVENUE, IRELAND.—The net produce of the Revenue in Ireland for the year 1857, was 6,895,847*l.*; of which 2,098,353*l.* was derived from customs, 2,934,000*l.* from the excise, 453,223*l.* from stamps, 1,076,996*l.* from property and income tax, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The Post-office is set down as producing nothing, but it is probably included in the general account of the Post-office. The expenditure for the year was 7,852,693*l.*, but this shows only the payments made from the Irish exchequer, and not the whole expenditure on account of Ireland.

TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED, AND TAXES IMPOSED.—In 1856 there were no new taxes imposed; and there were remitted the estimated amounts of 347*l.* on the customs duties on spruce-beer, plums, and a few other articles, and 2,200,000*l.*, the estimated excise duty on malt. In 1857 the customs duty on tea was lessened by the estimated amount of 1,054,637*l.*, sugar, 418,988*l.*, coffee, 145,816*l.*, window-glass, caoutchouc, and a few other articles, making a total amount of 1,628,582*l.*; and the property and income tax was lessened by the estimated sum of 9,125,000*l.*, making a total of 10,753,582*l.* The only tax imposed was a customs duty on rice-dust for feeding cattle, estimated to produce 92*l.*

STAMPS.—The total gross amount of duty collected from Stamps in 1857 was 7,643,092*l.*, and the drawbacks, discounts, and allowances for damaged goods only amounted to 118,784*l.* They include the following items:—

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Deeds and Instruments not separately specified	1,261,977	85,604	1,347,581
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	1,168,963	72,044	1,241,007
Legacies and Successions.	1,793,198	87,789	1,880,987
Fire Insurances	1,326,416	62,560	1,388,976
Marine Insurances.	324,788	901	325,689
Bills of Exchange	494,832	30,306	525,138
Bankers' Notes	7,490	..	7,490
Composition for Duties, &c.	38,429	24,188	62,617
Receipts and Drafts	278,380	23,869	302,249
Licences and Certificates.	192,893	15,970	208,863
Newspapers and other Papers	141,653	22,449	164,102
Medicines	46,415	..	46,415
Gold and Silver Plate	76,890	1,370	78,260
Cards and Dice	14,574	..	14,574
Penalties in Law, &c.	6,584	467	7,051
Law Fund	..	10,559	10,559
Chancery Fund.	..	11,657	11,657
Judgments' Registry Fund	..	4,010	4,010
Civil Bill Fund.	..	9,657	9,657
Admiralty Stamps.	5,376	..	5,376
Miscellaneous	834	..	834
Total	7,179,692	463,400	7,643,092

NATIONAL DEBT.—On March 31, 1857, the total Public Debt of the United Kingdom, funded and unfunded, was 803,733,958*l.*; of which, in Great Britain, the total permanent debt was 736,009,272*l.*, consisting of—

	Rate of Interest.	Amount. £.	Annual Interest. £.
New Annuities	2½	2,993,331	74,833
Consolidated ditto	3	395,068,382	11,852,051
Reduced ditto	3	113,817,476	3,393,524
New ditto	3	213,143,113	6,394,293
Debt to Bank of England	3	11,015,100	330,453
New Annuities	3½	240,746	8,426
Ditto	5	431,124	21,556
Total Permanent Debt		736,009,272	22,075,136

The Unfunded Terminable Annuities were:—

For Life	9,984,253	1,030,856
For Terms of Years	2,710,125	867,490
Long Annuities (expire 1860)	3,003,922	1,156,744
Annuities (expire 1867)	4,906,417	585,740
Ditto (expire 1885)	2,059,810	116,000
Tontine and Exchequer Life Annuities	English . 161,748 Irish . 195,766	15,639 26,084
Exchequer Bonds	2½ 418,300	11,503
Total Terminable Debt.	23,445,341	3,810,056

The Irish permanent debt was 43,692,145*l.*; the terminable debt 587,200*l.*, and the total amount of interest payable was 1,526,793*l.* The total funded debt of the United Kingdom was 779,701,417*l.*, the unfunded debt, 24,032,541*l.*

EAST INDIA REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The total revenue for the year 1855-6, was 27,912,266*l.*; the charges for collection, &c. were 6,472,027*l.*, leaving a net revenue of 21,440,239*l.*; the estimate for 1856-7, was 28,334,394*l.*, but the charge for collecting was increased to 7,137,501*l.* The items of the net revenue for 1856-7 were land revenue, &c., 14,317,805*l.*; customs, 1,961,124*l.*; salt, 1,833,411*l.*; opium, 3,177,242*l.*, (the expenses of collecting this tax were 1,460,242*l.*, or nearly one-third of the whole); stamps

528,293*l.*; Mint receipts, 157,418*l.*; with 3,071*l.* the proceeds of unclaimed estates. The total estimated charges on the revenue for 1856-7 were 22,931,721*l.*, of which 10,945,224*l.* were for military and war expenses, 468,194*l.* for the marine; the civil, political, judicial and police expenses were 6,254,738*l.*, and there was a deficiency on the post-office of 92,988*l.* the total receipts being only 163,771*l.*; the remainder is for interest on debt, and miscellaneous charges. On April 30, 1856, the total amount of Indian debt was 50,483,369*l.* The rupee has been taken at 1*s.* 10*d.* English.

The net receipts of the East India Company (after deducting repayments) for the year 1856-7 amounted to 29,613,573*l.*, and the total payments out of the income (in India) to 6,343,481*l.* The net receipts into the several Government treasuries amounted to 23,270,092*l.* Of the receipts, 18,626,869*l.* accrued from land, &c., revenues, 1,919,030*l.* from customs, 2,517,726*l.* from salt, and 4,689,750*l.* from opium: The grand total estimated income of India for the year 1857-8 was 27,644,214*l.*, and the estimated excess of expenditure over income (including the charges delayed in England) 9,304,905*l.* The gross total expenditure of India, including all charges, was estimated at 36,949,119*l.* The direct claims and demands upon the revenue would amount to 6,101,970*l.* only, but to this must be added 3,949,859*l.* for the charges of the civil and political establishments, 2,512,045*l.* for judicial and police charges, 828,393*l.* for roads and buildings, 13,428,426*l.* for military charges, 703,150*l.* for the navy, &c., and 2,297,138*l.* for the interest on the debt, besides other items.

INCOME TAX.—In the year ended April 5, 1857, the total amount of the Property and Income Tax raised in Great Britain was 15,625,917*l.*; of which 7,039,784*l.* was raised under schedule A, 838,541*l.* under schedule B, 1,795,718*l.* under schedule C, 4,895,423*l.* under schedule D, and 1,036,451*l.* under schedule E. In Ireland the total amount raised was 1,289,415*l.*, of which 796,819*l.* was under A, 16,489*l.* under B, 93,932*l.* under C, 276,421*l.* under D, and 60,754*l.* under E. Under schedule D in England there were 20,348 persons assessed under 100*l.* a year; 120,650 between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; 40,086 between 150*l.* and 200*l.*; 32,665 between 200*l.* and 300*l.*; 15,006 between 300*l.* and 400*l.*; 7,407 between 400*l.* and 500*l.*; 5,471 between 500*l.* and 600*l.*; 3,105 between 600*l.* and 700*l.*; 2,066 between 700*l.* and 800*l.*; 1,745 between 800*l.* and 900*l.*; 816 between 900*l.* and 1,000*l.*; 5,423 between 1,000*l.* and 2,000*l.*; 1,568 between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*; 773 between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*; 450 between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.*; 811 between 5,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*; 444 between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*; and 46 at 50,000*l.* and upwards. The largest amount 639,320*l.* was raised from incomes above 100*l.* and under 150*l.*; and the smallest, 50,706*l.* from incomes between 1,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* a year. The income on which the duty was charged amounted to 76,064,628*l.* In Ireland there were 1,422 persons assessed at under 100*l.* a year, 7,380 between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; 2,254 between 150*l.* and 200*l.*; 2,204 between 200*l.* and 300*l.*; 985 between 300*l.* and 400*l.*; 536 between 400*l.* and 500*l.*; 370 between 500*l.* and 600*l.*; 209 between 600*l.* and 700*l.*; 141 between 700*l.* and 800*l.*; 116 between 800*l.* and 900*l.*; 54 between 900*l.* and 1,000*l.*; 318 between 1,000*l.* and 2,000*l.*; 89 between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*; 43 between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*; 16 between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.*; 30 between 5,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*; 21 between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*; and 1 above 50,000*l.*

EXCISE DUTIES.—The gross amount of the Excise Duties in 1857 was 19,771,698*l.*, of which 16,829,440*l.* were collected in Great Britain, and 2,942,258*l.* in Ireland, which includes 11,069*l.* for game licences, while 134,079*l.* is raised from them in Great Britain, where they are returned with the assessed taxes. The following are the items:—

	Great Britain	Ireland.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Spirits	6,618,429	2,514,172	9,132,601
Malt	6,470,010	240,226	6,710,236
Hops	725,768	..	725,768
Sugar used by brewers	1,060	283	1,343
— home made . . . . .	..	549	549
Licences	1,287,773	121,719	1,409,452
Paper	1,192,822	51,320	1,244,142
Railways	334,064	..	334,064
Stage Carriages	114,807	..	114,807
Hackney Carriages	74,430	..	74,430
Game Certificates . . . . .	..	11,069	11,069
Miscellaneous receipts from fines, &c.	10,317	2,920	13,237
Total	16,829,440	2,942,258	19,771,698

The drawbacks, discounts, &c., amounted in the whole to 1,477,532*l.*, and the cost of collecting is a distinct charge.

ASSESSED TAXES.—Exclusive of the Property and Income Tax these amounted, in 1857, to 3,114,445*l.*, including the land tax, and the taxes on inhabited houses, servants, carriages, horses, dogs, &c., and the game duty.

II.—Currency.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK of ENGLAND from the Weekly Returns of the undermentioned dates in 1857 and 1858.

	Nov. 25, '57.	Feb. 10, '58.	May 12.	July 7.	Sept. 29.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					
DR.—Notes issued *	23,259,145	30,220,760	31,493,105	31,204,450	33,101,355
CR.—Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,000	11,015,000
Other Securities	5,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	6,784,145	15,745,760	17,018,105	16,729,450	18,626,355
Total	23,259,145	30,220,760	31,493,105	31,204,450	33,101,355
BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
DR.—Proprietors' Capital . . .	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,447,179	3,810,873	3,207,191	3,211,647	3,700,995
Public Deposits	5,788,998	4,253,493	2,749,169	6,994,930	8,886,870
Other Deposits	14,951,516	16,205,945	15,243,836	13,155,645	11,543,876
Seven Days' and other Bills . .	815,838	884,224	877,842	808,527	798,148
Total	39,556,531	39,671,535	36,631,038	38,723,749	39,482,889
CR.—Government Securities . .	5,807,447	9,702,317	9,526,563	10,692,417	10,980,684
Other Securities	31,350,717	18,522,886	15,211,033	16,685,445	15,234,491
Notes	1,918,840	10,617,445	11,113,840	10,666,680	12,603,590
Gold and Silver Coin	479,527	828,887	779,602	679,207	664,124
Total	39,556,531	39,671,535	36,631,038	38,723,749	39,482,889

* Of which 2,000,000*l.* were issued under the authority of the Treasury.

NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Months ending at the following dates in 1857 and 1858.

	Nov. 21, '57.	Feb. 13, '58.	May 8.	July 3.	Sept. 25.
Bank of England	20,557,120	19,841,279	20,496,079	19,780,492	20,121,581
Private Banks	3,655,577	3,143,950	3,348,379	3,196,890	3,224,354
Joint Stock Banks	3,026,590	2,538,454	2,914,175	2,754,735	2,805,622
Scotland	4,344,222	3,747,826	3,712,678	3,936,085	3,882,312
Ireland	6,772,645	6,171,988	6,262,727	5,847,103	5,924,797
Total	38,356,154	35,443,497	36,734,038	35,515,305	35,958,666

COINAGE—for 1857 there were coined—

	Gold.	No.	Value.	
			£.	s. d.
Sovereigns		4,495,748	4,495,748	4 10
Half-Sovereigns		728,223	364,111	17 4
Silver.				
Florins		1,671,120	167,112	0 0
Shillings		2,562,120	128,106	0 0
Sixpences		2,333,440	55,386	0 0
Fourpences		4,156	69	6 0
Threepences		1,762,728	22,034	2 0
Twopences		4,752	39	12 0
Pence		7,920	33	0 0

Coinage—continued.

Copper.	No.	Value.	
		£.	s. d.
Pence	752,640	3,116	0 0
Halfpence	1,182,381	2,464	0 0
Farthings	1,075,200	1,120	0 0

GOLD.—In the year 1857 there were exported from New South Wales 48,815 oz. 8 dwts. of gold, of the value of 185,138*l.* 15*s.*, and from Victoria 2,729,655 oz. 16 dwts. of the value of 10,806,260*l.* London and Liverpool were the two chief places to which it was sent, but 375,800 oz. were sent to Suez, and 140,292 oz. to China. The computed value of the gold and silver bullion and specie exported from the United Kingdom was 33,566,968*l.*, of which 18,505,468*l.* was in silver. The largest amount was sent to Egypt, of course on its way to the East, the amount being 17,601,428*l.* of which 17,295,432*l.* was in silver. France was the next largest, 11,183,329*l.*, of which only 354,511*l.* was silver. Brazil is the only other country to which the exports exceeded a million.

BULLION.—The Report of the Select Committee in 1858, to inquire into the Bank Acts, give the following statement as to the increase of the European stock of bullion. It shows an increase of 107,500,000*l.* of gold, and a decrease of 26,806,000*l.* of silver, after having received 29,870,000*l.* from the producing countries. But in 1857 there were exported altogether from Great Britain (including the exportation to the East) 15,061,500*l.* in gold, and 18,505,468*l.* in silver, the return below, it will be seen, includes the exports of silver from the Mediterranean.

Imports from producing Countries.		Exports to the East from Great Britain and Mediterranean.	
	Gold. £.	Silver. £.	
1851	8,654,000	4,076,000	102,000
1852	15,194,000	4,712,000	922,000
1853	22,435,000	4,355,000	974,000
1854	22,077,000	4,199,000	1,222,000
1855	19,875,000	3,717,000	1,192,000
1856	21,275,000	4,761,000	479,000
1857	21,366,000	4,050,000	529,000
Total . . .	130,876,000	29,870,000	5,420,000
			56,676,000

III.—Trade.

IMPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1857:—

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Animals, Living:—Oxen, Bulls, and Cows	number	65,648	Free.
Calves	„	27,315	„
Sheep and Lambs	„	177,207	„
Swine and Hogs	„	10,677	„
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	cwts.	140,833	„
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use	„	381,243	„
Bones (whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal)	tons	63,951	„
Brimstone	cwts.	987,811	„
Bristles	lbs.	2,644,002	„
Caoutchouc	cwts.	22,000	„
Clocks and Watches:—Clocks	number	266,750	254,272
Watches	„	88,621	79,991
Cocoa	lbs.	7,256,520	2,777,194
Coffee	„	58,912,629	34,518,555
Corn:—Wheat	qrs.	3,437,957	3,475,234
Barley	„	1,701,470	1,720,532
Oats	„	1,710,299	1,712,004
Peas	„	159,899	161,896
Beans	„	305,775	307,348
Indian Corn or Maize	„	1,150,783	1,158,752
Wheat Meal and Flour	cwts.	2,178,148	2,212,168
Indian Corn Meal	„	1,092	1,093

		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Cotton, Raw :—From United States	cwts.	5,846,054	Free.
Brazil	„	267,061	„
Egypt	„	219,038	„
British East Indies	„	2,235,162	„
Other countries	„	87,462	„
Total of Raw Cotton	„	8,654,777	„
Cotton Manufactures, not made up	value £.	573,913	„
Cream of Tartar	cwts.	19,238	„
Cubic Nitre	„	354,503	„
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs :—Cochineal	„	22,792	„
Indigo	„	68,243	„
Lacdye	„	12,196	„
Logwood	tons	39,568	„
Madder and Madder Root	cwts.	403,058	„
Garancine	„	30,998	„
Shumac	tons	19,068	„
Terra Japonica	„	8,450	„
Cutch	„	2,597	„
Valonia	„	24,023	„
Elephants' Teeth	cwts.	9,641	„
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax	„	1,866,250	„
Fruit :—Currants	„	398,887	256,169
Lemons and Oranges	bushels	932,659	917,899
Raisins	cwts.	327,250	185,137
Guano	tons	288,362	Free.
Hair :—Goats' Hair or Wool	lbs.	3,255,010	„
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool, wholly or in part made up	value £.	212,572	27,376
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Hemp	cwts.	793,431	Free.
Jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	„	646,191	„
Hides, Untanned :—Dry	„	322,858	„
Wet	„	643,354	„
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russia Hides)	lbs.	5,664,071	„
Hops	cwts.	18,712	14,428
Leather Manufactures :—Boots, Shoes, and Goshes of all kinds	pairs	195,042	176,022
Boot Fronts	„	555,500	543,855
Gloves	„	4,189,935	3,663,991
Mahogany	tons	41,038	Free.
Metals :—Copper Ore and Regulus	„	95,094	„
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	cwts.	128,700	„
Iron, in Bars, unwrought	tons	50,163	„
Steel, unwrought	„	2,030	„
Lead, Pig and Sheet	„	12,768	„
Spelter	„	18,001	„
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	cwts.	54,173	„
Oil :—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	tons	21,174	„
Palm	cwts.	854,791	„
Cocoa Nut	„	207,239	„
Olive	tons	18,862	„
Seed Oil, of all kinds	„	18,830	„
Oil Seed Cakes	tons	99,265	„
Potatoes	cwts.	955,057	„
Provisions :—Bacon and Hams	„	366,934	„
Beef, Salt	„	150,940	„
Pork, Salt	„	88,732	„
Butter	„	442,837	443,016
Cheese	„	394,749	385,585
Eggs	number	127,039,600	127,011,200
Lard	cwts.	182,860	Free.
Quicksilver	lbs.	475,093	„
Rice, not in the Husk	cwts.	3,432,307	1,509,944

				Imported.	Entered for Home Con- sumption.
Saltpetre	cwts.	454,143			Free.
Seeds:—Clover	„	171,585			„
Flaxseed and Linseed	qrs.	1,051,113			„
Rape	„	220,495			„
Silk:—Raw	lbs.	12,077,931			„
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	cwts.	20,680			„
Thrown	lbs.	640,936			„
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—					
Broad Stuffs:—Silk or Satin	„	204,408		197,553	
„ Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	„	27,599		26,282	
Ribbons, of all kinds	„	376,088		363,111	
Plush for making Hats	„	118,679		118,717	
Silk Manufactures of India:—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties	pieces	370,307		93,014	
Spices:—Cassia Lignea	lbs.	454,537		100,664	
Cinnamon	„	745,316		39,344	
Cloves	„	900,055		204,458	
Ginger	cwts.	22,336		11,998	
Nutmegs	lbs.	462,899		180,985	
Pepper	„	5,463,784		3,656,443	
Pimento	cwts.	31,014		4,035	
Spirits:—Rum	proof galls.	6,515,670		3,397,821	
Brandy	„	2,900,250		1,291,875	
Geneva	„	178,073		25,942	
Sugar, Unrefined:—First Quality (equal to White Clayed)	cwts.	101,878		71,378	
Second Quality (not equal to White, but equal to Brown Clayed)	„	3,553,626		3,268,301	
Third Quality (not equal to Brown Clayed)	„	4,736,111		4,008,854	
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy	„	329,437		298,952	
Melasses	„	1,007,469		*601,637	
Tallow	„	1,215,023		1,085,572	
Tar	lasts	18,239		Free.	
Tea	lbs.	64,494,297		69,159,843	
Timber & Wood:—Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood Sawn or Split	loads	1,321,373		1,282,445	
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	„	111,545		Free.	
Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty	„	1,183,170		1,134,670	
Tobacco:—Stemmed	lbs.	11,408,605		14,263,272	
Unstemmed	„	30,640,230		18,340,761	
Manufactured, and Snuff	„	1,699,177		252,880	
Turpentine, Common	cwts.	212,710		Free.	
Wine:—Red	gallons	4,403,393		3,180,251	
White	„	5,936,701		3,864,385	
Wool, Sheep and Lambs':—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	lbs.	30,272,704		Free.	
British Possessions in South Africa	„	14,287,828		„	
British East Indies	„	19,377,041		„	
Australia	„	49,209,655		„	
Other countries	„	14,249,957		„	
Total of Wool	„	127,390,885		„	
Ipaca and the Llama Tribe	„	2,359,013		„	
Woollen Manufactures, not made up	value £.	1,267,608		„	
Articles wholly or partially made up:—					
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs	lbs.	17,826		15,212	
Yeast, Dried	cwts.	77,582		Free.	

* Including 5,224 cwt. delivered duty free for use in distilleries, under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 94.

EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH
PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES in the Year ended 31st December, 1857.

		Quantities.	Declared Value.
		—	£.
Apparel and Slops	value	..	2,153,393
Beer and Ale	barrels	434,981	1,592,130
Books, Printed	cwts.	30,347	421,692
Butter . . . . .	..	111,008	562,151
Candles, Stearine	lbs.	5,601,934	281,313
Cheese	cwts.	28,004	113,892
Coals and Culm	tons	6,739,404	3,200,551
Cordage and Cables	cwts.	120,453	246,897
Cottons:—Calicoes, Cambrics, and Muslins,			
Fustians and Mixed Stuffs	yds.	1,984,459,137	28,822,466
Lace and Patent Net	value	..	400,073
Stockings	doz. pairs	1,015,947	266,520
Counterpanes and Small Wares (except			
Stockings)	value	..	423,667
Thread for Sewing	lbs.	4,616,248	508,330
Cotton Yarn . . . . .	..	175,746,586	8,691,853
Earthenware and Porcelain	value	..	1,483,668
Fish:—Herrings	barrels.	369,158	533,866
Other sorts	value	..	117,668
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares . . . . .	..	..	288,868
Glass:—Flint	cwts.	64,178	207,067
Window . . . . .	..	32,000	44,594
Common Bottles . . . . .	..	576,956	319,960
Plate	value	..	86,099
Aberdasher and Millinery . . . . .	..	..	3,895,945
Hardware and Cutlery	cwts.	785,027	4,016,327
Leather, Tanned:—Unwrought . . . . .	..	33,723	326,076
Wrought (except Saddlery and Harness)	lbs.	7,979,753	1,677,776
Saddlery and Harness	value	..	297,224
Linens:—Cloths of all kinds and Cambrics	yards	133,687,197	4,171,298
Lace of Thread	value	..	2,292
Thread	lbs.	3,356,668	321,779
Tapes and Small Wares	value	..	16,085
Linen Yarn	lbs.	28,741,731	1,647,879
Machinery:—Steam Engines	value	..	1,062,286
Other sorts . . . . .	..	..	2,820,737
Metals:—Iron, Pig	tons	423,215	1,611,467
,, Bar, Bolt, and Rod . . . . .	..	721,401	6,257,065
,, Wire . . . . .	..	11,443	243,399
,, Cast . . . . .	..	72,780	754,618
,, Wrought, of all sorts . . . . .	..	280,212	3,979,398
Steel, Unwrought . . . . .	..	22,321	748,381
Copper, Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c.	cwts.	143,926	852,047
,, Sheets and Nails (including Mixed			
or Yellow Metal) . . . . .	..	274,054	1,667,772
,, Wrought, or other sorts . . . . .	..	64,867	451,312
Brass of all sorts . . . . .	..	22,013	144,790
Lead, Pig, Rolled, and Sheet, and Shot	tons	22,397	553,411
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and			
Litharge . . . . .	..	6,594	174,591
Tin, Unwrought	cwts.	45,033	298,611
Tin Plates	value	..	1,500,992
Oil, Seed	gallons	4,095,907	664,214
Painters' Colours	value	..	442,719
Pickles and Sauces . . . . .	..	..	355,496
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches . . . . .	..	..	544,533
Salt	tons	651,766	341,019
Silk Manufactures:—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and			
Ribbons (of Silk only)	lbs.	624,753	803,439
Other Articles (of Silk only) entered at			
value	value	..	480,962
Silk Manufactures mixed with other Materials . . . . .	..	..	514,317
Silk, Thrown	lbs.	637,637	766,093
Silk Twist and Yarn . . . . .	..	612,490	353,668
Soap	cwts.	180,172	239,969

	Quantities.	Declared Value. £.
Soda	cwts. 1,534,405	759,426
Spirits, British	gallons 4,821,277	751,565
Stationery	value . . .	743,548
Sugar, Refined	cwts. 119,871	356,894
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	lbs. 15,142,881	1,088,918
Woollens:—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres	pieces 713,246	3,030,491
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, and Carpets	yards 75,200,614	3,702,144
Entered at value	value . . .	517,033
Stockings	doz. pairs 193,454	129,937
Worsted Stuffs	pieces 2,568,724	3,325,816
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	cwts. 220,091	2,941,765
Total Declared Value	Enumerated Articles	113,119,242
	Unenumerated Articles	9,035,995
	All Articles	122,155,237

The quantities and amounts for the year 1857 are liable to future alterations when the process of revision shall have been accomplished.

FOREIGN TRADE.—In the six months ended June 30, 1858, the real value of the principal articles of foreign and colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom was 58,068,399*l.* against 69,350,383*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1857. The declared value of the exports of articles of British and Irish manufacture in the seven months ended July 31, 1858 was 64,461,801*l.* against 73,027,913*l.* in the corresponding seven months of 1857. The imports of bullion in the same period amounted to 14,147,098*l.* in gold and 4,359,233*l.* in silver; the exports to 7,952,404*l.* in gold, and 4,630,027*l.* in silver.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—On December 31, 1857, the number of Sailing Vessels registered in the various ports of England and Wales was 6,840 under 50 tons, the tonnage of which was 210,070; and 12,277 above 50 tons, the tonnage 3,088,102. In Scotland the number was 1,170 under 50 tons, the tonnage 35,405; and 2,044 above 50 tons, the tonnage 523,218. In Ireland the vessels under 50 tons numbered 1,010, the tonnage 29,400; and those above 50 tons 1,065, the tonnage 189,050. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, there were 505 vessels under 50 tons, tonnage 12,510; and 362 above 50 tons, tonnage 53,519. Total of Sailing Vessels, 25,273; total amount of tonnage 4,141,274.—a small increase over the preceding year. The smallest increase being in Ireland, in which the number of sailing vessels had remained the same, though the amount of tonnage was a trifle more. The Steam Vessels were,—in England 583 under 50 tons, tonnage 13,775; and 785 above 50 tons, tonnage 282,740. In Scotland, 66 under 50 tons, tonnage 1,406; above 50 tons, 228, tonnage 79,258. In Ireland, 27 under 50 tons, tonnage 805; above 50 tons, 124, tonnage 37,878. In the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, the number of steam vessels was 11, all above 50 tons but one, tonnage 1,334. Total of Steam Vessels 1,824, tonnage 417,466, likewise a small increase above that of 1856. The number of vessels registered in the year, in various British colonies, was,—in Africa, 276 sailing vessels, tonnage 21,954, and one steamer of 89 tons; in Australia, 1,391 sailing vessels, and 92 steamers, of which all but 15 belong to Sydney and Melbourne, the tonnage of the whole 150,220; in the North American colonies, 6,234 sailing vessels, and 182 steam vessels, tonnage 606,779. In the British West Indies there were 675 sailing vessels, tonnage 22,423.

BRITISH SHIPPING.—The aggregate number of British ships employed in 1857, in the foreign and coasting trades, including sailing vessels and steamers, but excluding river steamers, which are chiefly used as passage vessels, was 19,328, the tonnage 4,211,482, and the number of men employed, exclusive of the masters, was 176,387.

VESSELS BUILT, &c.—In 1857 there were built and registered in the United Kingdom, 1,012 timber sailing vessels, tonnage 184,203, and 73 timber steam vessels, tonnage 2,978; 38 iron sailing vessels, tonnage 13,351, and 155 iron steam vessels, tonnage 49,940; a total of 1,278 vessels, tonnage 250,472, an increase of 128 vessels, but of only 5,894 tons of burden. The number of colonial-built vessels, registered in British ports, was 17, tonnage 7,619, all from North American colonies. Of foreign-built vessels registered, there were 74, tonnage 26,432, a considerable increase on 1856. There were 679 sailing vessels and 23 steam vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, of which the total tonnage was 157,683, wrecked in the year 1857, a decrease on the previous year; and 79 vessels were broken up, tonnage 9,022.

FOREIGN TRADE.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE of VESSELS that Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards (including their repeated Voyages), separating British from Foreign Vessels, also Steam from Sailing Vessels, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1857. [*Sa.* is for Sailing Vessels; *St.* for Steam Vessels.]

		INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russia	{ St. 195	84,834	11	4,016	190	81,752	27	4,839	
	{ Sa. 1,736	398,297	1,427	305,375	1,132	246,705	994	165,184	
Sweden	{ St. 56	21,011	18	5,900	51	19,175	20	6,704	
	{ Sa. 241	39,714	1,040	198,688	241	39,257	950	168,906	
Norway	{ St. 21	5,186	17	8,721	21	5,294	20	8,950	
	{ Sa. 58	7,836	1,545	277,204	55	9,473	1,683	302,001	
Denmark	{ St. 127	50,815	24	5,137	125	46,556	32	7,048	
	{ Sa. 183	21,683	1,943	163,592	540	87,506	4,496	507,236	
Prussia	{ St. 177	57,287	60	16,121	161	52,629	47	13,057	
	{ Sa. 968	144,212	1,946	339,939	938	137,522	1,776	337,874	
Germany	{ St. 773	232,117	358	125,416	755	266,585	359	112,232	
	{ Sa. 1,010	306,118	1,985	222,814	1,656	306,908	2,181	217,910	
Holland	{ St. 931	267,375	323	79,814	796	219,113	330	81,014	
	{ Sa. 1,761	254,430	1,437	242,323	1,623	228,933	581	50,762	
Belgium	{ St. 330	105,014	121	46,615	325	98,392	113	36,279	
	{ Sa. 725	98,057	456	92,877	615	63,256	177	25,243	
Channel Isles	{ St. 561	92,457	.	.	569	94,467	.	.	
	{ Sa. 1,626	127,724	72	7,929	1,183	77,400	7	594	
France	{ St. 2,182	488,428	127	33,502	2,118	471,962	120	18,786	
	{ Sa. 4,353	538,985	5,556	650,144	4,429	549,144	4,362	385,296	
Portugal	{ St. 119	37,337	2	1,585	119	37,350	.	.	
	{ Sa. 630	77,754	196	33,594	592	81,982	279	49,752	
Spain	{ St. 45	20,339	49	23,721	52	24,431	53	27,084	
	{ Sa. 1,016	159,487	500	93,449	1,258	236,391	554	98,617	
Gibraltar	{ St. 44	25,313	.	.	67	28,486	3	1,078	
	{ Sa. 73	16,045	20	5,523	160	33,623	34	10,037	
Italy	{ St. 81	51,174	2	946	85	54,246	12	6,103	
	{ Sa. 491	82,019	349	91,560	580	113,805	800	205,404	
Malta	{ St. 11	3,957	.	.	26	21,158	.	.	
	{ Sa. 52	16,141	26	9,927	114	34,406	119	38,298	
Ionian Isles.	{ St. .	.	.	.	3	1,394	.	.	
	{ Sa. 28	4,169	3	654	46	10,879	16	5,488	
Greece	{ St. 14	6,374	.	.	2	652	4	640	
	{ Sa. 56	7,399	2	230	71	14,872	29	7,961	
Turkey	{ St. 64	44,505	1	475	35	24,222	.	.	
	{ Sa. 169	31,809	86	19,689	324	85,283	282	72,806	
Wallachia, &c.	{ St. 154	28,675	103	21,374	65	10,175	25	3,144	
Syria	{ St. 8	4,313	.	.	4	2,046	.	.	
	{ Sa. 23	6,451	4	1,082	33	7,531	9	1,775	
Africa	{ St. 79	65,712	1	705	86	70,788	3	252	
	{ Sa. 597	177,577	177	52,417	809	250,584	426	115,482	
Asia	{ St. 7	10,470	1	662	48	51,559	2	2,356	
	{ Sa. 947	686,454	105	81,903	1,346	967,525	543	384,828	
America:—									
British	{ St. 20	20,208	.	.	24	22,410	.	.	
	{ Sa. 1,947	851,048	446	266,297	1,356	579,455	87	39,321	
British W. Indies	{ St. 2	307	.	.	3	1,038	.	.	
	{ Sa. 735	216,675	35	13,333	666	195,613	39	15,884	
Foreign W. Indies	{ St. 25	46,356	.	.	26	47,147	.	.	
	{ Sa. 223	67,109	209	59,251	252	76,024	438	133,160	
United States	{ St. 123	149,192	21	30,994	121	151,536	35	55,278	
	{ Sa. 304	204,268	866	265,501	284	183,446	995	989,550	
Central and Sthn States	{ St. 18	20,480	2	1,880	23	24,738	12	11,194	
	{ Sa. 820	302,705	269	117,161	849	272,159	395	137,742	
Falkland	{ St. 1	107	.	.	2	681	.	.	
Whale Fisheries	{ St. 4	996	.	.	5	1,004	.	.	
	{ Sa. 54	15,200	1	419	55	15,734	.	.	
Total	.	27,596	6,853,705	21,942	4,621,494	27,113	6,840,402	23,469	4,863,191

COASTING TRADE.—The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared coastwise, during the year 1857, was, to various ports in England, including their repeated voyages, *Inwards*, British, 90,331 sailing vessels, tonnage 6,927,226; steam vessels, 14,748, tonnage 3,585,759; foreign sailing vessels, 281, tonnage 44,997; steam vessels, 2, tonnage 336. In Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 15,096, tonnage 944,660; steam vessels, 5,961, tonnage 1,254,360; foreign, sailing vessels, 33, tonnage 3,286. In Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 18,317, tonnage 1,333,733; steam vessels, 6,393, tonnage 1,730,105; foreign, sailing vessels, 3, tonnage 1,740. In the Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 1,474, tonnage 49,251; steam vessels, 229, tonnage 43,608. There were no foreign steam vessels, either inwards or outwards to or from Scotland, Ireland, or the Isle of Man. *Outwards*, from various ports in England, British, sailing vessels, 104,910, tonnage 7,932,288; steam vessels, 14,594, tonnage 3,527,778; foreign sailing vessels, 214, tonnage 35,299; steam vessels, 6, tonnage 1,090. From Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 15,800, tonnage 913,531; steam vessels, 6,020, tonnage 1,246,409; foreign, sailing vessels, 27, tonnage 2,025. From Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 7,744, tonnage 452,324; steam vessels, 6,461, tonnage 1,765,047; foreign, sailing vessels, 83, tonnage 14,511. Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 7,441, tonnage 22,580; steam vessels, 247, tonnage 45,743. Total, *Inwards*, British, 153,549 vessels, tonnage 15,868,762; foreign, 319 vessels, tonnage 50,359. *Outwards*, British, 156,520 vessels, tonnage 15,905,700; foreign, 252 vessels, tonnage 50,359; showing an increase over 1856 of 1,167 British vessels, and of tonnage, an increase of 589,883; and an increase of 12 foreign vessels with a decrease of 3,139 tons *inwards*. *Outwards* an increase of 308 British vessels, and of tonnage 548,981; and a decrease of 55 foreign vessels, and of tonnage 3,130. The increase of the British shipping is entirely upon steam vessels; the sailing vessels have decreased everywhere except Ireland, where there has been a trifling increase.

COLONIAL TRADE.—The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from the various ports in the United Kingdom in the year 1857, from and to the British Colonies, were,—*Inwards*, in England, British, 4,480 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,562,873; steam vessels, 633, tonnage 149,033; foreign, 594 sailing vessels, tonnage 334,755. In Scotland, British, 560 sailing vessels, tonnage 236,563; steam vessels, 10, tonnage 2,246; foreign, 25 sailing vessels, tonnage 11,805. In Ireland, British, 384 sailing vessels, tonnage 122,371; steam vessels, 3, tonnage 2,665. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, 26 sailing vessels, tonnage 4,208. *Outwards*, from England, 4,274 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,648,749; steam vessels, 711, tonnage 210,104; foreign, sailing vessels, 785, tonnage 459,671; steam vessels, 2, tonnage 1,791. From Scotland, British, 547 sailing vessels, tonnage 245,069; steam vessels, 36, tonnage 13,112; foreign, 23 sailing vessels, tonnage 12,552; steam vessel, 1, tonnage 213. From Ireland, British, 242 sailing vessels, tonnage 81,337; steam vessel, 1, tonnage 1,067; foreign, 17 sailing vessels, tonnage 5,863. From the Channel Islands, British, 55 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,646. The total number of British ships entered inwards was, 6,104, tonnage 2,080,149; of foreign there were 681 vessels, tonnage 370,685,—an increase over 1856, of 344 British vessels, and tonnage 118,834; and of 76 foreign vessels, tonnage 30,035. Of British ships cleared outward, there were 5,866, tonnage 2,207,094; of foreign, 825 ships, tonnage 470,090,—an increase of 421 British vessels, tonnage 66,667, and of 272 foreign vessels, tonnage 173,795.

WRECKS.—The number of English vessels wrecked on or near our own coasts in 1857 was 1,143, by which 3,868 seamen were placed in peril, and 532 actually perished; and there were 384 vessels totally wrecked, and 53 lost in collision. There were also 482 seriously damaged, and 224 injured by collision. The greatest number of casualties, 281, occurred in January; and 600, or more than half, occurred between Dungeness and the Pentland Frith, while from Dungeness to the Land's End there were but 84. Of the total, 382 were coal-laden, and 62 were colliers in ballast; more than one-third of the whole of the number of seamen imperilled, 1,668, were saved by assistance, and of these, 398 were rescued by the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution and local bodies, 512 by luggers and small craft, 507 by ships and steam-boats, 243 by assistance from shore, by means of mortar and rocket apparatus, and 8 by individual exertion.—From "*The Life-Boat.*"

TRADE TO INDIA AND CHINA.—The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufacture exported in 1856 to the East India Company's territories and Ceylon was 11,807,430*l.*, and in 1857 it was 13,080,662*l.* To China the like exports were, in 1856, of the declared value of 2,216,123*l.*, and in 1857, of 2,450,307*l.* The imports are only given in quantities, and consist, from the East Indies, chiefly of borax, cinnamon, cloves, coffee, cotton, gums, gutta-percha, hemp, hides, indigo, ivory, nutmegs, oils, pepper, rhubarb, rice, safflower, sago, saltpetre, linseed, flaxseed, and rapeseed, senna, silk, rum, sugar, tea, terra japonica, tin, teakwood, and wool. From China the chief imports are silk and tea, with rhubarb and wool, and a few other articles in small quantities. The number of ships employed in this commerce in 1856 were, from the East Indies,

668 British, tonnage 473,270; foreign, 109, tonnage 93,533; from China, 100 British, tonnage 62,801; foreign, 20, tonnage 17,600: in 1857 the numbers were, from the East Indies, 696 British ships, tonnage 516,257; foreign, 72, tonnage 61,208; from China, 88 British, tonnage 53,893; foreign, 14, tonnage 9,708. The exports to the East Indies in 1856 employed 628 British ships, tonnage 456,669; foreign, 151, tonnage 109,170; in 1857, British ships, 728, tonnage 538,571; foreign, 289, tonnage 188,956. To China the exports in 1856 employed 83 British ships, tonnage 45,771; foreign, 28, tonnage 22,759; in 1857, British ships 122, tonnage 75,729; foreign, 79, tonnage 50,743.

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE IMPORTED.—In the year 1857 there were imported into the United Kingdom, oxen and bulls, 53,277; cows, 12,371; calves, 27,315; sheep, 162,324; lambs, 14,883; swine, 10,678. The greater proportion come from Holland and Denmark.

GRAIN AND MEAL IMPORTED.—In the year 1857 there were imported into the United Kingdom 3,437,957 quarters of wheat, 1,701,470 of barley, 1,710,299 of oats, 76,048 of rye, 159,899 of peas, 305,775 of beans, 1,150,783 of Indian corn, 188 of buck-wheat, and 2,763 of bere or bigg; a total of 8,545,182 quarters. And in the same period there were imported 2,178,148 cwts. of flour, 10 cwts. of barley-meal, 113 of oatmeal, 4,688 of rye-meal, 17 of pea-meal, 6 of bean-meal, 1,092 of Indian corn-meal, and 102 of buck-wheat-meal; a total of 2,184,176 cwts. of flour and meal.

IRELAND—GRAIN IMPORTATIONS.—In 1857 there were imported into Ireland 492,428 quarters of wheat, 104,632 of barley, 3,583 of oats, 9,202 of rye, and 572,893 of Indian corn; and also 61,747 cwts. of wheat-meal, and 4,266 cwts. of rye-meal. In 1856 the importations had been 571,088 quarters of wheat, 31,688 of barley, only 39 of oats, and 646,660 of Indian corn; the wheat-meal imported had been 65,996 cwts., and of Indian corn-meal there had been 426 cwts.

MALT.—The total quantity made in the year ending October 1, 1857, in the United Kingdom, was 5,711,270 quarters, of which 697,134 quarters were free of duty for distillery purposes, under the Act 18 and 19 Vict. cap. 94; of the total, 4,734,339 quarters were made in England, 641,483 in Scotland, and 335,448 in Ireland. The total quantity used by brewers, victuallers, and retail brewers was 4,556,643 quarters, of which 4,142,587 quarters were used in England, 153,565 in Scotland, and 260,491 in Ireland.

HOPS.—In 1857 the number of acres used in the growing of hops was 50,975; the total amount of duty was 417,526*l.*, or an average duty of 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per acre. The number of pounds weight of hops charged with duty was 19,671,056. In the same year there were imported 18,711 cwts. of foreign hops, and there were exported 14,426 cwts. of foreign hops, and 1,450,104 lbs. of British hops.

WINE Imported, Exported, Retained for Home Consumption, &c., in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1857.

	Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom.	Quantities Charged with Duty for Home Consumption.	Quantities Exported as Merchandise.
Imported from—	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
British Possessions in South Africa	787,753	456,214	52,089
Other British Possessions	1,509	1,677	
France	796,760	622,443	1,935,968
Portugal	2,904,033	2,304,886	
Spain	4,628,790	2,776,964	
Madeira	69,456	35,505	
Holland	121,357	92,116	
The Canary Islands	12,858	5,994	
The Azores	16	16	"
Naples and Sicily	360,683	230,574	
Other Parts	593,630	245,331	
Mixed in Bond	270,322	53,747
Total Import	10,336,845	7,042,042	2,041,804

FOREIGN, COLONIAL, and CHANNEL ISLANDS SPIRITS Imported, Exported, Retained for Home Consumption, &c., in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1857.

	Quantities Imported.	Quantities Retained for Home Consumption.	Quantities Exported as Merchandise.	Quantities Shipped as Stores.	Quantities Delivered for the use of the Navy.
Rum:—Of British Possessions, viz.:—	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.
West India and Mauritius	5,906,054	3,078,238	1,948,520	159,295	21,902
East India and mixed	353,526	318,137	84,022	44,045	..
Foreign (including Foreign and British, vatted together)	251,103	162	421,688	2,124	..
All sorts	6,515,683	3,396,537	2,454,230	205,464	21,902
Brandy	2,899,952	1,289,615	1,047,763	71,736	42
Geneva	178,041	25,851	113,421	19,196	..
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	905,527	19,973	387,792	442	..
Spirits mixed in Bond . . . . .	..	..	508,734	3,244	..
Total	10,499,203	4,731,976	4,511,940	300,082	21,944

STATEMENT of the COMPUTED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM in 1857.

	£.		£.
Cheese	22,473	Quicksilver	146,610
Cocoa	90,724	Rice, not in the Husk	716,482
Coffee, of or from British Possessions	366,462	Silk, Raw	1,855,955
Foreign Countries	100,432	Thrown	403,512
Corn:—Wheat	186,059	Silk Manufactures of Europe:—	
Barley	16,646	Broad Stuffs	7,294
Oats	9,214	Ribbons	21,930
Wheat-meal or Flour	74,320	Of India:—Piece Goods	231,180
Cotton, Raw	3,430,894	Spices:—Cassia Lignea	34,341
Cotton Manufactures not made up:—East India Piece Goods	40,261	Cinnamon	45,756
Other articles	82,770	Cloves	10,837
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—		Pepper	66,064
Cochineal	281,821	Spirits:—Rum	341,957
Indigo	1,776,971	Brandy	663,583
Guanó	293,150	Geneva	15,359
Hides, Untanned	823,206	Sugar, Unrefined	523,919
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russian Hides)	19,102	Foreign Refined, & Candy	57,312
Leather Manufactures:—Gloves	42,983	Melasses	44,430
Metals:—Copper, Unwrought and part Wrought	231,328	Tea	631,904
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	49,008	Tobacco, Stemmed	2,948
Oil, Palm	467,065	Unstemmed	440,724
Cocoa Nut	270,055	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff	156,798
Opium	32,456	Wine	824,101
		Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	2,746,329
		Alpacas and the Llama Tribe	19,631
		All other Articles	4,632,387
		Total	23,353,765

The real value was not ascertained before 1854. In that year the total value was 13,636,366*l.*, in 1855 it was 21,003,215*l.*, and in 1856 it was 23,393,405*l.*

COFFEE AND COCOA.—The total importation of coffee in the year 1857 was 40,522,777 *lbs.*, and that of cocoa was 3,932,131 *lbs.*

SUGAR AND MELASSES.—The total quantity of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom in 1857 was 8,390,696 cwt., of which 3,154,721 cwt. were of foreign produce, and the remainder from British possessions. Of refined sugar and sugar-candy in the same year, there were imported 533 cwt. from British possessions, and 328,529 cwt. of foreign, of which 377 cwt. of British, and 257,551 cwt. of foreign were retained for home consumption. The quantity of unrefined sugar entered for home consumption was 7,121,560 cwt., and the duty amounted to 5,055,034*l.* The average price for the year had been 38*s.* per cwt. The quantity of melasses imported was 306,153 cwt.

SPIRITS.—In the year 1857 there were 8,858,186 gallons of proof spirits distilled in England, 13,299,409 in Scotland, and 10,073,860 in Ireland; a total of 32,231,455 gallons. Of this quantity, 24,150,433 gallons paid duty for home consumption. The duty amounting to 9,026,835*l.* 1*s.* England and Scotland consumed 17,230,387 gallons, the duty at 8*s.* per gallon producing 6,892,154*l.* 16*s.*; Ireland consumed 6,920,046 gallons, which, at a duty of 6*s.* 2*d.* per gallon, produced 2,132,680*l.* 17*s.* The duty is now equalized at 8*s.* per gallon throughout the kingdom. The number of gallons permitted out from distillers' stocks during the year for exportation to foreign parts was 4,366,683.

BREWERS, &c.—In the year ended October 10, 1857, there were in England 2,194 public brewers, 119 in Scotland, and 105 in Ireland; there were in England 63,065 licensed victuallers, 12,173 in Scotland, and 16,827 in Ireland; and there were 39,789 persons in England licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 2,765 licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises. The public brewers in England in the year used 22,818,560 bushels of malt; those in Scotland 1,062,723 bushels; and those in Ireland 2,083,934 bushels. In England, 24,907 victuallers and 12,434 beer-sellers used 10,487,936 bushels of malt; 119 victuallers in Scotland used 165,801 bushels; and in Ireland no victuallers appear to brew, and there are no licensed beer-shop keepers.

BEER.—From October 1, 1856, to October 1, 1857, there were exported 429,367 barrels of beer from the United Kingdom, of which the declared value was 1,573,722*l.* The greatest quantity, 119,604 barrels, went to New South Wales, and there were 203,673 barrels (including the above) shipped to the whole of the Australian colonies. The United States of America (23,571 barrels), the British East Indies (66,240 barrels), and the British West Indies (23,147 barrels), are the next largest consumers; Brazil figures for 12,350 barrels, and British North America for 10,224 barrels.

COALS.—The quantities of coal, cinders, coke, culm, and patent fuel shipped and sent coastways to other parts of the United Kingdom in 1857 were, of coal, 9,100,598 tons, of cinders and coke, 35,226 tons, of culm, 197,852 tons, and of patent fuel, 36,717 tons. The total quantity exported to foreign countries in the year was 6,737,718 tons of coal, coke, and cinders, and 84,032 tons of patent fuel; the declared total value of which was 3,264,098*l.* The quantity of coal brought into London was, 3,133,459 tons brought coastways, and 1,235,249 tons brought by railway and canal. There were also 26,756 tons of patent fuel brought coastways.

COPPER.—In 1857 there were imported into the United Kingdom 75,832 tons of copper ore; 19,262 tons of regulus; 2,571 tons of unwrought copper, in bricks, pigs, &c.; 1,033 tons of old copper for remanufacture; 3,864 tons, partly wrought in bars, rods, &c.; 81 tons of plates and coin; and 975 cwt. of copper manufactures and copper-plates engraved. Chili, Cuba, and Spain furnished the greater part of the ore; but 8,483 tons were forwarded from the Australian colonies, nearly half of the whole being from Victoria; nearly all the regulus was obtained from Chili. Of British copper, the total exports were 24,143 tons 15 cwt., above half of which was manufactured as sheets, nails, yellow metal, &c.; of foreign copper, the total quantity exported was 2,886 tons 12 cwt., of which 692 tons were of ore, and 1,392 unwrought, as bricks, pigs, &c.

TIN.—In 1857 the quantity of tin imported into the United Kingdom amounted to 2,708 tons 13 cwt.; and 1,387 tons of tin ore and regulus; and there were exported 2,187 tons 18 cwt. of British tin, and 380 tons 3 cwt. of foreign tin, with 31 tons of foreign tin ore.

ZINC.—Of zinc or spelter there were imported in 1857, 18,001 tons, and of oxide of zinc 429 tons; the chief part of the supply coming from the Hanse Towns, Prussia, and Belgium. The exports were 3,123 tons 10 cwt. of British zinc, and 1,379 tons 18 cwt. of foreign; of the total export, 2,309 tons 12 cwt. went to British territories in the East Indies.

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.—In 1857 the quantities imported were—pig and sheet lead, 12,768 tons; lead ore, 953 tons; white lead, 74 tons; and chromate of lead, 11 tons; the far greater part of the lead and lead ore came from Spain. The quantities exported were—British, 538 tons of lead ore, 19,272 tons of pig and rolled lead, 2,815 tons

of shot, 662 tons 5 cwt. of litharge, 2,540 tons 9 cwt. of red lead, 2,875 tons 5 cwt. of white lead; the foreign lead re-exported only amounted to 250 tons, nearly the whole being pig or sheet lead. The largest customers for the pig or rolled lead are China, 3,655 tons, and Russia, 3,424 tons.

WOOL.—In 1857 the total quantity of sheep, lamb, and alpaca wool imported was 129,749,898 lbs.; of this, 49,209,655 lbs. were from British settlements in Australia, 19,370,741 lbs. from British possessions in the East Indies, 14,287,828 lbs. from British possessions in South Africa, 9,306,886 lbs. from South America, 6,088,002 lbs. from the north of Germany, 397,238 lbs. from Spain, 23,802,520 lbs. from other countries of Europe, and 7,287,028 lbs. from various other countries. Almost two-thirds thus being the produce of British possessions.

COTTON.—The total amount of raw cotton imported in 1857 was 969,318,896 lbs.; of this, 654,758,048 lbs. were from the United States, 250,338,144 lbs. from the British East Indies, 29,910,832 lbs. from Brazil, 24,882,144 lbs. from Egypt and the Mediterranean, 1,443,568 lbs. from the British West Indies and Guiana, and 7,986,160 lbs. from various other countries.

PAPER.—In the year ended March 31, 1857, the gross amount of duty charged on paper was 1,244,652*l.*; of which 929,573*l.* were from England and Wales, 263,786*l.* from Scotland, and 51,293*l.* from Ireland. In 1858, ending the same date, the amount of duty charged was 1,244,135*l.*; England, 920,609*l.*; Scotland, 271,436*l.*; and Ireland, 52,090*l.* Drawbacks and allowances, and charges not paid reduced this amount, in 1858, by the sum of 125,289*l.*; consisting of drawback on paper exported, 104,517*l.*; allowance on paper used in printing prayer-books, bibles, by hot-pressers, and Jacquard looms, 19,794*l.*; and allowances for overcharges, damaged goods, and waste in envelope cutting, 978*l.*

IV.—*Crime, Police, and Law.*

JUDICIAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The plan indicated last year has been more fully carried out this. The Statistics for 1857 include, under Part I., Police and Constabulary, but the returns for this, the first year, are to some extent incomplete; Criminal Proceedings, and Prisons. Part II. will include returns from all the civil and ecclesiastical courts, the blank forms of which are given in the present year's publication, but no returns have yet been procured.

Police and Constabulary.—The number and expense of the police and constabulary for every county and town, with their respective divisions, and the cost, are given. The total number in England is 19,187, consisting of 7,301 for the various county constabularies, 5,251 for borough police, 6,083 for the metropolitan police, and 552 for the city of London police. The total cost of this force for the twelvemonth ended Sept. 29, 1857, had been 1,265,579*l.*; of which 441,569*l.* was for the county constabulary, 337,853*l.* for the borough police, 442,212*l.* for the metropolitan police, and 43,945*l.* for the city of London police. A part of this expense, except in the case of the city of London, is defrayed from the public revenue, there being paid to the county constabulary 71,112*l.*, to the borough police 60,970*l.*, and to the metropolitan police 103,380*l.* In the year there were altogether 401,264 cases of minor offences, assaults, petty thefts, drunkenness, vagrancy, and offences under the Highway Acts, Licensed Victuallers and Beer Acts, Stage-carriage Acts, &c. Of these, 314,432 were by males, and 86,832 by females. Of the total, 369,233 cases were decided summarily by magistrates; 233,759 were convicted, and 135,474 were discharged. The remaining 32,031 cases were the results of 57,273 offences which had come to the knowledge of the police, and of these 17,861 were committed or bailed for trial. Of the total number apprehended by the police, the classification is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Known thieves	18,556	4,546	23,102
Prostitutes . . . . .	..	24,282	24,282
Vagrants and tramps	14,272	4,998	19,270
Suspicious characters	40,112	6,692	46,804
No known occupations	5,218	1,696	6,914
Previous good characters	112,017	14,548	126,565
Characters unknown and not ascertained	124,257	30,070	154,327
	314,432	86,832	401,264

Of the 233,759 convictions by magistrates, the punishments were:—

Imprisonment for above 6 months	101
„ 6 months and above 3 months	2,479
„ 3 months and above 2 months	8,604
„ 2 months and above 1 month	10,586
„ 1 month and above 14 days	21,386
„ 14 days and under	19,137
Sent to reformatory schools	768
Total punished by confinement	63,061
Fined	143,463
Whipped	525
Other punishments, to find sureties, or delivered up to the army or navy, &c.	26,710
	<hr/> 233,759

Of the convictions, the number for assaults was 44,860, for drunkenness 44,894, for theft 20,577, and for vagrancy 18,023.

The *Coroners' Inquests* in the year 1857 numbered 20,157, including 13,941 males and 6,216 females. Of these, 5496 cases were of infants under 7 years of age, 1,716 of children above 7 and under 16 years of age, 9731 above 16 and under 60, and 3,214 aged and infirm above 60 years of age. The number of accidental deaths was 8,930; the finding of the juries was, 184 cases of murder, 187 of manslaughter, 6 only of suicides, 323 from excessive drinking; the remainder were found dead, or died from disease, want, or causes unknown.

Criminal Proceedings.—The total number of persons committed for trial in 1857 was 20,269, of whom 15,970 were males, and 4,299 were females; of these 15,342 were convicted: 1,442 for offences against the person, 1,752 for offences against property with violence, 10,850 for offences against property without violence, 101 for malicious offences against property, 830 for forgery and offences against the currency, and 332 for offences not included in the foregoing classes. There were 54 sentenced to death, of whom 20 were for murder, and of these 13 were executed; the punishment in all the other cases being commuted to transportation or penal imprisonment.

Prisons.—The Report notices great improvements in the construction and management of prisons. The number of persons committed to them in 1857 was:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial at assizes or sessions	15,958	4,254	20,212
On summary conviction	62,170	24,625	86,795
For want of sureties	2,318	845	3,163
On remand and discharged	10,631	4,022	14,653
For debt and on civil process	13,499	840	14,339
Under the Mutiny Act	2,808	..	2,808
	<hr/> 107,384	<hr/> 34,586	<hr/> 141,970

Of re-committals for crimes or offences, there were 42,169, of which 18,374 had been previously committed once, 8,128 twice, 4,400 thrice, 2,970 four times, 1,857 five times, 2,276 six and seven times, 1,700 eight to ten times, and 2,464 above ten times. Of the commitments, 1,877 were of children under twelve years of age, 10,624 were between twelve and sixteen, and 29,949 were between sixteen and twenty-one. Omitting prisoners for debt, and the military, there were 124,823 persons in confinement, of these 97,054 were English, 2,903 Welsh, 2,399 Scotch, 18,067 Irish, 652 from British colonies and the East Indies, 2,016 foreigners, and 1,732 not ascertained. Of the whole, 44,291 could neither read nor write, 72,387 could read or read and write imperfectly, 6,348 could read and write well, 409 had had a superior education, and 1,388 were not ascertained. The amount of prison accommodation is stated to be sufficient on the average; but some of the prisons of populous places are occasionally over crowded—such as Middlesex, Westminster, Wandsworth, Durham, &c. The daily average number of prisoners was about 19,686, and the total cost for the year was 567,804*l.*, but this includes 120,799*l.* expended on new buildings, alterations, and repayments, leaving 447,004*l.* as the ordinary annual charge for prisoners, an average of 23*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* for each, divided thus:—for repairs, furniture, &c., 5*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; for officers' salaries, pensions, &c., 9*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; for prisoner's diet, clothing, medicine, &c., 8*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

The government prisons now provide for the treatment of convicts sentenced to long terms of detention, the great proportion of whom it had been the practice to transport to the penal colonies, or to confine on board the hulks. They are:—

“1. The Millbank prison, now chiefly used as a general receiving prison and dépôt for convicts of both sexes, including a penal class for both, but appropriated also in part for a class of females undergoing the first stage of their punishment.

"2. The Pentonville prison, adapted for the preliminary period of separate confinement and instruction of adult male convicts.

"3. Portland prison, for able-bodied male convicts undergoing the second stage of their punishment, and employed upon the public works.

"4. Dartmoor prison, principally for infirm and sickly male convicts, who are employed in farm labour, and partly in manufacture.

"5. Portsmouth prison, and 6, Chatham prison, for able-bodied male convicts in the second stage of their punishment, who are employed in the heavy unskilled labour of the naval yards and arsenals.

"7. Brixton prison, exclusively for females in the second stage of their punishment, employed in needlework and the domestic labour of the prison.

"8. The hulk 'The Stirling Castle,' at Portsmouth, used chiefly as a receiving ship for prisoners sent from the convict establishments at Gibraltar and Bermuda for release in this country, and for a small number of invalid prisoners.

"9. Parkhurst, used as a reformatory for boys, who are employed in farm labour, and partly in manufacture.

"10. Fulham Refuge, for females under reformatory treatment in their second stage of discipline."

In these various prisons, there were at the commencement of 1857, male prisoners 6,171, females 830, and 6,236 males and 752 females were received during the year; of the whole, 1,032, all males, were sent to Western Australia, Bermuda, and Gibraltar; 2,871 males and 333 females were removed from one prison to another, including those removed from the abolished hulks, and removed to lunatic asylums, and 178 females were sent to reformatories; 162 males and 6 females were discharged on the termination of their sentences; 836 males and 86 females were discharged on tickets of leave; 9 males on commutation of sentence; 53 males and 15 females were pardoned; 68 males and 17 females died; 2 males committed suicide and 6 escaped; a total of 5,675 disposed of, and 8,320, of whom 7,368 were males and 952 females, remained in the beginning of 1858.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—In 1857 the total number of persons committed or held to bail was 7,210, of whom 3,285 were not convicted. Of the number committed, 5,458 were males and 1,752 were females. Of the number convicted, 1,036 were for offences against the person; 314 for offences against property committed with violence; 1,641 for offences against property without violence; 61 for malicious offences against property; 57 for forgery and offences against the currency; and 1,816 for other miscellaneous offences. Only 8 were sentenced to death, and none were executed; 40 were sentenced to transportation, 396 to penal servitude for various periods, 2,674 to various terms of imprisonment, and the remainder whipped, fined, discharged on sureties, or pardoned. In the year there had been 23,563 summary convictions before magistrates or at petty sessions, and 9,557 committals for drunkenness.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.—In 1857 the total number of offenders committed for trial or bailed was 3,840, of whom 2,743 were males and 197 females. Of the whole, 920 were acquitted on trial, discharged without trial, or found insane. Of those convicted, 1,140 were for offences against the person, 408 for offences against property committed with violence, 1,903 for offences against property committed without violence, 53 for malicious offences against property, 89 for forgery and offences against the currency, and 207 for other offences not included in the foregoing classes. Of the total, 557 males and 316 females could neither read nor write; 1,625 males and 697 females could read and write imperfectly; 467 males and 75 females could read and write well; and 82 males and 7 females had had a superior education; 14 are unaccounted for. Of the punishments, 3 were sentenced to death and executed for murder; 28 sentenced to various periods of transportation; 230 to various periods of penal servitude extending from three years to life; 460 to various periods of imprisonment from three years to more than six months; 1,877 to imprisonment for six months and under; and 287 to be whipped, fined, and discharged.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The total expenditure for the year 1857 was 445,212*l.*; the force included 17 superintendents, 140 inspectors, 630 sergeants, and 5,296 constables. The police rate at 6*d.* in the pound, on a rental in the original and extended districts of 11,634,879*l.* produced 290,872*l.*; the consolidated fund paid 75,191*l.*; the amount received for special services was 32,895*l.*; and the remainder was derived from various miscellaneous sources.

CONSTABULARY, IRELAND.—The general force has a total of 11,847 men with 311 horses, and a reserve of 220 men with 57 horses. The general force comprises 47 head constables, 254 second constables, 1,613 constables, 83 mounted constables, 323 acting mounted or dismounted, and 9,230 sub-constables. There are 5 chief inspectors, 1 receiver, 5 paymasters, 36 county inspectors, and 250 sub-inspectors. The total expense

for the year 1857 was 668,700*l.*, of which only 17,293*l.* 10*s.* were raised by the towns and counties, and the remainder, 651,406*l.* 10*s.*, was defrayed by the public.

The number of the revenue police in 1857 was 1,141, and the cost was 44,947*l.* The use of this force was discontinued in December, 1857.

The Dublin police numbers 1,071 men, and the expense for the year 1857-8 was 74,498*l.*

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—At the end of 1857 there were forty of these certified schools in England, and twenty-two in Scotland. The number of inmates in those of England on December 31, 1857, was 1,866; of whom 1,609 were boys and 257 girls. Several of the institutions are for Roman Catholics, of whom there were 411 boys and 97 girls; and of Protestants there were 1,198 boys and 160 girls. In Scotland several of the establishments are of the nature of industrial schools, and are not confined to offenders, but are open to paupers and even to day-scholars. Altogether there are 22. The houses of refuge at Glasgow provide for 394 boys and 131 girls, and upwards of 2,000 children are under careful superintendence. The scheme, according to the report of the Rev. S. Turner, promises well. In England habits of industry and application are formed, and at Redhill the agricultural operations of the year 1857 produced a net profit of 300*l.* In Scotland parents send their children of their own accord to the industrial schools, to keep them from idling in the streets, and Mr. Turner says, "they seem to offer the cheapest and most effective means for preventing the evil which the reformatory can only cure." He notices likewise the marked freedom of Aberdeen from that "large class of neglected and disorderly children so abundant in most large towns." In the year ending March 31, 1858, the number of cases of proceedings against parents and step-parents to compel them to contribute towards the maintenance of their children in reformatories was 605; the number of such parties under contribution on March 31, 1858, was 292; and the amount of money received in the year from parties thus proceeded against was 629*l.* 12*s.*

COUNTY COURTS.—In 1857 the total number of complaints entered was 744,652; and the amount claimed under the complaints was 1,937,745*l.*, an increase over 1856 of 163,599 complaints, and of 404,079*l.* claimed. The total number of causes tried, or for which judgment was entered, was 395,731, of which 5,159 were for sums between 20*l.* and 50*l.*; the total amount, exclusive of costs, for which judgments were obtained was 978,592*l.*; and paid into court before judgment, 146,417*l.* The total amount of moneys received by the court to the credit of suitors was 776,711*l.*, and the amount paid out was 771,944*l.* The amount of fees in the year was 234,689*l.* The number of causes tried by jury was 1,068, in 516 of which the party requiring a jury obtained a verdict. There were 92,894 executions issued against the goods of defendants, 27,783 warrants of commitment issued, and 10,607 persons actually taken to prison under such warrants. The total number of judgment summonses issued was 112,961, and the number of judgment summonses heard by the court was 56,655. The business of the courts had increased 25 per cent. on the previous year, and the number of complaints beyond those of causes tried arises in a considerable degree from the claim being paid without any further proceeding. From the commencement of the courts in 1847 to the end of 1858, there had been 5,440,080 complaints, of which 2,965,464 were tried; the amount of claims had been 16,279,314*l.*; judgment was obtained for 8,309,236*l.*; and 1,142,565*l.* were paid into court without proceeding to judgment.

V.—*Population, Poor Laws, &c.*

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—In the year 1856 there were registered in England the Births of 657,453 children, a rate of 34.52 per cent. on the population, the highest birth-rate on record, and an increase of 22,410 over 1855; and the Registrar-General remarks that the births are always under-stated, as many are not registered. Of the total number, 335,541 were boys and 321,912 were girls; of these, 21,665 boys and 20,996 girls were illegitimate, 6.5 per cent. or nearly 1 in every 14. Cumberland and Westmorland, are highest in the list of counties, showing 10.5 per cent., while Surrey and Middlesex (out of London) are lowest, only 4.7 and 4.9, and London itself gives only 4.2; but the Registrar observes that probably many of the unregistered are in this class. In the same year, there were registered 159,337 Marriages, an increase of 7,224 over 1855, but still a little below 1854. Of the total number, 133,619 were according to the rites of the church, 9 by special licence, 21,336 by licence, 104,280 by banns, 4,045 by superintendent-registrar's certificate, and 3,949 the distinction not recorded. Of the 25,718 not married with the rites of the Church of England, 7,527 were of Roman Catholics, 9,710 at dissenting places of worship, 8,097 at the registrars' offices, 312 of Jews, and 72 of Quakers. Of persons under 21 marrying, there were 9,120 men and 29,218 women. Of the total, 113,437 men and 99,204 women wrote their names, and 45,900 men and 64,133 women made their marks in signing the marriage register; which gives 71 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women

who could write. In 81,542 marriages both parties wrote their names, an increase of 4,808 over 1855, and in 32,238 marriages both parties signed with marks. The Deaths in the year were 390,506, a decrease of 35,197 from the previous year; of these deaths, 196,034 were males and 194,472 females, or 104 males to 100 females; and on the whole a little more than 20 in a thousand of the population, the lowest rate yet observed. The increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths was 731 daily; and on an average of 19 years it is found that there is 1 in every 61 of the population married, 1 to every 30 born, and 1 in every 45 dies.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, SCOTLAND.—In the year 1857 there were 103,628 Births, of which 53,328 were males and 50,300 females. The total of Deaths was 61,925, of which 30,938 were males and 30,987 females. The Marriages numbered 21,314.

PAUPER RELIEF.—On January 1, 1858, in 627 unions and single parishes, there were 902,032 persons in receipt of relief, an increase of 25,377 over the same date in 1857, or 2·9 per cent.; of these 165,770 were able-bodied adults, an increase of 13,596, or 8·9 per cent.

POOR RELIEF, SCOTLAND.—On May 14, 1857, the number of registered poor who had been relieved in the year was 88,622, a decrease from the preceding year of 10,741; and the number of registered poor at that date was 69,217, also a decrease of 10,756. The number of casual poor relieved during the year had been 36,545. The cost of the poor-relief, for registered and casual poor, was 506,522*l.* a decrease of 2,356*l.* The adult casual poor relieved on January 1, 1857, was 3,113, and on July 1, 2,898, in both cases a considerable decrease from the numbers in 1856. The number of poor-houses continue to increase, and 209 parishes, either singly or in combination, either have poor-houses or are about erecting them. In 729 parishes the principle of parochial assessment has been adopted, and in 154 parishes the principle of voluntary contributions for the support of the poor is in use. The total sum expended on poor-law purposes was 627,605*l.*, of which 4,012*l.* were spent on buildings not authorized poor-houses; 23,265*l.* on authorized poor-houses; 1,122*l.* on sanitary measures, and 23,731*l.* for medical attendance, besides some miscellaneous items; and the amount expended on the poor as mentioned above.

POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.—In the year ended September 29, 1857, the total amount expended on the relief of the poor was 498,218*l.*, of which 292,685*l.* had been for in-door maintenance, and only 2,411*l.* for out-door relief. The number of persons relieved during the year had been 186,235 in the house, and 4,616 out-door. The poundage of the expenditure was 10*l.* in the pound on a valuation of 11,877,088*l.*

WORKHOUSE AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS.—In the half-year ending Lady-day, 1857, the average number of children attending the schools was 37,340, of which 34,369 were in workhouse-schools. In the workhouse-schools there were 8,759 boys under 10 years of age, and 8,611 above that age; and 9,641 girls under 10, and 7,358 above. In the district schools there were 431 boys under 10 years of age and 1,088 above; and 510 girls under ten and 842 above. The sum paid to Boards of Guardians out of the parliamentary grant in respect of the salaries of workhouse and district school-teachers, for the year ended Lady-day, 1857, was 29,398*l.*

WORKHOUSE NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IRELAND.—On December 31, 1856, the number of workhouse schools was 137, and the number of children on the rolls was 22,674; a decrease from the previous year of 2 schools, and 8,067 children.

PAUPER LUNATICS.—On January 1, 1857, the number of pauper lunatics in county and borough asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses, amounted to 16,657, and on the 1st of January, 1858, the number had increased to 17,572, showing an increase during the year of no less than 915 persons. The number of admissions of lunatics of all classes, in 1857, was as follows:—In county and borough asylums, 4,781; in hospitals, 790; in metropolitan licensed houses, 1,071; and in provincial licensed houses, 1,253; making a total of 7,895 persons. During that period, 2,865 were discharged as recovered, and 2,148 were released by death. Of the deaths 15 were cases of suicide. Although, as has been stated, there were 17,572 pauper lunatics in asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses on the 1st of January, 1858, they do not constitute much more than a moiety of the lunatics and idiots who are chargeable to the poor-rates of the country, for a great number of the lunatic poor are maintained by boards of guardians—chiefly on the ground of economy—in the workhouses or with their friends at the union expense. It appears from the report of the Poor Law Board, that on the 1st of January, 1857, there were 20 maintained, in workhouses, 6,800; and with friends 5,497; in all, 12,297

persons. There can be no doubt that the number of poor of this class not in asylums considerably increased during the year 1857; but even supposing that there was no increase whatever, the total number of lunatics and idiots chargeable to the rates on the 1st January, 1858, would be no less than 29,869 persons. The differences which exist in the cost of the different asylums are very remarkable. For instance, the cost of the building and fittings of the Derby asylum, for 300 inmates, was 88,852*l.*; whilst the Devon asylum, for 610 inmates, cost but 53,676*l.* The cost per head, in reference to accommodation, in the one case was 296*l.*, and in the other but 95*l.* Again, whilst the Surrey asylum, for 953 inmates, cost but 143*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* per head, the Colney Hatch asylum (Middlesex), for 1,293 patients, cost 250*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* per head. The four asylums, in which the cost per head in reference to accommodation was least, are as follows:—the Cornwall, for 300 patients, 93*l.* per head; the Devon, for 610 patients, 95*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; the Durham, for 312 patients, 100*l.* 18*s.*; and the Monmouth and Hereford, for 363 patients, 112*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* On the other hand, the most expensive asylums are the Derby and the Colney Hatch—above referred to—the Norfolk, for 420 patients, 252*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* per head; and the Chester, for 300 patients, 241*l.* 2*s.* per head. The total cost of the Colney Hatch asylum, which is the largest in England, was 324,504*l.* The average weekly cost per head of maintenance and clothing of pauper lunatics in England, in 1857, was as follows:—in county or borough asylums, 9*s.* 2½*d.*; in licensed houses, 12*s.* 2½*d.*; in workhouses or with friends, 3*s.* 1*d.* In Wales, the cost was, in asylums, 8*s.* 8*d.*; in licensed houses, 12*s.* 0½*d.*; in workhouses or with friends, 2*s.* 7½*d.* The average cost in England and Wales was, in asylums, 9*s.* 2½*d.*; in licensed houses, 12*s.* 2½*d.*; in workhouses or with friends, 3*s.* 0½*d.* The expense of maintenance, medicines, and clothing of pauper lunatics, in 1857, in county asylums, varied from 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per head. The former is the expense in the Derby asylum, where the recoveries are 17·81 per cent., and the latter, in the Essex asylum, where they are 15·46 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that the better diet and clothing, which it is presumed that the patients in the Essex asylum enjoy, do not insure a larger number of recoveries than in an asylum where, judging from the charge, the allowances are not nearly so liberal. The four asylums in which the cost of maintenance was greatest are the Essex, above referred to; the Buckingham, 27*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.* per head; recoveries, 17 per cent.; the Hanwell, 26*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per head; recoveries, 5·32 per cent.; the Colney Hatch, 26*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* per head; recoveries 8·1 per cent. The four asylums in which the expense was least, are the Derby, above referred to; the Devon, 13*l.* 8*s.* per head; recoveries, 10·84 per cent.; the Chester, 14*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* per head; recoveries, 12·8 per cent.; and the Somerset, 16*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per head; recoveries, 21 per cent. The largest number of recoveries was in the Stafford asylum, viz., 23·80 per cent., and the least in the Hanwell asylum, viz., 5·32 per cent. The number of patients of all classes in asylums, on the 1st of January, 1858, deemed to be curable was, males 839, females 990, total 1,829. The number in hospitals, males 82, females 116, total 198; in metropolitan licensed houses, males 135, females 190, total 325; and in provincial licensed houses, males 199, females 232, total 431. Of the 22,132 lunatics of all classes in asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses, there were only 2,783 considered to be curable.

The asylums in course of erection are the Cumberland for 200 inmates, the Durham for 312, the Caermarthen for 270, the Bristol for 200, the Sussex for 400, the Cambridge for 250, the Beds, Herts, and Hants, for 504, and the Northumberland for 200. The Durham, Cambridge, and Northumberland, are to be completed in the present year, the Bristol and Sussex in 1859, and the Cumberland in 1860. It is uncertain when the others will be ready. Additions are also in progress at the following asylums—Cornwall for 10 patients, Gloucester for 218, Kent for 29, Lancaster (Ratuhill) for 256, Leicester and Rutland for 76, Middlesex (Colney Hatch) for 796, Middlesex (Hanwell) for 710, Monmouth and Hereford for 30, Norfolk for 120, Salop and Montgomery for 42, Somerset for 11, Wilts for 32, and York (West Riding) for 151. When the buildings now in progress are completed, the total number of additional beds will be as follows:—in new asylums 2,336, additions to existing asylums 2,481, total 4,817.

LUNATICS, SCOTLAND.—The number of pauper lunatics in Scotland on May 14, 1855, was 4,642, of whom only 2,644 were in confinement, the others either living with friends or at large. There were also 29 criminal lunatics in jails. The total number of lunatics was 7,403, there being 2,732 private lunatics, of whom only 932 were in confinement; and of the whole, 3,736 were males and 3,667 females.

LUNATICS, IRELAND.—On December 31, 1856, there were 1,281 lunatics in union workhouses, of whom 518 were males and 763 females. In various asylums and in jails there were 4,721 persons, and 5,441 were reported at large. Of the whole 5,565 were females, 4,495 males, and 102 not stated.

SUMMARY of the AMOUNTS EXPENDED for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half-Years ended at Lady-day 1857 and 1858 respectively, in 627 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES, under Boards of Guardians, having a Population of 16,529,865 persons; the entire Population of England and Wales being 17,927,609 (Census 1851).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions and Single Pa- rishes.	Number of Parishes.	Population 1851.	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief.		
				In-Main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
I.—THE METROPOLIS.				£.	£.	£.
1. Middlesex (part) . .	19	147	974,277	68,012	56,302	124,314
2. Surrey (part) . . .	9	17	482,435	29,211	25,272	54,483
3. Kent (part)	2	11	134,200	6,370	8,321	14,691
Totals	30	175	1,590,912	103,593	89,895	193,488
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.						
2. Surrey (part) . . .	11	134	194,278	9,497	21,703	31,200
3. Kent (part)	26	413	484,297	25,528	43,606	69,134
4. Sussex	21	284	248,690	13,754	32,634	46,388
5. Southampton	25	301	349,339	16,448	42,899	59,347
6. Berks.	12	236	199,106	8,684	23,283	31,967
Totals	95	1,368	1,475,710	73,911	164,125	238,036
III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.						
1. Middlesex (part) . .	6	57	150,606	8,221	12,429	20,650
7. Hertford	12	164	173,953	7,771	22,917	30,688
8. Buckingham	7	192	143,492	4,612	22,668	26,680
9. Oxford	290	290	169,823	5,819	24,466	30,285
10. Northampton	12	323	210,489	5,207	29,744	34,951
11. Huntingdon	3	87	60,319	1,626	8,180	9,806
12. Bedford	6	135	129,668	3,529	14,950	18,479
13. Cambridge	9	173	191,800	6,680	27,005	33,685
Totals	64	1,421	1,230,150	43,465	161,759	205,224
IV.—EASTERN.						
14. Essex	17	370	341,077	16,783	47,127	63,910
15. Suffolk	17	514	335,780	10,622	41,000	51,622
16. Norfolk	21	692	365,199	12,225	49,315	61,540
Totals	55	1,576	1,045,056	39,630	139,442	179,072
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN.						
17. Wilts.	17	303	231,533	7,621	36,462	44,083
18. Dorset	12	282	177,057	4,004	24,342	28,346
19. Devon	20	457	537,628	11,138	59,732	70,870
20. Cornwall	13	221	355,392	5,334	24,578	29,912
21. Somerset	16	479	456,136	11,244	54,858	66,102
Totals	78	1,742	1,757,751	39,341	199,972	239,313
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.						
22. Gloucester	16	340	353,776	9,210	32,261	41,471
23. Hereford	7	212	98,917	2,349	12,847	15,196
24. Salop	15	239	226,231	5,181	15,873	21,054
25. Stafford	17	259	628,879	12,413	32,622	45,035
26. Worcester	11	226	257,144	5,777	19,232	25,009
27. Warwick	13	261	442,207	9,190	34,090	43,280
Totals	79	1,587	2,007,214	44,126	146,925	191,051

SUMMARY—continued.

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Union and Single Pa- rishes.	Number of Parishes.	Population 1851.	Cost of In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief.		
				In-Main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND.				£.	£.	£.
28. Leicester	11	325	234,164	7,772	24,238	32,010
29. Rutland	2	65	24,214	723	2,251	2,974
30. Lincoln	14	715	397,637	9,543	43,364	52,907
31. Nottingham	9	293	293,331	7,135	30,437	37,572
32. Derby	9	272	259,965	3,888	12,284	16,172
Totals	45	1,670	1,209,311	29,061	112,574	141,635
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN.						
33. Chester	11	467	420,074	7,355	31,769	39,124
34. Lancaster	28	450	2,055,781	62,334	156,374	218,708
Totals	39	917	2,475,855	69,689	188,143	257,832
IX.—YORK.						
35. West Riding	28	525	1,162,572	20,268	86,002	106,270
36. East Riding	10	369	250,779	5,144	15,814	20,958
37. North Riding	15	477	187,728	3,017	15,964	18,981
Totals	53	1,371	1,601,079	28,429	117,780	146,209
X.—NORTHERN.						
38. Durham	14	311	411,538	5,721	26,642	32,363
39. Northumberland	12	538	303,489	5,800	30,582	36,382
40. Cumberland	9	200	195,210	4,877	13,204	18,081
41. Westmorland	3	110	58,387	1,517	4,272	5,789
Totals	38	1,159	968,624	17,915	74,700	92,615
XI.—WELSH.						
42. Monmouth	6	161	177,130	3,000	16,257	19,257
43. South Wales	27	672	607,111	6,313	69,817	76,130
44. North Wales	18	349	383,962	4,204	59,911	64,115
Totals	51	1,182	1,168,203	13,517	145,985	159,502
TOTALS	627	14,168	16,529,865	502,677	1,541,300	2,043,977
Residue of the Kingdom . . . .	.	443	1,397,744	.	.	.
Totals of England and Wales . . . . .	.	14,611	17,927,609	.	.	.

The increase over the corresponding half-year of 1857 is 60,6507.

VI.—Emigration and Colonial Statistics.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLONIES.—The emigrant ships in 1857 were remarkably healthy, the mortality to America being only 0.17 per cent. on a total of 55,601 passengers; and to Victoria, on 18,758 passengers, it was only 0.33 per cent. In the year, 18,839 steerage passengers returned to the United Kingdom, of whom 16,727 came from America. The provisions of the Passengers' Acts have been found to act very beneficially, but as only British ships are subject to these provisions, they are too generally disregarded by foreign passenger ships, and instances of ill-treatment and bad accommodation, for which no redress can be obtained, are but too common.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The number of emigrants to this colony in 1857 was 10,379, of whom 4,745 males and 4,174 females were assisted. The total population on January 1, 1857, was 286,873, of whom 161,882 were males and 124,991 females. The land revenue

for 1857 had amounted to 273,883*l.*; and the total revenue to 1,158,468*l.* exclusive of loans. In 1856 the number of acres under crop was 185,015; the produce of wheat and maize, the two principal articles of consumption, was 1,756,964 bushels of wheat; and 1,085,272 bushels of maize. The total value of the imports in 1856 was 5,460,971*l.*; and of exports 3,430,880*l.*, a considerable increase in both over the preceding year. The wool exported in 1856 was 19,200,341 lbs., of the estimated value of 1,303,070*l.*, a large increase: while the gold exported was only valued at 138,007*l.*, a large decrease from previous years. In 1856, important works were commenced for supplying Sydney with water, and with a system of sewerage. Nearly 400,000*l.* had been expended in the same year on the extension of the line of railway from Sydney and Newcastle, and 28,000*l.* on the buildings for the university and grammar-school at Sydney. The legislature had shown itself desirous of promoting education, but there is still a want of means. Of 46,607 children between the ages of seven and fourteen, 11,318 could not read, and the names of only 20,426 were on the school books.

VICTORIA.—The population on March 29, 1857, amounted to 403,419 souls, of whom 258,116 were males and 145,303 were females; and the number of emigrants in the year was 40,921; of these emigrants 4,886 males and 7,403 females were assisted out by the Emigration Commissioners, while 20,555 males and 7,725 females, with 352 not distinguished, proceeded thither unassisted. The registered births in the colony for the year ended June 30, 1857, amounted to 15,937, and the deaths to 6,521, considerably more than two births to one death. Grants for the purposes of education to the amount of 230,000*l.* were made in 1856, and 26,323 children were in attendance on the schools receiving aid. At the close of 1856 the condition of the colony was highly prosperous; the revenue had increased to 3,369,251*l.*, and the expenditure had been 2,799,152*l.*; the quantity of land sold in 1856 had been 437,000 acres, at an average price of 34*s.* 3*d.* per acre, and 135,496 of the acres had been sold in lots of less than 100 acres each. Agriculture is also making satisfactory progress, for though in 1855 the stock of sheep decreased by nearly a million, probably from a larger consumption as well as by less attention being paid to the flocks in consequence of the direction of labour to gold-seeking, the stock of cattle was increased by 50,000 head, and the acres of land under crop was extended from 54,905 acres to 115,135 acres, of which 42,686 acres were under wheat against 12,827 in 1854. Considerable works were in progress for opening communications by ordinary roads as well as by railways, and the extent of electric telegraph completed or in progress was 800 miles. An undertaking for supplying Melbourne with water has been completed, and the reservoirs are stated to have contained in December, 1856, 7,000,000,000 gallons of water. The exports in the year had amounted to 15,489,760*l.*, and the imports to 14,962,269*l.*, a large increase in both over 1855.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The population on January 1, 1857, consisted of 53,086 males, and 51,622 females, a nearer approach to an equality of sexes than in any other of the Australian colonies. The assisted emigration consisted of 1,983 males and 1,257 females, while the unassisted only numbered 420 altogether. In 1856 the births had amounted to 4,488 while the deaths were only 1,147 little more than one-fourth of the births. It was estimated that in 1856 there were 20,000 children between seven and fourteen, of whom more than 9,000 were receiving no education whatever; the aid granted by the state was only 12,230*l.*, and there were 147 licensed schools. The total number of letters received in the colony in 1856 was 82,792 and 132,967 newspapers; the letters sent from the colony were 79,910, and the newspapers, 94,919. Two lines of telegraph are in operation, but the length of the two is only 35 miles, connecting Adelaide with the seaport and with Gawler Town, but it was resolved to connect Adelaide with Victoria, a distance of 700 miles; and a project was in contemplation for connecting these lines with India, from Singapore, by Sumatra, Java, Timor, &c., to Port Essington. This colony is to a great extent agricultural: at the end of 1856 there were 203,423 acres fenced in, 162,000 acres were under wheat, and 753 acres were vineyards. The flour is of a fine quality, and an exportation has even commenced to England. The total exports in 1856 amounted to 1,398,367*l.*, of which there were farm and dairy produce, 562,309*l.*; copper and copper ore, 404,811*l.*; wool, 412,162*l.*; the imports for the year were 1,099,156*l.* The total copper produced in 1857 was estimated to be of the value of 2,769,504*l.* Considerable progress had been made in rendering the River Murray available for internal navigation, and ten steamers were employed in the traffic. The revenue of 1856, exclusive of loans, amounted to 456,414*l.*, of which 250,991*l.* was derived from the sale of land. The expenditure was 680,149*l.*; nearly 200,000*l.* had been expended on roads, bridges, and public buildings. The revenue for the quarter ending June 30, 1858, was 132,289*l.*, which was an increase of 29,979*l.* over the corresponding quarter of 1857; and the expenditure had been 100,658*l.*, a decrease of 7,780*l.* from that of the 1857 quarter; this revenue and expenditure of course is independent of loans and the payment of interest. The emigration fund for the colony in the hands of the commissioners, on January 1, 1857, was nearly 50,000*l.*, and 40,000*l.* more had been forwarded for the same purpose. The colonial legislature had altered the law respecting the management of waste lands. By the new act ecclesiastical purposes are excluded from the objects for which free grants may be made, the advantages held out to naval and military settlers are discontinued, and it omits the compulsory application of one moiety of the land fund to emigration; but it maintains the price of 1*l.* per acre, and the sale by auction,

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The population of this colony is not stated. We are only told that it continues about the same as in 1855, for while 574 persons arrived, about the same number quitted. The land revenue for 1856 amounted to 7,251*l.*, of which 3,511*l.* were for 2,737 acres of land sold, 3,250*l.* on leases, and 490*l.* for licenses. Great dissatisfaction existed as to the past management of the crown lands; with a small population there was great difficulty in obtaining land, as grants to individuals of enormous extent had been made, or let on leases. The sales up to 1857 had only amounted to 42,000 acres, while there had been assigned in fee simple 569,000 acres, and in occupancy 984,893 acres, while the whole of the land let on lease was upwards of 4,000,000 acres. The harvest in 1856 was believed to be equal to the consumption of the inhabitants, and the growth and increase of stock was very large. The imports in 1856 amounted to 122,938*l.*, and the exports to 44,000*l.* At Champion Bay, the chief port, convict labour was employed in erecting a jetty and in forming roads to facilitate the transportation of the copper and lead ores.

TASMANIA.—The total population on March 31, 1857, was 21,492, of whom 46,606 were males, including 690 military, and 34,886 females. The deaths in 1856 were 1,332, and the births numbered 2,956. The total number of emigrants in 1857 was 4,988, somewhat more than the half of whom were males; and 6,693 persons left the colony leaving a balance against it of 1,705. The total revenue for the year was 419,913*l.*; the expenditure was 439,738*l.* The land revenue in 1856 amounted to 51,264*l.*, of which 25,787*l.* was derived from the sale of 10,618 acres of county land, and 3,954 acres of township land. The number of acres under crop in 1856 was 185,566; of which 65,731 were in wheat. The live stock consisted of 18,019 horses, 82,608 horned cattle, 1,674,987 sheep, and 30,075 pigs. The exports in the year were valued at 1,207,862*l.*; the imports at 1,442,106*l.* The extent of post-roads was 870 miles, and the post-office receiving-houses are 97. The letters despatched to Great Britain amounted to 43,984 and the newspapers to 57,546; the letters received from Great Britain amounted to 43,064 and the newspapers to 159,174. Launceston and Hobarton have water laid on to the houses, and a part of Hobarton was lighted with gas. A considerable amount of whale-fishing is carried on by vessels chiefly belonging to Hobarton and Port Davey. During 1856 a search had been made in the colony for gold, but with little success.

NEW ZEALAND.—In 1856 (the last year recorded) the colony of New Zealand contained a population of 48,193 souls, including 2,653 military—viz., 27,418 males and 20,775 females; the military included 2,062 males and 591 females. The population in 1855 was only 37,182. The Canterbury province included 6,160 souls; the Otago, 3,796; the Auckland, 15,335; the New Plymouth, 2,488; the Wellington, 10,252; and the Nelson, 7,509. The immigration into the colony in 1856 was 4,851, and the emigration, 2,326. The births were 1,722 (904 of males and 818 of females); 406 deaths occurred, and 404 marriages were solemnized. The educational *status* of the population is as follows:—11,309 cannot read or write, 6,170 can read only, and 28,061 can do both; the per centage of each class is respectively 24.83, 13.55, and 61.62. 326 vessels of 85,748 tons entered inwards at the several ports of New Zealand in 1856, and 233 vessels of 82,991 tons cleared out. The value of the imports was 710,888*l.*, and that of the exports, 318,433*l.* The imports into Auckland (1856) included apparel and drapery, arms and ammunition, candles, flax, sheep, hardwares, leather, glass, agricultural implements, metals, provisions, wine, and tobacco. The principal exports appear to be Kauri gum, 14,000*l.*; bullion and coin, 20,000*l.*; wheat, 9,004*l.*; copper ore, 10,528*l.*; oil, potatoes, timber, and wool. The imports at the several ports of the colony are given in copious detail. Wool in 1856 figured for 2,559,618*lb.*, and 146,072*l.* value. 101,596 letters were received in the colony in 1856, and 93,164 were despatched; 147,101 newspapers were received, and 124,153 sent out. The total quantity of land in culture was, in Auckland, 63,069½ acres; in New Plymouth, 9,603; in Wellington, about 15,000; in Nelson, 13,869½; in Canterbury, 8,006½; and in Otago, 5,022. The total revenue of the colony in 1856 was 128,328*l.*

CANADA.—The emigration to Canada in 1857 amounted to 32,097, of whom 11,098 were natives of England, 4,924 of Scotland, 4,466 of Ireland, 4,872 of Germany, 6,470 of Norway and Sweden, 216 of Belgium, and 51 from the Lower Provinces. But this statement of emigrants arriving by the St. Lawrence is an incorrect test of the number of those who proceed to the Canadas with the intention of settling there, as not less than 35,943 entered by way of Niagara, and 4,211 by other routes from the United States. On the other hand, many proceed by the St. Lawrence to the Western States of the Union, the number leaving the province being estimated at 38,588, and of the 33,663 remaining, it is estimated that 31,423 settled in Western and only 2,240 in Eastern Canada. The total revenue of the colony in 1856 was 1,230,728*l.*, the expenditure 1,309,433*l.* The number of post-offices was 1,375, the number of miles travelled annually by the mails was 4,803,285; and the number of letters in one week was 135,474. The opening of the Grand Trunk railway from St. Thomas below Quebec to Stratford, 80 miles west of Toronto, had added greatly to the commercial activity of the colony. The recapitulation of the value of exports from Canada for the years 1856 and 1857 shows a considerable falling off in the latter year, but this was chiefly under the head of agricultural products, while the other great interest of Canada—the lumbering business—exhibits an increase. The recapitulation is as follows:—Produce of the mines, 1856, 41,411*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; 1857, 71,617*l.* 3*s.* Produce of the fisheries, 1856, 114,086*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; 1857, 135,028*l.* 6*s.* Produce

of the forests, 1856, 2,504,970*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; 1857, 2,930,596*l.* 14*s.* Animals and their products, 1856, 641,014*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; 1857, 526,809*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Agricultural products, 1856, 2,713,068*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; 1857, 2,220,706*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Manufactures, 1856, 93,407*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; 1857, 99,705*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Other articles, 1856, 10,799*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; 1857, 30,280*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Total value of exports, 1856, 7,148,759*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; 1857, 6,016,743*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Value of ships built at Quebec, 1856, 303,269*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 1857, 345,861*l.* Estimated amount of exports, returned at Inland ports, 1856, 559,725*l.*; 1857, 389,651*l.* 5*s.* Grand total of exports, 1856, 8,011,754*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; 1857, 6,752,255*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* A larger trade passed through the Canal Channel in 1857 than in any previous year, the tonnage being 291,751 in 1857 as compared with 280,736 in 1856, but there is a diminution in all the other canals, the figures being, for the grand total tonnage up and down, as follows:—Welland canal, 1856, 2,255,802; 1857, 2,049,506. St. Lawrence Canal, 1856, 1,349,577; 1857, 1,283,683. Burlington Bay Canal, 1856, 547,147; 1857, 212,171. St. Ann's Lock, 1856, 347,087; 1857, 325,081. The net revenue derived from canal tolls for 1857 was 55,639*l.* against 69,979*l.* in 1856.

In *New Brunswick* only 551 emigrants arrived by sea, the smallest number for many years, but about 3,000 were attracted from the neighbouring provinces by the demand for labour on the railways, on which labourers could obtain employment at the rate of a dollar, or 4*s.* 2*d.* per day.

EMIGRATION.—In the year 1857 the number of emigrants from Great Britain to America was 148,648; of whom 50,089 proceeded in British ships, and 98,559 in foreign ships.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—In 1857 the total number of emigrants from Ireland was 95,081; of whom 52,242 were males and 42,839 females; and of these 17,758 males and 13,266 females were of ages between 20 and 25. The estimated number of births in the year was 195,080; the number of deaths was 134,388, which, added to the emigration, produces a decrease in the total population of 34,389.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

I.—EDUCATION AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.—Sums granted for such objects in 1857 and 1858.

	1857. £.	1858. £.
Public Education, Great Britain	541,233	663,435
Science and Art Department	73,855	83,730
Public Education, Ireland	213,030	223,000
Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Office Expenses	605	680
University of London	3,602	3,654
Universities, &c., in Scotland	7,510	7,510
Queen's University in Ireland	2,425	2,323
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800	4,800
Royal Irish Academy	500	500
Royal Hibernian Academy	300	300
Belfast Theological Professors, &c.	2,500	2,500
British Museum (Establishment)	66,400	79,275
Ditto (Buildings)	43,314	26,887
Ditto (Purchases)	6,944	5,000
National Gallery (including purchases of Pictures)	23,105	16,474
Scientific Works and Experiments	5,039	5,039
Royal Geographical Society	500	500
Royal Society	1,000	1,000
Total	996,722	1,126,607

EDUCATION.—In the year 1857 there were expended in Great Britain from the Education Grants 559,974*l.*; of which 117,771*l.* was spent in building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing Elementary Schools, and 1,893*l.* for the same purposes on Normal Schools; 5,462*l.* in providing books, maps, and diagrams, and 2,346*l.* for scientific apparatus; 64,491*l.* in augmenting salaries of certificated schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, 5,544*l.* in paying salaries of assistant teachers, 192,248*l.* in paying stipends for pupil-teachers and gratuities for their special instruction; 39,362*l.* in capitation grants; 57,221*l.* in annual grants to Training Colleges; 19,104*l.* to Reformatory and Industrial Schools; 717*l.* in pensions; 34,434*l.* for inspection; 16,731*l.* for administration; 1,710*l.* poundage on Post-office orders; and 938*l.* for agency for grants of books, maps, &c. The recipients were:—In England, Church of England Schools, 357,597*l.*; British and Foreign School Society, 50,022*l.*; Wesleyan Schools, 32,890*l.*; Roman Catholic Schools (Great Britain), 25,891*l.*; Parochial Union Schools, 5,224*l.* In Scotland, to schools con-

needed with the Established Church, 36,825*l.*; with the Free Church, 28,414*l.*; with the Episcopal Church, 4,875*l.*; administration and scientific apparatus make up the balance. In addition to the money granted for the erection of schools, 183,181*l.* had been subscribed, and 203 school-houses had been built, 239 enlarged or improved, and 169 residences provided. There were 35 Training Schools for teachers; and there were 4,369 separate schools visited on account of annual grants, and 1,029 for simple inspection only. Of the first class there was accommodation provided for 871,993 children; there were present at examination 633,750, and the average attendance was 574,387, of whom 325,886 were boys and 248,501 were girls; the number of certificated teachers was 4,414, and of pupil teachers 10,943. Of schools visited for simple inspection only there were 1,029; the number of children for whom accommodation was provided in them was 82,578; the number present at the examination was 61,122, and the average attendance was 52,309. The average ages of the children in the first class (the returns in the second are imperfect) were 6·15 per cent. under four years, 7·36 between four and five, 9·35 between five and six, 11·76 between six and seven, 12·72 between seven and eight, 12·26 between eight and nine, 11·45 between nine and ten, 7·8 between ten and eleven, 5·71 between eleven and twelve, 3·16 between twelve and thirteen, and only 2 per cent. over fourteen. Of the whole, 42·89 per cent. had been at school less than one year, 22·42 one year, 14·91 two years, 9·47 three years, 5·68 four years, and 5·6; five and upwards.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IRELAND.—On Dec. 31, 1856, the number of National Schools in operation was 5,245; the average number of children in daily attendance during the first half-year, to June 30, was 269,410; during the last half of the year, 254,011. The Government aid, for salaries, books, &c., was 127,467*l.*, and school-fees and local subscriptions amounted to 37,135*l.* There were 3,659 male teachers, and 1,796 female teachers, with 282 male and 224 female assistants; there were also 407 female teachers of embroidery, and 627 male and 373 female monitors; a total of 7,368 persons employed in teaching. The number of Agricultural National Schools in the same year was 168, of which 37 were model schools, 51 ordinary schools, 3 school gardens, and 77 workhouse schools. The number of pupils is not stated, but the sale of farm and garden produce in the year brought 4,950*l.* to the general fund. The total receipts for the year for purposes of National Primary Education, including 213,200*l.* from the Treasury, was 247,664*l.*

NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.—Sums Expended in the Year 1857-8.

	£.	s.	d.
British Museum (Establishment)	50,347	12	9
Ditto (Buildings)	38,814	2	7
Ditto (Purchases)	17,425	5	0
National Gallery	29,469	14	2
Scientific Works and Experiments	3,672	10	7
Royal Geographical Society	500	0	0
British Historical Portrait Gallery	1,240	9	8
Science and Art Department	66,011	12	11
Museum of Practical Geology (Establishment)	6,092	18	10
Royal Society	1,000	0	0
Total	214,574	6	6

The amount expended in 1857 on the South Kensington Museum, on the buildings and in laying out the grounds, was 39,586*l.*

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The total expenditure on the British Museum in the year ended March 31, 1858, was 67,772*l.*: of which 16,919*l.* were expended on purchases and acquisitions, 11,860*l.* on bookbinding, cabinets, &c., including the expenses for a photographic room; 2,919*l.* for printing catalogues, taking casts, &c., and the remainder for house expenses, salaries, and miscellaneous outlays.

In the year 1857 the number of visitors to the General Collection had been 621,034, the largest number for any year since 1853. The total number of visitors to the Reading Room for the purpose of study had been 92,370; of whom 19,242 visited in the first four months of the year, and 75,128 from May 18th to the end of the year, after the new reading room was opened; the total being a great increase beyond the preceding years. The visits of artists and students to the Sculpture Galleries numbered 2,613, a less number than in previous years. The visits to the Print Room were 3,315, and to the Coin and Medal Room 2,316, numbers about equal to the average.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—The total number of visitors in 1857 was 111,768, of whom 107,192 were free admissions.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The total number of persons admitted on 265 days, from June 22, 1857, to April 30, 1858, was 418,703, of whom 52,700 paid, the remainder were free. The average free admissions are on the mornings of Monday 1,317, of Tuesday 1,127, of Saturday 1,266; the evening free admissions average on Monday 2,707, on Tuesday 1,896.

HAMPTON COURT AND KEW.—In 1857 the number of persons visiting Hampton Court Palace was 173,310, of whom 44,794 visited on Sundays; at Kew Gardens the total number of visitors was 361,798, of whom 185,599, or considerably more than half, were Sunday visitors.

2.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—In the United Kingdom, in the year 1857, the total amount received from Depositors was 7,581,415*l.*; the amount paid out was 8,375,095*l.*; but this includes the interest. The amount of capital deposited was 35,108,596*l.*, while in 1856 the amount was only 34,946,012*l.* From Nov. 22, 1856, to March 7, 1857, there was a surplus of deposits over the withdrawals every week, amounting in the whole to 307,716*l.*; from that date till the completion of the year, Nov. 20, 1857, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits every week, and the total excess amounted to 1,265,870*l.* Of the total (on Nov. 20, 1857) 1,738,026*l.* was for Ireland, and 1,944,991*l.* on account of Friendly Societies.

The total number of individual depositors in Great Britain was 1,341,752; the largest number of depositors, 266,399, held sums between 1*l.* and 5*l.*, to the amount of 674,611*l.*; the largest amount was by holders between 75*l.* and 100*l.*, namely, 5,374,149*l.*, by 88,566 depositors.

In the United Kingdom, from March 26, 1834, up to Jan. 5, 1858, 2,138,229*l.* had been invested in the purchase of annuities through Savings' Banks; the immediate annuitants numbered 9,079, and the amount of the annuities was 183,347*l.*, or a trifle over 20*l.* each; of these, 2,523, representing annuities to the amount of 48,521*l.*, something below 20*l.* each, had fallen in. There had been also 2,056 deferred annuities, to the amount of 40,862*l.*, of which 1,060, to the amount of 20,268*l.*, had fallen in.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—On March 31, 1858, the following were the numbers of Joint Stock Companies registered under the Limited Liability Act, with the objects for which they were formed :—

	England.		Ireland.		Scotland.	
	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
For purposes connected with the employment of Money	4	32	..	..	..	..
For the construction and management of public works	66	140	13	17	2	6
For manufacturing articles of consumption or use	23	112	..	..	1	3
For working mines, quarries, &c.	32	143	2	3	..	2
For carrying on trades or businesses	15	69	1	2	..	9
For building and for the use and occupation of land	9	19	..	1	..	..
For the erection and use of buildings of a public or commercial character	16	49	1	1	..	2
Connected with the building and employment of shipping	13	37	3	2	..	5
For publishing, printing, &c.	3	15	..	2	..	2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	8	..	..	..	..
Total	181	624	20	29	3	29

LOAN SOCIETIES.—In 1857 there were 280 different loan societies established in England and Wales. The sums in borrowers' hands on December 31 amounted to 323,221*l.*, and the amount circulated in the year had been 729,543*l.*; the number of borrowers had been 121,810; the amount paid for interest had been 29,047*l.*, and there had been 8,301*l.* paid for forms of application and inquiry. The expenses of management had been 15,095*l.*; and the interest paid to depositors and shareholders was 19,516*l.*, the amount actually advanced and paid in the year being 144,350*l.* There had been 13,467 summonses issued for default of payment, and 725 warrants of distress issued, and the amount of costs paid by borrowers or sureties was 1,367*l.* The greatest number of the societies are in Warwickshire, Lancashire, Middlesex, and Nottingham.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—In the annual report for 1857 the Registrar states, that though, from the returns not being compulsory, the precise number of societies has not been ascertained, yet there is no doubt that the number is about 20,000, that the number of depositors exceeds 2,000,000, and that the funds deposited with the Savings Banks' Commissioners exceed 9,000,000*l.*

3.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

VACCINE REPORT.—The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment report that in the course of 1857, 11,622 letters of application for lymph were received and answered, 213,207 charges of lymph were distributed, from which 116,385 persons were vaccinated, 6,327 persons were also vaccinated by the vaccinators of the establishment. A very large demand for lymph had been occasioned for the recruiting department of the army and militia, and for the additional troops required for the Indian service. Besides these and the ordinary supplies to the military and naval stations, hospitals, dispensaries, emigrant ships, &c., lymph has been transmitted to France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, Cape Verd Islands, Canada, West Indies, Honduras, South America, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Coast of Africa, and Constantinople. From many of these places letters have been received expressive of the success derived from the supplies. During the year London had been very free from small-pox. The number of deaths, as taken from the Registrar-General's quarterly returns, were, during the last three months of the year, only 26 out of a population of about two millions and a half. The report also of the medical officers of the Small-Pox Hospital states that, with the exception of 1853, there have not been for seven years so few cases of small-pox as during the past year; that in the hospital the mortality in the vaccinated cases was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whereas in the unvaccinated cases it was 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Although London is thus shown to have been unusually free from small-pox, the disease existed in an epidemic form in many parts of the country. At Sheffield there were in the quarter 130 fatal cases: of these the proportion of deaths in the vaccinated and unvaccinated is not generally reported; but in one district it is stated that "out of 16 deaths 14 were without previous vaccination." A report upon the "History and Practice of Vaccination" has recently been presented to the Houses of Parliament, in which a mass of evidence is accumulated, sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the immense benefit that vaccination has been conferring and still confers upon mankind. Its failures are attributable either to the impurity of the lymph employed, or to the unskilful manner in which the operation is performed.

THE WEATHER AND THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—The weather during July, August, and September, 1858, presented some peculiarities; at Greenwich the temperature of the air in July was below, in August slightly above (1.5 deg.), in September 4.0 deg. above the average of 87 years. The humidity was below, the barometric pressure above the average. The rain-fall was 5.4 inches in the three months, or nearly two inches below the average. The rain-fall was not so scanty in the north; in latitude 52-53 deg. it was 7.1 inches, in latitude 53-54 deg. it was 8.4 inches. In the Isle of Wight, Devon, and Cornwall, from 7 to 8 inches of rain fell.

The prices of wheat fell progressively from 72*s.* 3*d.* per quarter in the months of July, August, and September, 1856, to 59*s.* 11*d.* in 1857, and to 44*s.* 7*d.* on an average in the corresponding three months of 1858; the decrease of price was thus 32 per cent. The price of beef by the carcase at Leadenhall and Newgate markets fell in the two years from 5*½**d.* to 5*¼**d.* a pound; mutton from 6*d.* to 5*¼**d.* a pound, or 8 per cent. in price. Potatoes (York Regents) were sold at 7*s.* a ton at the waterside market, Southwark, or 26 per cent. less than the prices of the same season in the previous year. In 1858, 30 lb. were sold for 1*s.*; in 1857, 21 lb. only. The price of potatoes is now the same as the price was in 1856.

98,200 deaths were registered in 92 days; and the mortality was at the rate of 1,994 per cent. annually, or 1.46 below the average. The average rate of the season exceeded 21; the actual rate of the quarter was less than 20 in 1,000. During the summer the annual rate of mortality in the population of the country, of villages and of small towns, was at the rate of 17 in 1,000; the average rate being 18. And in the same time the town population died off at the annual rate of 24 in 1,000; the average rate being 26. If the mortality had been at the standard rate deduced from sixty-three of the least unhealthy districts, the deaths would have amounted to 73,088; consequently the deaths in excess of the comparatively healthy average, or the unnatural deaths, amounted to 25,112; of which 20,146 happened in the large towns, and 5,026 in the small towns and villages.

4.—INTERCOMMUNICATION.

POST-OFFICE.—The fourth annual return of the Post-Office for 1857 states that the total number of letters delivered in the year was 504,421,000, of which 410,003,000 were in England and Wales, 42,806,000 in Ireland, and 51,612,000 in Scotland. These numbers

give an average, in England, of 21 letters for each person of the population (in London it amounts to 43 for each), in Ireland to 7 for each, and in Scotland to 16 for each person. The number of newspapers passing through the Post-Office was 71,000,000, about three-fourths of which bore the newspaper stamp. The number of book-packets was about 6,000,000. There were 580,000 newspapers, and 1,700,000 letters that from various causes could not be delivered, chiefly from illegible or erroneous directions. The gross revenue was 2,928,858*l.*; the cost of management 1,720,815*l.*; the net revenue 1,322,237*l.* The cost of management includes the following items:—Salaries, pensions, &c., 948,573*l.*; buildings, 29,367*l.*; conveyance of mails by railways, 420,000*l.*; by coaches, carts, &c., and wages of mail-guards, 165,000*l.*; by mail-packets (when paid for by the Post-Office) and private ships, 12,298*l.*; for manufacture of postage-stamps 28,566*l.*; miscellaneous, including conveyance of mails in the colonies under the postal direction of the post-master-general, the conveyance of the mails through Egypt, clothing for letter-carriers and guards, rents, taxes, law expenses, &c., 109,672*l.*

MONEY ORDERS.—The business of the money-order office has greatly increased; and, while it affords great advantages to the public in the transmission of small sums, has become a source of profit to the establishment. In 1857 the total number of money-orders issued in the United Kingdom was 6,389,702, to the amount of 12,180,272*l.*, an increase of 34 per cent. over 1856. Of the total number, 5,417,203 orders, to the amount of 10,410,863*l.*, were issued in England; 459,625, to the amount of 818,537*l.*, in Ireland; and 512,874, to the amount of 950,872*l.*, in Scotland. The commission gave a profit, after deducting expenses, in England, of 23,613*l.*, and in Scotland of 1,180*l.*; in Ireland there was a loss of 618*l.* The number of orders gives an average of 1 for every 4 persons in England, for every 6 in Scotland, and for every 14 in Ireland. Money-order offices have also been established at Malta and Gibraltar.

DEAD LETTERS.—In 1857 there were 2,024,057 letters, which, from various causes, could not be delivered, and were sent to the Returned Letter Office. Of these, 1,460,791 were returned to the writers: of the remaining 563,266 there were 102,234 reissued to corrected addresses; 196,779 returned unopened to foreign countries or the colonies, and 264,253 destroyed, as the writers could not be discovered. Of the total, 25,115 letters contained property to the amount of 338,539*l.* 10*s.*; of which, 322,336*l.* were returned to the writers; and 16,202*l.* 12*s.* remain in hand, but a portion of the amount, 7,936*l.*, consists of duplicate bills of exchange, of no value, and of cash or notes that will probably yet be applied for. After being kept for two years the property unapplied for is transferred to the Post-Office Life Insurance Fund: for the years 1855 and 1856 the amount so transferred was only 527*l.* 6*s.* In Scotland in the year 183,132 letters, and in Ireland 199,651 letters, were sent to the Returned Letter Office. In Scotland, 145,512 were returned to the writers, 25,381 reissued to corrected addresses, and 12,239 destroyed; in Ireland, 123,904 were returned to the writers, 9,396 reissued, and 66,351 destroyed. In Scotland the property contained in such letters amounted to 41,868*l.*, and all was returned to the writers, except 6*l.* 14*s.*; in Ireland it amounted to 39,532*l.*, and was returned to the writers, except 423*l.*

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—In the year ended June 30, 1858, the number of persons killed or injured on the railways in the United Kingdom, was—

	To Dec. 31, 1857.		To June 30, 1858.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers, from causes beyond their own control	12	335	10	97
Ditto, owing to their own misconduct, or want of caution	15	7	10	12
Servants of Companies or Contractors, from causes beyond their own control	8	18	8	33
Ditto, from their own misconduct or want of caution	41	17	65	24
Other persons crossing at levels	14	2	12	2
Trespassers, neither passengers nor servants	27	6	31	7
Suicide	6	..	3	..
Miscellaneous	5	..	4	..
Total	128	385	143	175

Of the casualties in the last six months, 106 were killed, and 153 injured in England, 27 killed and 9 injured in Scotland, and 10 killed and 13 injured in Ireland. The length of railway opened was then 9,268 miles.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—In the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1857, the total number of passengers conveyed on railways in England and Wales had been 62,927,762, and the total number of miles travelled had been 880,242,283, an average of nearly 14 miles for each traveller, and of upwards of 40 miles for each inhabitant of the kingdom. The number of miles of railway open for traffic at that date was 6,773. Of general merchandise there had been carried 10,535,237 tons; of mineral produce 19,361,643 tons, of which 11,271,744 were of coal. The total number of live stock carried was 4,741,489, of which 898,399 were cattle, 3,284,585 sheep, and 558,505 pigs. The total receipts for the period were 10,782,815*l.*; of which 1,494,624*l.* arose from first class passengers, 1,744,853*l.* from second class, 377,624*l.* from third class, and 1,273,430*l.* from parliamentary train passengers. The receipts for the conveyance of merchandise, minerals, and live stock were 5,230,046*l.*

In Scotland, the total number of passengers had been 8,153,825, and the miles travelled 96,653,918; an average of something less than 12 miles for each passenger, and of about 32 miles for each inhabitant of the kingdom. The number of miles of railway open was 1,250. Of general merchandise there were carried 1,414,950 tons; of coal, minerals, and other articles, 4,343,931 tons; of live stock there were conveyed 837,751 head, of which 140,042 were cattle, 678,025 sheep, and 19,684 pigs. The total receipts were 1,322,524*l.*; of which 150,139*l.* were derived from first class passengers, 103,252*l.* from second class, 56,277*l.* from third, and 215,323*l.* from parliamentary train passengers. The total receipts from merchandise, minerals, and live stock were 730,447*l.*

In Ireland, the total number of passengers had been 4,752,427, and the number of miles travelled 69,332,924; an average of 11½ miles for each passenger, and of about 10 for each inhabitant. The number of miles open for traffic was 1,070. The general merchandise carried amounted to 490,429 tons; the coal, minerals, and other articles to 62,286 tons; of live stock there were conveyed 115,518 cattle, 204,813 sheep, and 210,088 pigs. The total receipts were 607,361*l.*; of which 90,757*l.* were derived from first class passengers, 137,455*l.* from second, 74,515*l.* from third, and 61,538*l.* from parliamentary class passengers. The receipts from the carriage of general merchandise, minerals, and live stock were 178,725*l.*

It will be noticed that in England and Scotland the receipts from the goods traffic and the passenger traffic are very nearly equal, while in Ireland the goods traffic produces less than a third of the total receipts.

On Dec. 31, 1857, the total number of miles of railway open for traffic was 9,447, of which 6,356 miles were open as a double line, and the remainder single. There were 993 miles in course of construction; and 3,554 miles had been authorised but not then commenced upon; making a total of 14,494. The amount authorised up to that date had been 387,051,734*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; of this the sum of 99,038,089*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* was on loan, and 288,013,644*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was capital. The total amount raised was 315,157,260*l.*, leaving 72,194,618*l.* to be raised as capital or by loan. The amount expended upon railway works, rolling stock, &c. had been 283,957,255*l.* The average rate of dividend on ordinary shares was 3·77 per cent., and on preference shares 4·79 per cent. The total amount of parochial rates and taxes paid by railways in the United Kingdom was 475,036*l.*

CANAL COMPANIES.—On Dec. 31, 1857, the total amount of the share capital of all the canals in the United Kingdom was 13,775,924*l.*; of this 13,053,696*l.*, invested in canals, were in England, 47,239*l.* were in Scotland, and 674,899*l.* were in Ireland. The average rate of dividend on ordinary shares was 3·63 per cent., and on preference shares only 3·28. The total amount of parochial rates and taxes paid by canals in the United Kingdom was 38,850*l.*

EAST INDIA RAILWAYS.—A Committee of the House of Commons reported, on July 13, 1858, that the following lines of railway were in course of construction in the East Indies:—

1. The East Indian Railway Company, from Calcutta, *viâ* Rajmahal and Allahabad, to Delhi or Meerut, with a branch from Mirzapoor to meet the East Indian peninsular line at Jubbulpoor.

2. The Great Indian Peninsula Company, from Bombay, in a north-easterly direction, to Jubbulpoor, and in a south-easterly direction, *viâ* Poona and Sholapoor, to meet the Madras line in the neighbourhood of Bellary.

3. The Madras Railway Company, from Madras, *viâ* Cuddapah, to Bellary, to join the line from Bombay; and in a westerly direction to the Malabar coast, at or near Beypoor.

4. The Bombay and Baroda Company, from Bombay, *viâ* Surat, to Baroda and Ahmedabad.

5. The Sind and Punjab Railway Company, from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, and from Moulton to Lahore in the Punjab, with a connection by steam navigation between Kotree and Moulton.

6. The Eastern Bengal Company, from Calcutta to Dacca, with a branch to Jessore.

7. The Great Southern of India Company, from Salem, *viâ* Trichinopoly, to Negapatam, and southward to Madura and Tinevely.

The Committee was appointed to ascertain the causes of delay in the construction. They find that some delay arose from the interference of the Government, but the chief cause was from the difficulty of carrying on operations at such a distance, from the want of skilled labour on the spot, from want of fuel for burning lime and bricks, &c., but that, on the whole, the railways can be laid down at an expense varying from 6,000*l.* to not more than 10,000*l.* per mile. One of the principal causes of expense is the necessity for building bridges, flood arches, and viaducts. "Along the Ganges valley, between Burdwan and the river Soane, a distance of about 400 miles, there are described to be no less than 47,000,000 cubic feet of brickwork, including the substructure of the gigantic bridge over the Soane." Another heavy work is on the Great Indian Peninsula line, which is carried over two mountain passes, in one of which, the Thull Ghaut, the total rise in nine miles is 972 feet; the gradient is 1 in 37 for eleven miles; there are 614 yards of viaduct, and 1,962 lineal yards of tunnelling. The expense of this part of the line is estimated at 49,988*l.* per mile. The Bhor Ghaut exceeds it in extent, the rise is 1,831 feet in fifteen miles, and there is 2,535 yards of tunnelling.

METROPOLITAN TURNPIKE ROADS.—On the roads north of the Thames there are 121 miles 3 furlongs of road under the control of the Commissioners, and on these roads there are 13 gates and 25 sidebars. Of the whole length, 13 miles 2 furlongs are within the gates, and 108 miles 1 furlong beyond. The receipts for the year ending March 25, 1857, were 62,535*l.* raised by tolls, except a little above 3,000*l.* from other sources; the expenditure for the above period was 64,878*l.*

HIGHWAYS.—In the year ending March 25, 1856, the expenditure on the ordinary county highways of England and Wales had been 1,073,096*l.*; and on the highways of cities, boroughs, and towns, 1,076,636*l.* The receipts are somewhat short of the expenditure: they arise from assessed rates, which in the towns amount to 944,269*l.*, and in the counties to 977,771*l.*; from turnpike trusts, which in the counties produce 9,008*l.*, and in the towns 4,074*l.*; from team-labour and other work, performed in lieu of rates, and other receipts, which amount in the towns to 122,424*l.*, and in the counties to 29,371*l.* The expenditure is mainly for labour and materials; but the counties pay to turnpike trusts the sum of 17,209*l.*, and the towns 1,163*l.* It would add greatly to the value of this return if the number of miles of road were stated, and it might usefully be issued within a shorter period than two years.

5.—AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE, SCOTLAND.—In 1857, the number of acres in Scotland under rotation of crops was 3,556,572, in the hands of 43,432 occupiers, rented at not less than 10*l.* yearly. About 222,000 acres, and about 320,000 head of stock, are estimated to be included in holdings below that sum. The arable land was occupied by 223,152 acres of wheat, 198,328 of barley, 938,613 of oats, 5,990 of rye, 21,657 of bere, 39,186 of beans, 3,688 of peas, and 18,418 of vetches or tares, 476,692 of turnips, 139,819 of potatoes, 2,804 of mangold, 1,401 of carrots, 1,704 of cabbage, 2,033 of rape, 1,535 of flax, 2,576 of turnip seed, 578 of other grain or root crops, 18,583 of summer fallow, and 1,459,806 of grass and hay under rotation. The estimated produce was 769,373 quarters of wheat, 820,553 of barley, 4,093,845 of oats, 83,972 of bere, 129,720 of beans and pease, 6,690,109 tons of turnips, and 430,468 tons of potatoes. The stock consisted of 185,409 horses, 303,912 milch cows, 475,327 other cattle, 195,198 calves, 5,683,168 sheep and lambs, and swine 146,354.

AGRICULTURE, IRELAND.—In 1857 the total number of acres under crop was 5,859,117; of which there were 559,646 acres under wheat, 1,980,934 acres under oats, 211,288 under barley, 6,026 under bere, beans, and pease, 13,586 rye, 1,146,647 potatoes, 350,047 turnips, 21,449 mangel-wurzel, 30,011 cabbage, 97,721 flax, and 1,369,892 hay; and the remainder in miscellaneous productions. The estimated average produce was, per acre, of wheat 50 barrels of 20 stones; oats, 72 barrels of 14 stones; barley and bere, 73 barrels of 16 stones; rye, 52 barrels of 20 stones; potatoes, 245 barrels of 20 stones; turnips, 125 tons; mangel-wurzel, 139 tons; cabbage, 109 tons; flax, 237 stones of 14 lbs.; and hay, 19 tons. Reduced into bushels, the average produce of wheat in Ireland was 238 bushels per acre, while that of Scotland was 276; of oats the produce was 359 bushels per acre, while that of Scotland was only 349; of turnips the produce per acre in Scotland was 14 tons, against that of 125 in Ireland. The stock consisted of 600,693 horses, 3,618,544 head of cattle, including 1,602,908 milch cows; 3,448,676 sheep and lambs, and 1,252,152 pigs, showing a considerable increase in every item; the total stock being of the estimated value of 33,684,813*l.*, an increase over 1856, estimated at 564,593*l.*

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE, IRELAND.—The Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for 1857 details that 9,824,413*l.* had been advanced on loan by Government for the improvement of land in Ireland, by means of arterial and thorough drainage, post-roads, farm buildings, &c. Of this sum 4,865,304*l.* had been remitted, and of the remainder, 4,969,109*l.*, there had been repaid, without interest, the sum of 3,061,972*l.*

In consequence of the inadequate benefit derived from the expenditure on this object, a further remission on the various sums borrowed from the Treasury, to the amount of 461,973*l.*, has been made up to March 31, 1858. No single proprietor has been wholly exempted, but the remission has been apportioned over the entire body of proprietors, according to the more or less amount of benefit conferred on the lands of each.

LOAN FUND BOARD, IRELAND.—There are 111 loan societies in Ireland, which in the year 1857 advanced 204,394 loans. The amount circulated during the year was 929,653*l.*; the interest paid on capital advanced, the expenses of management, bad debts, &c., was 19,392*l.*, and the net profit was 7,816*l.*

6.—OTHER SUBJECTS.

LONDON CORPORATION.—For the year 1857 the ordinary receipts of the Corporation of the City of London were 205,298*l.*, of which 109,932*l.* arose from fines on the renewal of leases, rents, and the income derived from the various markets; 64,238*l.* from the coal duties, 14,039*l.* from metage of corn, fruit, &c., and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. The extraordinary receipts for the year were 386,153*l.*, of which 378,081*l.* were raised by loan, the remainder from sales of old materials and rents on the lines of improvement. The ordinary expenditure during the year was 204,030*l.*: among the items are, 11,659*l.* for the city police; 63,224*l.* for expenses of prisons, the administration of justice, and matters connected with them; 2,049*l.* for the improvement of the navigation of the Thames; 7,858*l.* for allowances to the lord mayor and sheriffs, with 11,616*l.* for salaries to officers; 44,000*l.* is paid for interest, and the remainder is charges on collections of rents, tolls, &c.; money spent in improvements, compensation pensions for offices abolished, &c. The extraordinary expenditure was 151,902*l.*, consisting almost entirely of the paying off of old bonds and the interest on previous loans.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Sums granted for such objects in the years 1857 and 1858.

	1857. £.	1858. £.
Royal Palaces	39,691	46,219
Public Buildings	120,386	110,651
Furniture of Public Offices	36,069	26,926
Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c.	115,781	99,667
New Houses of Parliament	162,861	160,793
War Department, Additional Offices . . . . .	..	30,300
Probate Court and Registries . . . . .	..	31,000
British Embassy Houses Abroad (repairs)	6,679	4,707
Harbours of Refuge	224,000	170,000
Holyhead Harbour	120,000	21,000
Port Patrick Harbour	443	1,049
Public Buildings (Ireland)	77,557	60,651
Kingstown Harbour	22,100	18,506
	925,567	781,469

IRELAND—ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.—The total receipts of the Commissioners for the year ending August 1, 1857, was 135,972*l.*; of which 58,345*l.* was derived from bishopric estates; 17,431*l.* from suspended dignities, disappropriated tithes, &c.; 5,659*l.*, a charge on the see of Derry; 10,350*l.* from the tax on bishoprics, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources, among which were 6,698*l.* from ministers' money, since repealed. They expended in the same period 50,261*l.* in building, enlarging, and repairing churches; 35,530*l.* on the salaries of clerks, sextons, organists, &c., and requisites for celebration of divine service; 8,052*l.* on stipends to curates, schoolmasters, vicars choral, and the augmentation of small benefices; 12,275*l.* in payments of ministers' money, and the remainder in the expenses of the commission and for other miscellaneous purposes.

EAST INDIA MILITARY FORCE.—In the year 1856 the total expense of the army in the East Indies was 10,974,212*l.*: of this, 744,628*l.* was for the royal troops, the remainder for the Company's; of which, independent of the staff, commissariat, medical service, &c., the expense of the European troops amounted to only 738,917*l.*

PARLIAMENTARY SITTINGS.—In 1858 the House of Lords sat on 83 days, the average length of each sitting being 2 hours 34 minutes, or a total of 213 hours. The House of Commons sat on 103 days, and the average length of each sitting was 8 hours: the two most protracted sittings were on July 8 and 12; on these two days the House met at 12, sat till 4, met again at 6, and did not break up till 2 A.M. The number of divisions taken in the session was 172, and there has been no instance during the whole session of there not being sufficient members present to form a House.

XI.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT, 1857 and 1858.

[21–22 Victoria.]

1857. Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The speech
Dec. 3. from the throne explained in the following terms the chief reason for calling this extraordinary session of Parliament: “Circumstances have recently arisen, connected with the mercantile interests of the country, which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time. The failure of certain joint-stock banks, and of some commercial firms, produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorise my Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceeding which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a Bill for indemnifying those who advised and those who adopted it will be submitted for your consideration.” Pointed reference was likewise made to the mutiny in India, and to the prevalence of distress in the manufacturing districts in England.

(*LORDS.*) An Address in answer to the speech was moved by Lord Portman, seconded by Lord Carew, and unanimously adopted.

(*COMMONS.*) The Address in answer to the Queen’s speech, was moved by Mr. W. Martin, seconded by Mr. Akroyd, and carried without opposition.

Dec. (*COMMONS.*) In Committee on the Bank Charter Act (7 and
4. 8 Vict. c. 32), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after explaining at length the commercial exigency which had occasioned the recent suspension of the Bank Charter Act, moved that leave be given to bring in a Bill to indemnify the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in respect of certain issues of their notes, and to confirm such issues. This motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read a first time.

Dec. (*LORDS.*) Earl Granville announced a message from the
7. Queen, requesting the House to concur in enabling her Majesty to make provision for securing to Major-General Sir Henry Havelock a pension of 1000*l.* a year for the term of his natural life. The Earl of Ellenborough in moving for a copy of the Arms Act recently passed by the Legislative Council of India, and for copies of documents in reference to the suppression of newspapers in India, criticised the conduct of the Indian Government on these subjects.

(*COMMONS.*) Lord Palmerston announced a message from her Majesty, recommending a pension of 1000*l.* a year to Major-General Havelock for his eminent services. The Bank Issues Indemnity Bill was read a second time. Mr. H. Herbert obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 15th year of her Majesty in reference to medical charities in Ireland.

Dec. (*LORDS.*) The Earl of Shaftesbury made a statement in
8. reference to the Religious Worship Act Amendment Bill, the second reading of which was postponed till February 8th.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. Headlam moved a resolution in favour of applying the principle of limited liability to the case of joint-stock banks. After discussion the resolution was negatived by 118 to 47. On the motion of Lord Palmerston, an address to her Majesty for a pension to Major-

General Havelock was unanimously voted. In committee on the Bank Issues Indemnity Bill, the three clauses of the Bill were passed.

Dec. (LORDS.) The Bank Issues Indemnity Bill was read a first 9. time.

(COMMONS.) The House met at 12 o'clock. After discussion, the Bank Issues Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

Dec. (COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord John Russell, the

10. House went into Committee to consider the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and to consider the disabilities affecting her Majesty's Jewish subjects. Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill substituting one oath instead of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and for the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion. The Bill was subsequently read a first time. Mr. Cowper obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Public Health Act. The Bill was then read a first time.

(LORDS.) In reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, a statement

Dec. 11. was made by the Earl of Clarendon in relation to certain proceedings on the part of French merchants, with the sanction of the French Government, tending to the revival, in a modified form, of the African slave-trade. Lord Clarendon said that her Majesty's government had addressed the French government on the subject, and their communications had been responded to in a friendly spirit, from which he hoped that the proposed scheme would be abandoned. The Bank Issues Indemnity Bill was, after discussion, read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Horsman, it was stated by the President of the Board of Control, that the life of the king of Delhi had been spared in accordance with a promise made by Captain Hodson when he captured the king. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that government intended to apply a sum of 5000*l.* for an expedition up the Zambesi river, under the direction of Dr. Livingstone. Lord Palmerston intimated that, in accordance with the general feeling of the House and the country, the government intended to propose that Major-General Havelock's pension should be made available for two lives, so that the benefit might be continued to his son. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operations of the Bank Act of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., cap. 32), and of the Bank Acts for Ireland and Scotland of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., caps. 37 and 38). Mr. Disraeli moved, as an amendment, that in the opinion of this House, no further inquiry is necessary into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844 (7 and 8 Vict., cap. 32). On a division, the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was carried by 295 to 117. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and to investigate how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand. This motion was unanimously agreed to.

Dec. (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to the
12. Bank Issues Indemnity Bill. The sittings of both Houses were then adjourned till Thursday the 4th of February, 1858.

1858. (LORDS.) Lord Campbell brought in a Bill to amend the *Feb.* 4. law of libel. The Bill was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Sir De Lacy Evans, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the measures recently

adopted by her Majesty's government for the transmission of troops to India. Sir George Grey obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the city of London.

Feb. (LORDS.) Earl Granville moved that an humble address be
5. presented to her Majesty, congratulating her Majesty upon the happy nuptials of the Princess Royal with his Royal

Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The address was agreed to *nemine contradicente*, and on Earl Granville's motion, it was further agreed that the House should meet to-morrow at 2 o'clock, to proceed in a body to present the address to her Majesty. The Archbishop of Canterbury brought in a Bill for the legalisation, under certain circumstances, of special services in the Church of England, which was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) An address of congratulation was voted to her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal, to be presented by the House in a body. Mr. Roebuck asked whether there had been any communications between the governments of England and France with respect to the Alien Act or any portion of our Criminal Code? Lord Palmerston stated, in reply, that a despatch had been received by the French ambassador in London from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, which would be laid before the House. His lordship added, that although strong expressions had been used by certain colonels in the French army in addresses presented by them to the Emperor, allowance should be made for irritation of feeling under the circumstances connected with the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor. There had been no answer to the despatch referred to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that in consequence of the death of Major-General Havelock in India, previous to the date when the baronetcy had been conferred on him, her Majesty had been pleased to place his widow in the same position as she would have been had General Havelock's life been spared: and he now moved a resolution on the part of the government granting a pension of 1000*l.* a year to Lady Havelock, and a like pension to Major Sir H. Havelock, who had proved himself worthy of the gallant and heroic deeds of his father. The motion was unanimously agreed to. Mr. V. Smith obtained leave to bring in a Bill (which was read a first time) to raise in the United Kingdom money by loan for the service of the government of India.

Feb. (LORDS.) Earl Granville said that a despatch had been
8. received from Count Walewski, the French Minister of

Foreign Affairs, expressing the deep regret of the Emperor of the French that any apparently official recognition should have been given in France to assertions likely to be at all offensive to the feelings of the English people. Lord Pannure moved a vote of thanks to the governor-general and the civil authorities in India, and to the officers of her Majesty's Army, Navy, and Marines, for their services in the Indian conflict. The motion was unanimously adopted.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord Palmerston the thanks of the House were voted to Lord Canning, the governor-general of India; to Lord Harris, governor of Madras; to Lord Elphinstone, governor of Bombay; to Sir John M. Lawrence, chief commissioner of the Punjab; and to Mr. H. B. Frere, general commissioner of Scinde; to Sir Colin Campbell, Sir James Outram, Sir Archdale Wilson, Major-General Inglis, and to the other gallant officers of her Majesty's Army, Navy, and Marines, and of the East India Company; also acknowledging, with approval, the brilliant services of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's and Company's European forces, and of the

great body of those native corps who had remained faithful to their standards; and the courage, devotion, and exemplary conduct of persons not in the military profession. Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy for the commission of murder. Mr. A. W. Kinglake moved, as an amendment, that while the House sympathised with the French nation in reference to the recent atrocious attempt on the life of the Emperor, it deemed it inexpedient to legislate in compliance with the demands of the French government. After discussion, the debate was adjourned.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the Bill relating to

9. Conspiracy to Murder was resumed, and on a division, Mr. Kinglake having withdrawn his amendment, leave was granted to bring in the Bill by a vote of 299 to 99.

Feb. (LORDS.) Earl Grey presented a petition from the East

11. India Company against the abolition of its authority.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Headlam obtained leave to introduce a Bill to extend the principle of limited liability to the case of joint-stock banks. Sir J. Pakington moved an address to her Majesty to issue a Commission to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and after discussion the motion was carried by 110 to 49. Sir J. Trelawny obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of church-rates. The Havelock Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed.

Feb. (COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Roebuck, it was intimated by

12. Mr. Labouchere that government intended to resume the direct government and possession of Vancouver's Island, now in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company. In answer to Mr. Stirling, it was stated by Lord Palmerston that the legacy left by Napoleon I. to Cantillon, who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, had not been acknowledged or paid by the present Emperor of the French. Lord Elcho inquired whether any reply had been forwarded by the government to the despatch of Count Walewski, but no response was given to Lord Elcho's inquiry. Lord Palmerston moved for leave to introduce a Bill for transferring from the East India Company to the Crown the government of her Majesty's East Indian dominions. Mr. T. Baring moved, as an amendment, that it is not at present expedient to legislate for the government of India. The debate was adjourned.

Feb. (COMMONS.) A message from the Queen announced that her

15. Majesty had taken into consideration the subject of issuing a Commission to inquire into the state of education, as requested by the House, and had directed such a Commission should issue. The debate on the government of India was resumed, and again adjourned.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Church of England Special Services Bill, in-

16. troduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, passed through Committee.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Grogan moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the system and management of the Dublin metropolitan police force. The motion was opposed by Mr. H. Herbert for the government, and was lost by 200 to 105. Mr. H. Baillie moved for certain returns of correspondence on the subject of the annexation of Oude. Lord John Manners moved, as an amendment, for the production of some other correspondence bearing on the subject. After discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the motion was agreed to without a division. Mr. Wrightson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act of the 6th year of Queen Anne, cap. 7, so far as relates to the vacating of seats in Parliament on the acceptance of office. On a division the motion was lost by 108 to 91.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Sir J. Trelawny moved the second reading of
 17. the Church-rates Abolition Bill. Lord R. Cecil moved, as an amendment, to defer the second reading for six months. The motion was supported by Lord Stanley, and opposed by Sir George Grey, but on a division the second reading was carried by 213 to 160.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the India Government
 18. Bill was resumed. On the question that leave be given to bring in the Bill the numbers were—ayes, 318; noes, 173.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston moved the second reading of
 19. the Bill relating to Conspiracy for Murder. Mr. Gibson moved, as an amendment, that the House had heard with much concern that recent attempts upon the life of the Emperor of the French had been devised in England, and expressed its detestation of such guilty enterprises; that it was ready at all times to assist in remedying any defects in the Criminal Law proved to exist, yet regretted that her Majesty's government, previously to inviting the House to amend the law of conspiracy, had not made some reply to the despatch received from the French government, dated January the 20th, 1858. On a division the numbers were, for Lord Palmerston's motion 215; against it, 234; majority against the motion, 19. The amendment of Mr. Gibson was then agreed to.

Feb. (LORDS.) Earl Granville announced that in consequence of
 22. the vote of the House of Commons on the 19th, ministers had tendered their resignation to her Majesty, who had accepted the same, and had entrusted the formation of a new Cabinet to the Earl of Derby. The Havelock Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned till the 26th, to allow time for the construction of the new ministry.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck presented a petition complaining of a breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Isaac Butt, a member of the House, in having entered, as was alleged, into a corrupt agreement to receive a certain sum of money for the support in parliament of the claims of the King of Oude. Mr. Butt denied the charges, and called for an immediate investigation. After some discussion on the mode of procedure in the case, a Select Committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and the petition was referred to the Committee. Lord Palmerston intimated that the ministry, in consequence of the vote of the House on Friday last, had resigned, and now only held office till their successors were appointed. The House then adjourned till Friday, 26th.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of the Earl
 26. of Derby, the new premier, requested a further postponement of the House, to afford time for the necessary ministerial arrangements. Their lordships therefore adjourned till Monday, March 1st.

(COMMONS.) Sir W. Jolliffe moved the adjournment of the House till Monday, which was agreed to.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Derby made a statement in explanation of the position and intentions of the new ministry, after which an adjournment took place till the 15th of March.

(COMMONS.) The East India Loan Bill was brought under consideration, but the discussion was deferred till the 12th of March, to which day the House agreed to adjourn.

March (COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced
 12. that the painful misconceptions between France and England had been, by friendly correspondence, terminated in an honour-

able spirit, and in a manner which he believed would be satisfactory to the feelings of both countries. In committee of supply Sir J. Pakington moved a series of money votes on account of naval expenditure for four months, founded on the estimates prepared by the late government. General Peel, on behalf of the army, also moved a series of money votes on account for four months. The East India Loan Bill passed through Committee.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Malmesbury placed on the table the
15. correspondence that had taken place between her Majesty's government since its accession to office, and the government of the Emperor of the French, and said that the correspondence had concluded in all honour and good feeling on both sides.

(COMMONS.) The East India Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

March (LORDS.) On the motion of the Earl of Ellenborough the
16. name of Frederick James Halliday, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was included in the resolutions of thanks passed on February 8th.

(COMMONS.) Mr. W. Ewart moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the progress and prospects and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European colonisation in India, and the formation of military stations, especially in the hill districts and healthier climates of that country, as well as for the extension of our commerce with Central Asia. After discussion the motion was agreed to, that portion of it being withdrawn which refers to the formation of military stations.

March (COMMONS.) Lord John Russell moved that the House
17. resolve itself into a Committee on the Oaths Bill. In Committee some verbal alterations proposed by Lord John Russell were agreed to.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. Stanev moved, That it is expedient to es-
18. tablish a standing committee, or unpaid board or commission, to consider and report from time to time on practical suggestions likely to be beneficial to the working classes. Mr. Estcourt having stated several objections to the motion, Mr. Stanev withdrew it. Mr. Rich, in moving for certain papers, called attention to statements which had appeared in reference to the conduct of the Sepoys in maltreating and mutilating Europeans who had fallen into their hands, and also in respect of the conduct of the British towards insurgents and deserters. Various members having expressed their opinions, the motion was agreed to. Mr. G. Clive obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the disfranchisement of the freemen of the county of the town of Galway, in consequence of the prevalence of bribery and corruption. Lord Raynham obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 17 and 18 Vict., cap. 60, for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals.

March (LORDS.) In answer to the Marquis of Clanricarde, it was
19. stated by the Earl of Derby that the government had no intention of changing the present system of national education in Ireland. The East India Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Baxter obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the Ministers' Money or Annuity Tax in Edinburgh, Canongate, and Montrose, as vacancies occur among the present ministers, and to make provision for their successors.

March (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to
22. the Havelock Annuity Bill and the East India Loan Bill.

Lord Brougham called attention to a recent act of the Jamaica legislature, the effect of which, he was informed, would be to reduce the emancipated slaves to something nearly approaching the condition of slavery. The Earl of Carnarvon said that the Act had not received the sanction of the crown, and it was still under consideration. The Church of England Special Services Bill, and the Trustees' Relief Bill, were read a third time.

(COMMONS.) The Oaths Bill, as amended, was discussed. An amendment by Mr. Cogan, in favour of one oath alike for Protestants and Roman Catholics was negatived by 345 to 66. An amendment, by Mr. Newdegate, directed against the admission of Jews into Parliament, was negatived by 297 to 144. On the motion of Mr. S. Fitzgerald, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the consular service and consular appointments. On the motion of General Peel, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the present system for the billeting of troops.

March (LORDS.) The Militia Act Continuance Bill and the Bishops' 23. Trusts Substitution Bill, were read a third time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Monckton Milnes, certain papers relative to the passport system between this country and France were ordered to be laid before the House. Viscount Bury moved for leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Leave was granted by a majority of 105 to 62. Mr. Ayrton obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide a remedy for the inequality in the rates for the relief of the poor in the metropolis. Mr. Cowper obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. Dunlop moved the second reading of the 24. Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, which was opposed by Lord Duncan, who moved an amendment, deferring the second reading for six months. The amendment was carried.

March (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 25. the Militia Act Continuance Bill. The Earl of Malmesbury stated that Watt, the engineer of the Cagliari, had that morning arrived in England, and that the other engineer, Mr. Park, had been liberated on bail, and was living in the house of the British Consul at Naples.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck moved, That the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be abolished, and the office of Secretary of State for Ireland to be at once created. Mr. S. B. Miller moved the previous question. The original motion was lost by a majority of 243 to 116.

March (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 26. the Consolidated Funds Bills, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Commons' Enclosure Bill. Their Lordships adjourned for the Easter recess till April 12th.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Queen. The House adjourned till the 12th of April.

April (COMMONS.) Lord John Russell pressed upon the govern- 12. ment the propriety of proceeding in the first instance by way of resolution rather than by bill in the matter of the proposed changes in the government of India. This recommendation was acceded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the government. A motion by Mr. W. Williams that the Navy and Army Estimates

should be referred to a Select Committee was negatived by 161 to 24. The estimates were then agreed to, the Customs Duties Bill passed through Committee, the Trustees Relief Bill was read a second time, and the Oaths Bill was read a third time and passed.

April (LORDS.) Lord Campbell moved the second reading of the
13. Libel Bill. On a division the vote stood : Contents 7 ; Non-Contents, 35 ; majority against the second reading 28.

(COMMONS.) Sir Joseph Trelawny moved, That the receipt of any species of reward by a member in consideration of the exercise of his influence in that capacity is calculated to lower the dignity and authority of this House, and is a high breach of the privilege of Parliament. After an animated conversation, Sir J. Trelawny withdrew the motion.

April (LORDS.) The Earl of Malmesbury presented the cor-
15. respondence between the English and French governments on the subject of passports. A conversation ensued, in which the system of passports was generally condemned as vexatious and delusive. On the motion of the Earl of Derby a bill embodying the recommendation of the Select Committee of 1856 on the Ecclesiastical Commission was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Lord Clarence Paget moved an address to her Majesty in favour of providing from the public revenue for the cost of erecting and maintaining lighthouses, floating lights, buoys, and beacons on the coast of the United Kingdom. Mr. Henley said that the government would not object to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject ; on this understanding Lord C. Paget withdrew his motion. Mr. Ayrton moved for a Select Committee to inquire as to the expediency of establishing tribunals of commerce. After some discussion the motion was agreed to. The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the course of procedure in the Court of Chancery.

April (LORDS.) The Duke of Norfolk moved the adoption of an
19. address, which was agreed to, requesting copies of the correspondence between the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund and other parties. The letters referred to the education of children receiving aid who are the offspring of Roman Catholic parents.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement, and explained the measures he intended to submit for the sanction of the House. The Loan Societies Bill was read a third time and passed.

April (COMMONS.) Mr. Cox moved for leave to bring in a Bill to
20. repeal the Act 1 Geo. I., c. 38, commonly called the Septennial Act, and to limit the duration of Parliament to three years. The motion was negatived by 254 to 57. Mr. Liddell moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of railway communication in India. After discussion the motion was agreed to. Mr. Serjeant Deasy obtained leave to bring in a Bill to promote and regulate reformatory schools for juvenile offenders in Ireland. Sir T. E. Colebrooke obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the registration of the county voters in Scotland. Previous to the House going into Committee on the Galway Freeman Disfranchisement Bill, an instruction moved by Mr. Walpole, to the effect that purchasers of votes should be included in the penalties of the bill, was carried by 152 to 121.

April (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Lyndhurst the Oaths Bill
22. was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Mr Wyse moved that the diplomatic salaries and pensions now charged upon the Consolidated Fund should be brought under the more immediate view and control of Parliament, and be paid

out of a vote annually provided by the House of Commons for the purpose. After discussion the motion was negatived by 142 to 114. On the motion of Mr. Bagwell it was agreed (by 147 to 111) to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the destitution prevailing in Donegal. Mr. Locke King obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the property qualifications of Members of Parliament. The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the better government and discipline of the Universities of Scotland, including the union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen. Lord Goderich obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the general registration of partnerships. Mr. Adderley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Public Health Act, 1848. Lord Raynham moved the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Amendment Act, but an amendment moved by Mr. Walpole that the Bill be read that day six months was agreed to.

April (LORDS.) The Bishop of Exeter moved the appointment of
23. a Select Committee to inquire into the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction and places of Divine Worship in London and other populous districts in England and Wales, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution imposing a duty of one penny upon bankers' cheques.

April (COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that
26. the House should on Friday resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain resolutions on the subject of India which had been laid on the table by the government; and the motion was carried. Mr. Mansell moved that the House address her Majesty praying that no alteration may be made in the existing arrangements which regulate the admission to cadetship in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The motion was carried by 217 to 177. The Excise Duties Bill was read a second time by a vote of 227 to 35.

April (LORDS.) In Committee on the Oaths Bill, the Lord
27. Chancellor moved the omission of the 5th clause by which Jews would be enabled to sit in Parliament. On a division the clause was rejected by 119 to 80.

(COMMONS.) Mr. McMahon moved for a Select Committee on the subject of an increase of assizes and assize towns in England and Wales. After discussion the motion was negatived. Mr. Mackinnon obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable masters and workmen to form councils of conciliation and of arbitration. Mr. Locke King obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the franchise in counties in England and Wales, and to improve the representation of the people in respect of such franchise. Mr. John Locke obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 63, relating to weights and measures. Mr. Pullen moved a resolution in reference to church-rates, substituting for the rate now leviable an annual rent-charge of equal amount, payable by the owners of property. On a division the motion was rejected by 317 to 54.

April (COMMONS.) Mr. Caird moved the second reading of the
28. Agricultural Statistics Bill, which after discussion was negatived by 241 to 135. The Customs Duties No. 2 Bill was read a third time and passed.

April (LORDS.) The Marquis of Westmeath moved the second
29. reading of the Bill for the suppression of barrel organs, but the motion was negatived. On the motion of the Duke of

Argyle the report of the Directors of the East India Company on the two India Bills was ordered to be laid on the table.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Spooner for the disendowment of Maynooth College was negatived by 210 to 155. Mr. Walpole obtained leave to bring in a Bill for amending the Act concerning non-parochial registers. A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the River Thames. Sir T. E. Colebrooke moved the second reading of the Registration of County Voters (Scotland) Bill. The Bill was read a second time. Mr. J. Fitzgerald moved the second reading of the Juries (Ireland) Bill, but in the course of his address the House was counted out.

April (LORDS.) The Oaths Bill, as amended, was read a third
30. time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Lord H. Vane moved, in reference to the government resolutions on India, that the change of circumstances since the first proposal by her Majesty's late advisers to transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, renders it inexpedient to proceed further with legislation on the subject during the present session. This motion was rejected by 447 to 57. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that it is expedient to transfer the government of India to the Crown. After discussion, this motion was agreed to. The Local Government Bill was read a second time.

May (LORDS.) In reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, it was stated
3. by the Earl of Ellenborough, that the government would observe perfect neutrality in reference to religion in India.

(COMMONS.) The Exchequer Bonds (2,000,000*l.*) Bill and the Stamp Duty on Drafts Bill passed the second reading. The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Executors in Scotland. Mr. Headlam obtained leave to bring in a Bill to authorise and carry into execution the voluntary assignments of debtors for the benefit of their creditors.

May (LORDS.) On the motion of the Earl of Derby the Ecclesi-
4. astical Commission Bill was read a second time. The Ecclesiastical Corporations Aggregate Bill was also read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Whiteside obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone moved that the House address her Majesty, praying that her representatives at the Paris Conference may be instructed to promote the union of the Moldavian and Wallachian principalities. After discussion, the motion was negatived by 292 to 114. A motion by Lord Raynham for a Select Committee to inquire into the condition and administration of the metropolitan workhouses, was negatived. Mr. Walpole obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the 5th & 6th Victoria for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant leases for long terms of years. Sir W. Heathcote obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enlarge the powers of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the Colleges thereof, for the sale, exchange, and leasing of lands.

May (COMMONS.) Lord Bury moved the second reading of the
5. Marriage Law Amendment Act, which, on a division, was carried by 174 to 134.

May (LORDS.) In reply to Earl Granville, the Earl of Ellen-
6. borough said he would to-morrow lay on the table the papers relative to the proclamation recently issued in India. The Customs Duties Bill and the Excise Duties Bill were read a third time. Lord Ebury moved for an address to the Crown for the appointment of

a Commission to inquire into the necessity for a revision of the Liturgy of the Church of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of St. Davids, the Bishop of Cashel, Earl Grey, Earl Derby, Earl Granville, and Lord Abinger, having recommended that the motion should not be pressed, Lord Ebury withdrew it.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Bright, it was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the government disapproved in every sense of the policy of Lord Canning's proclamation relative to the affairs of Oude. A motion by Mr. Green for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of tenant right in Ireland, was negatived on a division by 232 to 43. Mr. Caird moved for leave to bring in a Bill to assimilate the county franchise of Scotland with that of England. After discussion, the motion was negatived by 103 to 84. The Durham County Palatine Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time. On the motion of Mr. Locke King, the Property Qualification Bill was read a second time.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Ellenborough moved for the production of papers referring to the affairs of the kingdom of Oude.

An animated conversation ensued in consequence of the Government having made public in this country the secret despatch censuring Lord Canning's policy in connection with the Oude proclamation.

(COMMONS.) The House resumed in Committee the consideration of the resolutions relating to the government of India. Mr. Byng moved for a Select Committee on the subject of the supply of gas to the metropolis. The motion was agreed to.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that on Friday, May 14th, he would move a resolution condemnatory of the despatch of the Government to the Governor-General of India, in reference to his proclamation to the people of Oude. The Earl of Ellenborough presented a copy of the despatch, with the passages restored which were omitted when given to the House last week, and added explanations upon the subject, which gave rise to a lengthened and warm discussion.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord John Russell, the House, by a vote of 263 to 150, rejected the Lords' Amendments on the Oaths Bill, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the reasons for disagreeing from the Lords in their amendments. Mr. T. Duncombe moved that Baron Rothschild be a member of the Committee. Mr. Dillwyn seconded the motion, but the debate was adjourned till next day. Mr. Whiteside obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend to Ireland the provisions of the 2nd & 3rd William IV., cap. 71, for shortening the time of prescription in certain cases.

(LORDS.) The Oude proclamation, and the publication of the government despatch to Lord Canning, were the topics of

a very exciting discussion, Lord Ellenborough intimating to the House that the act of publication was entirely his own, and that to relieve his colleagues from responsibility in the matter, he had tendered to her Majesty his resignation, which had been accepted. On the motion for the third reading of the Transfer of Land Bill, the vote stood: contents, 13; non-contents, 12; majority for the Bill, 1.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the question whether Baron Rothschild should be a member of Committee on the Oaths Bill was resumed, and concluded by placing Baron Rothschild on the Committee by a majority of 251 to 196. Mr. J. L. Ricardo moved for a Select Committee to consider the allegations contained in a petition from the borough of Hanley in Staffordshire. The motion was negatived by 128 to 63. Lord R. Cecil moved a resolution in favour of a paid and per-

manent tribunal for the investigation of the merits of private bills, instead of Select Committees, as at present, but after discussion the motion was withdrawn. Lord Ebrington moved several resolutions in reference to the sanitary condition of the army. The resolutions having been discussed at some length, were adopted by the House. Mr. Byng moved an address to her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire and report as to the best means of relieving the metropolitan districts from the burden of turnpike gates and toll bars. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Collins obtained leave to bring in a bill to further limit and define the jurisdiction of Election Committees in cases of Scrutiny.

May (COMMONS.) Mr. Ayrton moved the second reading of the
12. Poor-rates (Metropolis) Bill. Mr. Esteourt moved that it be read a second time that day six months. After discussion, Mr. Ayrton withdrew the bill. Mr. T. Duncombe moved the second reading of the Patent Law Amendment Bill, but the motion was negatived on an amendment by the Solicitor-General. On the motion of Mr. Serjeant Deasy, the Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

May (COMMONS.) On the order for the second reading of the
13. Masters and Workmen Bill, Mr. Mackinnon, on the suggestion of Mr. Walpole, withdrew the Bill. On the motion of Mr. Headlam the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Bill was read a second time. Mr. Atherton obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Acts, 1854, with reference to the exercise of equitable jurisdiction.

May (LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury moved resolutions con-
14. demning the government for the premature publication of the despatch to Lord Canning in reference to the Oude proclamation. The Lord Chancellor moved the previous question, 'that the question be now put,' when the numbers at the division were: content present 93, proxies 65, total 158; not content present 118, proxies 49, total 167; majority against putting the question 9.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Cardwell moved a vote of censure on the government for the premature publication of Lord Ellenborough's despatch to Lord Canning. Mr. Lindsay moved the previous question. Mr. Dillwyn moved an amendment. The debate was adjourned. The Poor Law Amendment Bill was read a third time.

May (LORDS.) The Protection of Female Children Bill went
17. through Committee.

(COMMONS.) The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed. The adjourned debate on the conduct of the government towards the Governor-General of India was resumed and continued throughout the sitting, when it was again adjourned.

May (COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. W. Williams that real pro-
18. perty and impropriate tithes should pay the same probate duty as that now payable on personal property, was negatived by 172 to 68. Mr. Sheridan obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Insurance and Assurance Institutions and to arrange for their incorporation. Mr. Slaney obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for grants of land near populous places for the use and regulated recreation of adults, and as playgrounds for poor children. On the motion of Sir Charles Napier an address to her Majesty was agreed to, praying for the appointment of a Commission to inquire by what means the mercantile marine may be made more useful in contributing to the Royal Navy. The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to simplify the

forms and diminish the expense of completing titles to land in Scotland. The second reading of the Weights and Measures Bill, proposed by Mr. John Locke, was rejected by 92 to 84. The Stamp Duty on Passports Bill was read a third time.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Derby announced that important despatches had been received that morning from India, having a direct bearing on the question of the Oude proclamation. That the House might be in possession of these papers as early as possible, his Lordship made a formal motion for their production, which was agreed to. The Protection to Female Children Bill, Consolidated Fund Bill, and Stamps on Drafts Bill were read a third time.

(COMMONS.) The Chancery Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The debate on the Governor-General of India was resumed, and was again adjourned.

(LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by Commission to May 21. the Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Stamp Duty on Drafts Bill.

(COMMONS.) Mr. G. Clive moved that Hudson Scott, the printer, and Washington Wilks, the publisher of the *Carlisle Examiner* and *North British Advertiser*, be summoned to the bar of the House, to answer for breach of privilege in imputing in articles in that paper improper motives to Mr. Clive in his conduct as chairman of a Committee of the House. The parties were accordingly ordered to attend at the bar of the House on Friday, May 28th. In consequence of numerous appeals made to Mr. Cardwell he withdrew his resolution of censure on the government.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Washington Wilks was called to the bar May 28. of the House, and having stated that he was now both printer and publisher of the *Carlisle Examiner*, and refusing to give the name of the author of the articles complained of, or to offer an unqualified withdrawal of these articles, it was agreed that Washington Wilks had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, and that he be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

(LORDS.) After discussion on the Commons' reasons for May 31. dissenting to their Lordships' amendments on the Oaths Bill, it was agreed to insist on the amendments.

(COMMONS.) Captain Vivian moved a resolution in favour June 1. of placing the departments of the Horse-Guards and the War-Office under the control of one responsible minister. This motion was carried by 106 to 104. Mr. Roebuck moved a resolution that the power and influence of this country ought not to be used in order to induce the Sultan to withhold his assent to the project of making a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. The motion was negatived by 290 to 62. The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to cheques or drafts upon bankers.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Washington Wilks having presented a June 2. petition withdrawing the charge of corruption and undue partiality, and expressing his regret that they should have appeared in his paper, the House ordered that he should be discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms on payment of the usual fees. On the motion of Mr. Stancy the Public Grounds and Playgrounds Bill was read a second time.

(LORDS.) Lord Kingston having placed on the paper several June 7. motions of questions to be asked by him, one of which affected the character of Sir James Brooke, several of their Lordships insisted that the questions ought to be put at once, or removed from the

paper. Lord Kingston made a short explanation but did not withdraw the questions, on which Lord Lyndhurst moved that in the opinion of the House the questions had been sufficiently answered and ought not to be renewed. This was agreed to without a division.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the India resolutions Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment constituting the present Directors of the East India Company an interim Council until the end of the next session of Parliament. This was negatived by 265 to 116.

June (COMMONS.) The Church Rates Abolition Bill was read a
8. third time and passed, the numbers being 266 to 203. Mr. H. Berkeley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to cause the votes of Parliamentary electors to be taken by ballot. Leave was refused by 294 to 197. Mr. Hunt obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish freedom from arrest in the case of Members of Parliament. Mr. Adams obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of 1856, to facilitate leases and sales of settled estates.

June (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill was resumed, and an amendment that the
9. second reading be deferred for six months was carried by 200 to 65.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of
10. the County Franchise Bill. The Bill was read a second time. The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. Mr. Estcourt moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Acts 9 and 10 Victoria, 10 and 11 Victoria, and 11 and 12 Victoria, relative to the removal of poor persons. The motion was agreed to.

June (COMMONS.) The House went into Committee on the India
11. resolutions, and made several changes in the terms, the number of the new council being directed to be not more than 15, and not less than 12.

June (LORDS.) The Chancery Amendment Bill was read a third
14. time.

(COMMONS.) The House passed some time in Committee on the India resolutions. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill was read a second time.

June (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Redesdale, the Property
15. Qualification Bill was read a third time.

(COMMONS.) The following resolution was carried:—That Mr. John Townsend, member for the borough of Greenwich, having been found, declared, and adjudged a bankrupt from the 29th of March, had since been, and still was, by law, incapable of sitting and voting in that House. Mr. Brady moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the case of William Henry Barber, and the allegations contained in a petition presented by him, and whether any and what steps should be taken with reference thereto. The motion was agreed to. A motion by Mr. Baxter, to the effect that an under secretary should be appointed in the Home Office to perform a part of the duties attached to the office of Lord Advocate of Scotland, was negatived by 174 to 47.

June (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Edinburgh, &c.,
16. Annuity Tax Bill, moved by Mr. Black, was opposed by Mr. Blackburn, whose amendment, deferring the second reading for six months, was carried by 130 to 129. The Registration of County Voters (Scotland) Bill was also lost by 108 to 96.

June (LORDS.) On the report of the Divorce and Matrimonial
17. Causes Bill being brought up, the provisions of the Act were, on the motion of Lord Redesdale, declared to be extended to

Ireland. A petition from Jamaica, presented by the Bishop of Oxford, gave rise to a conversation on the subject of the slave-trade, and the conduct of Spain in relation to it.

(COMMONS.) Lord Stanley brought in a Bill for the government of India, founded on the resolutions adopted by the House. The Bill was read a first time.

June 18. (LORDS.) Lord Stanley of Alderley moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present mode of proceeding in Parliament on private Bills, and to consider whether it could not be simplified and diminished in expense. The motion was agreed to.

June 21. (LORDS.) The Bishop of Oxford moved for some correspondence respecting the transfer of Chinese labourers from Hong Kong to the West Indies and other British Colonies. The motion was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) On the motion to go into Committee on the grant for education, Mr. M. Gibson moved a resolution condemnatory of the Excise duty on paper; after discussion, the following form of resolution was carried unanimously:—That in the opinion of the House the maintenance of the Excise duty on paper as a permanent source of revenue is impolitic. The vote for education was then agreed to, amounting to 663,000*l*.

June 22. (LORDS.) The Probates and Letters of Administration Act Amendment Bill, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, and the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Lord Hotham moved a resolution as follows:—That it is contrary to the usage, and derogatory to the dignity of this House, that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in this House, any proceeding, or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned, for, or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward. The resolution was carried by 210 to 27. Mr. Lindsay moved, that in the opinion of this House, the mode of collecting taxes, both assessed and income, is attended with great disadvantage and loss, and requires immediate attention. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated that the question relating to the mode of collecting the inland revenue was under the consideration of the government, Mr. Lindsay withdrew his motion. Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to bankrupts and insolvents. The Joint-Stock Banking Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.

June 23. (COMMONS.) The Piers and Harbours Bill was read a second time, but was afterwards withdrawn by the mover, Mr. Paull. Colonel Boldero's motion for a Committee to inquire into the keeping of books and stock at Weedon Barracks was further discussed, but Lord Lovaine having stated that the defalcations in that establishment were now in course of investigation by the government, the order was discharged.

June 24. (LORDS.) The Earl of Malmesbury gave the French official statement in explanation of the circumstances respecting the French vessel, *Regina Celi*, which called forth remarks from Lords Brougham and Grey in strong condemnation of the new species of slave-trade now being introduced by French citizens. Lord Brougham, on account of the late period of the session, withdrew the Transfer of Real Estate Bill which stood for the second reading.

(COMMONS.) The Government of India (No. 3) Bill was read a second time.

June (LORDS.) The Duke of Buccleuch called the attention of
25. their Lordships to the state of the Thames, and a conversation ensued, in the course of which the speakers urged the government to take immediate action for the purification of the river.

(COMMONS.) Mr. O. Stanley called the attention of the House to the state of the river Thames, by which the health of the metropolis was so seriously affected. In Committee on the India (No. 3) Bill, an amendment by Lord Palmerston, that the number of the new council for India should be 12 instead of 15 as proposed, was rejected by 227 to 165, and a second amendment by Lord Palmerston, providing that the members of the council should all be appointed by the Crown, was rejected by 240 to 147.

June (LORDS.) On the motion of Earl Stanhope, an address to the
28. Queen was agreed to, in favour of discontinuing the religious services appointed to be used on the 5th of November, 30th of January, and 29th of May, and praying that these services may be removed from the Book of Common Prayer.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Wilson moved a resolution in favour of providing for the repayment of loans required for warlike operations by terminable annuities, so as to prevent such loans from becoming part of the permanent debt of the country. The motion was negatived. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Captain Vivian, justified the course adopted by the government in refusing to act upon the vote of the House, carried by a majority of 2, recommending that the office of Commander-in-Chief and that of Secretary-at-War, should be placed under one responsible chief. Colonel Boldero moved an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of accounts and method of book-keeping at the Military Stores Office at Weedon Barracks, which, after discussion, was agreed to.

June (COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Caird, condemning the
29. management of Hainault Forest property, was, after explanations by Mr. G. A. Hamilton and Mr. J. Wilson, withdrawn. Mr. Fitzgerald moved a resolution condemning the appointment of Mr. Cecil Moore to the office of Crown Prosecutor of Tyrone, he being Grand Secretary of the Tyrone Orange Lodge, but, after discussion, the motion was negatived without a division. Mr. Walpole obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue and amend the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act of 1854, and the Bill was read a first time. The Funded Debt Bill was read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The Earl of Derby having signified his intention
1. to support Lord Lucan's Oaths Bill in preference to that of Lord Lyndhurst, the latter was withdrawn, and the second reading of the Bill introduced by the Earl of Lucan was read by 143 (79 present, 64 proxies), to 97 (64 present, 33 proxies).

(COMMONS.) The London Corporation Regulation Bill was withdrawn. Sir E. B. Lytton obtained leave to bring in a Bill (which was read a first time) to provide for the government of certain territories in North America, situate between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains.

July (LORDS.) The Duke of Somerset moved the second reading
2. of the Church Rates Abolition Bill, which, on a division, was negatived by 187 (109 present, 78 proxies) to 36 (30 present, 6 proxies).

(COMMONS.) The Marriage Law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, by 100 to 70.

July (LORDS.) The Chinese Passengers Act Amendment Bill
6. was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Copyright of Designs Bill was read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The Sale of Poisons Bill was read a third time
8. and passed. The County Courts District Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Government of India (No. 3) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill and the Lunatics (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill were each read a third time and passed.

(LORDS.) The India Government Bill was read a first time.
July
9. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill was read a third time. The Copyhold Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time. Lord Palmerston withdrew his Government of India Bill, and Mr. Locke withdrew his County Franchise Bill. The Medical Practitioners Bill was read a third time and passed. On a motion for the first reading of the Cornwall Submarine Mines Bill, the House was counted out.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Lucan moved the third reading of
July
12. the Jews' Bill, which was carried by 33 to 12, and the Bill passed.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Liddell, it was stated by Mr. S. Fitzgerald, that immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the massacre of Christians at Jeddah, Lord Malmesbury had forwarded instructions to the British commanders on the spot to take every means in their power to bring the perpetrators to justice. A motion by Mr. Hutt in favour of discontinuing the practice of employing cruisers to seize slave ships, was negatived by 223 to 24.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord Elcho, the vote of
July
13. 16,474*l.* for the National Gallery, was, by a majority of 128 to 110, reduced by the sum of 300*l.*, the salary given to Mr. Otto Mündler, the travelling agent. On the motion of Mr. Cowper, an address was adopted, praying her Majesty to take steps for the discontinuance of the religious services provided for the 5th November, 30th January, and 29th of May.

July (COMMONS.) The Local Government Bill was read a third
14. time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The India Government Bill was read a second
15. time.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Metropolis Local Management Act (1855), and to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purification of the Thames and the main drainage of the Metropolis.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord John Russell, the
July
16. Jews' Bill sent down by the House of Lords, was read a second time by 156 to 65.

(LORDS.) In answer to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, it was
July
19. stated by the Earl of Malmesbury that the necessary steps had been taken to obtain immediate redress for the massacre of the English and French consuls and other Christians at Jeddah. The Special Religious Services Bill was rejected on the motion for the second reading.

(COMMONS.) The Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill was read a second time. The Railway Cheap Trains, &c. Bill was read a third time and passed. The Public Health Bill was read a third time and passed. The Appropriation Bill was read a first time.

July (COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck moved as follows: That the
20. privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company, about to expire, ought not to be renewed; that the legal validity of the exclusive rights claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, under their charter, ought at once to be determined by process of law; and that so much of the territory hitherto held by the Hudson's Bay Company, as may be needed for the purpose of colonisation, ought without delay to be resumed by the government of this country. The motion was seconded by Lord Bury, but after explanations by Sir E. B. Lytton, in reference to the views and intentions of the government, Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion. A motion by Mr. Crawford for compensation to certain British subjects for property destroyed by her Majesty's forces at Weaborg, in the Gulf of Bothnia, during the Russian war, was negatived by 105 to 55. The Government of British Columbia Bill was read a third time and passed.

July (COMMONS.) The Cornwall Submarine Mines Bill, and the
21. Detached Parts of Counties Bill were read a third time and passed. The Jews' Bill was read a third time and passed by 129 to 55. On the motion of Lord John Russell it was resolved, That this House does not consider it necessary to examine the reasons offered by the Lords for insisting upon the exclusion of Jews from Parliament, as by a Bill of the present session their Lordships have provided for the admission of persons professing the Jewish religion to seats in the Legislature.

July (LORDS.) The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third
22. time and passed. The Under Secretary-at-War stated that the Sultan had placed a million piastres at the disposal of the English and French Governments, to relieve the survivors of the massacre of Jeddah.

July (LORDS.) The second reading of the Marriage Law Amend-
23. ment Act was negatived by 46 to 22. The Government of India Bill was read a third time and passed. The Titles of Land (Scotland) Bill, and the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill, were each read a third time and passed. The Civil Bills, &c. (Ireland) Amendment Act was read a third time and passed by 83 to 54.

July (COMMONS.) The Metropolis Local Management Act Amend-
24. ment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bill to amend the Law relating to Cheques or Drafts on Bankers was read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The Atlantic Telegraph Company Bill was read
26. a third time. In reply to Lord Lyndhurst the Earl of Malmesbury stated that the correspondence with the American government on the right of visit would be laid before the House. The Police (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Medical Practitioners Bill, and the Public Health Bill, were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) At the morning sitting Baron L. N. de Rothschild, introduced by Lord John Russell and Mr. J. A. Smith, presented himself at the table to be sworn. A copy of the new oath having been offered to him, he stated to the Speaker that he had a conscientious objection to taking the oath in the form tendered to him, and he was thereupon requested to withdraw. Lord John Russell then moved a

resolution in conformity with the Act, to the effect that Baron Rothschild, a person professing the Jewish religion, was prevented from sitting and voting in the House by reason of his conscientious objection to take the oath in the form required by the Act. This motion having been agreed to, Lord J. Russell moved, as follows, in accordance with the Act, That any person professing the Jewish religion may henceforth, on taking the oath prescribed in an act of the present session of Parliament to entitle him to sit and vote in this House, omit the words, 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian.' On a division, this resolution was carried by 69 to 37. Baron Rothschild then reappeared at the table, and, desiring to be sworn on the Old Testament, the oath was administered to him accordingly, and he took his seat in the House. The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill was read a third time by 93 to 60. The New Writs Bill, the Probates and Letters of Administration Act Amendment Bill, and the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed. On the motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved to address her Majesty for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject of Harbours of Refuge.

July (LORDS.) The Local Government Bill was read a third
27. time. The Joint Stock Bank Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The International Patent Right Bill, and the Administration of Oaths by Committees Bill, were read a third time and passed. Mr. S. Wortley moved for the employment of a limited number of distinguished artists to furnish models for the projected monument to the Duke of Wellington, the proposed site having been altered, and the previously-prepared design being unsuitable for the new site. This motion was negatived by 44 to 26.

July (LORDS.) The Local Government Bill was passed with
28. amendments. The Railway Cheap Trains Bill was read a third time and passed. The Cornwall Submarine Mines Bill was read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The Government of New Caledonia Bill, now
29. Government of British Columbia Bill, was read a third time and passed. The Art Union Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed. The Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill was read a third time. The Drafts on Bankers Act Amendment Bill, and the New Writ Bill, were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Cowper moved an address for copies or extracts of correspondence between the Committee of the Privy Council on Education and the Managers of Schools and her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in reference to the Annual Reports of the Inspectors.

July (LORDS.) The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill was
30. read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. V. Smith, it was stated by Lord Stanley that due announcement would be made in India of the transfer of authority from the East India Company to the Crown, accompanied by an assurance that the transfer would not involve any interference with the opinions and habits of the natives in regard to religion.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by Commission to
2. upwards of sixty bills, after which the members of the House of Commons being summoned to attend, the Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's message proroguing parliament.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that arrangements were being made to open the

National Gallery on Saturday afternoons. After some further questions and explanations from various members of the government, the House was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Queen's speech on closing the session of parliament.

XII.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE PARLIAMENT, 1858.

[21 and 22 Victoria.]

I. Numerical Abstract of the Private Bills of the Session, 1858 :—

New Bills introduced to the House	220
Bills read a first time	216
— read a second time	210
— read a third time	175
— passed	167

II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years :—

Bills passed.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1852-3	1854	1854-5	1856	1857	1858
Agriculture . . .	7	1	5	5	8	10	3	4	2	2
Companies . . .	4	8	11	9	14	13	10	4	4	7
Improvements in } Towns, &c. }	27	50	42	59	78	85	74	38	43	44
Internal Commu- } nication. . . }	46	50	85	91	120	105	103	87	96	85
Navigation, &c. .	10	9	10	12	17	16	15	7	21	14
Private Regula- } tion . . . }	35	29	26	22	35	41	24	21	15	15
Totals . . .	129	147	179	198	272	270	229	161	181	167

The average number of Private Bills passed from 1849 to 1853 inclusive, was 184; the average number from 1854 to 1858 inclusive, has been 202.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills of the Session 1858 :—

	Bills introduced.	Passed.	Not passed
I. AGRICULTURE :—			
1. Inclosures	3	1	2
2. Drainage	1	1	—
II. COMPANIES	9	7	2
III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS :—			
1. General Improvements	15	11	4
2. Water	13	12	1
3. Gas	14	13	1
4. Public Buildings, &c.	4	4	—
5. Municipal Regulations	8	4	4
IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS :—			
1. Roads	12	10	2
2. Railways	106	75	31

				Bills introduced.	Passed.	Not passed.
V. NAVIGATION :—						
1.	Canals and Rivers	..	..	5	4	1
2.	Ports, Harbours, &c.	..	..	6	4	2
3.	Docks, Piers, Ferries, &c.	..	..	9	6	3
VI. SPECIAL OBJECTS				4	4	—
VII. PRIVATE REGULATION				11	11	—
Totals				220	167	53

These are the numbers stated in the Private Bill Table, but six subsequently became Public Acts ; namely, two relating to the exchange and purchase of land by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital ; one for regulating certain charities in Bristol ; one for the allotment of commonable lands in Hainault Forest ; one for the building of a new General Post Office in Edinburgh ; and one for building an extension of the Four Courts in Dublin. The following is a list of the remainder :—

I. AGRICULTURE.—All the *Inclosures*, of which there were 38, are included in the two general Acts.

Drainage:—54. To amend the Tramore Embankment Act, 1852.

II. COMPANIES :—

3. For conferring additional powers and privileges on the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.

8. For incorporating the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and for other purposes connected therewith.

23. To repeal the Act relating to the Company of Proprietors of the Liverpool Exchange, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.

59. For enabling the Eastern Steam Navigation Company to extend their powers of trading, to increase their capital, and to alter and amend their charter and deed of settlement.

60. To enable the Globe Insurance Company to alter and amend some of the provisions of their deed of settlement ; and to confer further powers on the company.

129. To incorporate the Crystal Palace District Gas Company ; to enable the said company to raise further money ; to authorise the company to contract for and purchase the undertaking, land, and premises of the Sydenham Gas and Coke Company ; and for other purposes connected therewith.

148. For enabling the Atlantic Telegraph Company to create and issue preference capital, for the extension of borrowing powers, and amendment of Act.

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS :—

General Improvements:—2. To amend the 56 Geo. III., cap. 44, for improving the port and harbour of Whitehaven in Cumberland, in relation to the securities to be granted for borrowed money.

21. For providing a market-house and market-place and other buildings for public accommodation at Newport in Shropshire, and for establishing and regulating markets and fairs there ; and for opening a new street and widening other streets, and otherwise improving the town ; and for other purposes.

31. For granting further powers to the Malvern Improvement Commissioners.

63. For enabling the Local Board of Health for the district of Wal-

lasey to construct works and supply their district with water and gas; for enlarging their powers with respect to the acquisition and maintenance of ferries; and for other purposes.

69. For the improvement of the parish of Chiswick in Middlesex; and for other purposes.

80. For enabling the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Liverpool to acquire lands for a post office and public offices, and to make a new and widen existing streets within the borough; and for other purposes.

95. To amend the Birkenhead Improvement Amendment Act, 1850, especially with respect to the general mortgage debt of the commissioners and their powers to sell certain lands; and for other purposes.

91. For confirming the gift by Francis Crossley, esquire, to the borough of Halifax of a park for the benefit of the inhabitants of the borough, and for authorising the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough to maintain and regulate the park, and to provide, maintain, and regulate public baths in the park, and for making a cemetery, and for making further provision with respect to the waterworks and the gasworks, and the improvement of the borough; and for other purposes.

105. For constructing a market, market-places, and slaughter-houses, with all necessary conveniences, within the hamlet of Canton in the county of Glamorgan, to be called the Llandaff and Canton District Markets.

121. To make provision for better supplying Birkenhead and Claughton with gas and water, and for transferring the undertaking of the Birkenhead and Claughton Gas and Water Company to the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners; and for other purposes.

140. To alter and improve the boundaries of the municipal borough and district of Middlesbrough; to enable the Local Board of Health of the district to enlarge the market-place; to enable the corporation to construct landing-places on the north side of the river Tees, and to establish a public passage up and over the said river; to transfer the powers of the Burial Board to the Local Board; and to confer other powers on the Local Board and the corporation; and for other purposes.

Water.—4. To empower the Cheltenham Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money.

5. For supplying with water the inhabitants of Gosport, Forton, and Anglesey, and other places in the parish of Alverstoke in the county of Hants.

7. To extend the time for the construction of the Haslingden and Rawtenstall Waterworks.

10. To enable the Folkestone Waterworks Company to raise further moneys; and to confer upon them other powers.

12. To confer upon the Local Board of Health for the district of Merthyr Tydfil further powers with reference to the supply of water; and for other purposes.

18. For better supplying with water the town and parish of Aberdare in Glamorganshire.

20. For better supplying with water the borough of Barnstaple and places adjacent thereto, in Devonshire; and for other purposes.

52. For better supplying with water the inhabitants of the town of Taunton in Somersetshire.

76. For extending the limits of the Bradford Waterworks, and for authorising the construction of new and altered works; and for empowering the corporation of Bradford to borrow a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

87. For amending the Acts relating to the Manchester Corporation Waterworks.

100. To enable the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks Company to raise further sums of money; and to amend the Act relating to the company.

133. To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Yarm Water Company; to change the name of the company, and authorise the construction of additional works and the raising of further moneys; and for other purposes.

Gas.—1. To empower the Birmingham and Staffordshire Gaslight Company to raise a further sum of money.

6. To incorporate the Chester United Gas Company, and to confer upon them further powers for the supply of gas to the city and borough of Chester and the suburbs thereof.

9. To enable the Nottingham Gaslight and Coke Company to raise a further sum of money, and to afford a supply of gas to places in the neighbourhood of Nottingham; and for other purposes.

17. For better enabling the British Gaslight Company, Limited, to light with gas certain parts of the town or borough of Kingston-upon-Hull; and for other purposes.

22. For supplying and lighting with gas the several townships of Peniston, Thurlstone, and Oxspring, and places adjacent, all in the parish of Peniston in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

33. For better enabling the British Gaslight Company, Limited, to light with gas certain parts of the district called the Staffordshire Potteries; and for other purposes.

36. For lighting with gas the parish of Maidstone and the neighbourhood thereof in Kent.

40. For incorporating the Stoke, Fenton, and Longton Gaslight Company, and extending their powers; and for other purposes.

44. For increasing and regulating the capital and borrowing powers of the Brentford Gaslight Company; for consolidating into one Act the provisions of the several Acts relating to the company; and for other purposes.

55. For incorporating the City of Waterford Gas Company, and for authorising them to acquire the existing gasworks at Waterford, and to supply gas; and for other purposes.

70. To incorporate the Luton Gas and Coke Company, to authorise the adjustment and increase of the present capital; and for other purposes.

79. For better enabling the British Gaslight Company, Limited, to light with gas the city of Norwich and suburbs thereof; to dissolve the Norwich Gaslight Company, and to repeal the Acts relating thereto.

103. For lighting with gas the town of Northampton and the neighbourhood thereof in Northamptonshire.

Public Buildings, &c.:—24. For enabling the justices of the county of Lancaster to erect or provide assize courts in or near Manchester in the hundred of Salford; and for other purposes.

81. For making and maintaining a bridge over the river Yar in the Isle of Wight, with approaches and roads thereto; and for other purposes.

Municipal Regulation:—25. For enabling the Corporation of the City of Manchester to raise further sums of money; and for other purposes.

62. Providing for the separate Incorporation of the Overseers of the several townships of Manchester, Ardwick, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and

Hulme for specific purposes ; for the levying and collection of rates ; for the extinguishing the exemption of gasworks from rates.

120. For the improvement of the western parts of the parish of Hove in the county of Sussex, and for establishing more efficient police regulations within the whole of the said parish.

132. For the establishment of a Board of Guardians of the Poor in the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in Middlesex ; and for other purposes with respect to the parish.

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION :—

1. *Roads*:—28. To provide for the better maintenance of the Garnad Road in Lanarkshire.

32. For repealing so much of several Acts for building Vauxhall Bridge, and for making convenient roads thereto, as relate to certain of such roads ; providing for the future maintenance and repair of such roads ; and for other purposes.

37. For the more effectual management and repair of the road from Manchester in Lancashire, through Hyde, to Mottram-in-Longdendale in Chester.

38. To authorise the Metropolitan Board of Works to form an improved communication between Limehouse and the Victoria Park in Middlesex ; and for other purposes.

43. To repeal the Acts relating to the Besselsleigh turnpike road in Berkshire, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

49. For repairing and maintaining the road from Horsham in Sussex, through Dorking and Leatherhead, to Epsom in Surrey, and from Capel to Stone Street at Ockley in Surrey.

71. To repeal an Act for amending and maintaining the turnpike road from the northern end of the village of Balby in Yorkshire to Worksop in Nottinghamshire, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof so far as regards a portion of the said turnpike road.

86. To repeal the Act relating to the Dean Forest turnpike roads, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and to authorise the construction of a new road ; and for other purposes.

95. For making a tramroad from the Aberllefenny Slate Quarries in the parish of Talyllyn in Merionethshire to the River Dovey in the parish of Llanfihangel-Genau'r-Glyn in Cardiganshire, with branches therefrom ; and for other purposes.

124. To authorise the making of a turnpike road from Thames Street in the parish of Clewer in the borough of New Windsor in Berkshire to Oxford Road in the said parish ; and for other purposes.

2. *Railways*:—11. To empower the Liskeard and Looe Union Canal Company to construct a railway from Moors Water to Looe, all in Cornwall ; and for other purposes.

13. To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make a branch railway to Dalnarnock, in Lanarkshire ; and for other purposes.

14. To authorise the making of a railway from the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway at or near Clifton to the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway at or near Kirkby Stephen, all in Westmoreland ; and for other purposes.

15. For making a railway from the Caledonian Railway, near Symington Station, to Biggar and Broughton ; and for other purposes.

16. To enable the Dundalk and Fenniskillen Railway Company to raise further money ; and for other purposes.

19. An Act for making a railway from the Craven Arms Station of

the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway in Shropshire to the borough of Knighton in Radnorshire; and for other purposes.

29. To enable the Selkirk and Galashiels Railway Company to raise additional capital.

30. To authorise the Ely Valley Railway Company to make a branch railway, to be called the Mwyndy Branch; and for other purposes.

43. For making a railway from the Meikle Station of the Scottish North-eastern Railway to the town of Alyth, to be called the Alyth Railway; and for other purposes in relation thereto.

45. For vesting the Inverury and Old Meldrum Junction Railway by way of lease in the Great North of Scotland Railway Company; and for other purposes.

46. For making a railway from Banbridge to Lisburn, to be called the Banbridge, Lisburn, and Belfast Railway; and for other purposes.

47. To enable the East Suffolk Railway Company to construct a branch railway near Lowestoft; to raise further sums of money; and for other purposes.

48. To confer upon the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company facilities for raising money.

50. For extending the time for the completion of the works authorised by the Stokes Bay Railway and Pier Act, 1855; and for other purposes.

51. To amend the Acts relating to the East Kent Railway (Extension to Dover).

53. To enable the Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portrush Junction Railway Company to sell their undertaking to the Belfast and Ballymena Railway Company.

56. For authorising the abandonment of part of the authorised line of the Exeter and Exmouth Railway, and the making, instead of the part so abandoned, of an extension of the main line of the railway; and for reducing and regulating the capital and borrowing powers of the Exeter and Exmouth Railway Company; and for other purposes.

57. To confer upon the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company further powers for raising money, and to authorise the purchase and lease by them of the undertakings of certain other railway companies.

58. To authorise a lease of the Staines, Wokingham, and Woking Railway to the London and South-Western Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the Staines, Wokingham, and Woking Railway Company.

61. To authorise the Cromford and High Peak Railway Company to raise further sums of money; and for other purposes.

64. To vest the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company; and for other purposes.

65. For the formation of a Junction between the Fife and Kinross and Kinross-shire Railways, and the construction of a joint station at Kinross.

66. To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make a branch railway to the Port Carlisle Railway; and for other purposes.

67. To extend the time for the completion of the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway, and to authorise the sale thereof to the London and South-Western Railway Company.

73. For enabling the Ayr and Dalmellington Railway Company to raise additional capital; for vesting their undertaking in the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

74. For the amalgamation of the Hertford and Welwyn Junction

Railway Company and the Luton, Dunstable, and Welwyn Junction Railway Company into one company to be called the Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable Railway Company, and for regulating the capital of the company formed by the amalgamation; and for other purposes.

75. For enabling the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to make a railway from near their Newton and Hyde Station to the township of Marple in the parish of Stockport in Cheshire, to be called the Newton and Compstall Branch; and for other purposes.

78. To extend the time for purchasing certain lands required by the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, and for other purposes connected with the same company.

82. To authorise the construction of a railway from Andover to Redbridge in Hampshire, and for that purpose to convert the Andover Canal into a railway.

83. To incorporate and regulate the Oude Railway Company; to enable the company to construct and maintain railways in the East Indies, and to enter into contracts with the East India Company; and for other purposes.

84. To enable the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to complete the communication by railway between Shoreham, Henfield, and the Mid-Sussex Railway; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

88. To extend the time for the completion of so much of the Cornwall Railway as lies between Truro and Falmouth; and for other purposes.

89. For authorising the London and South-Western Railway Company to make new works, and to make arrangements with other Companies, and for authorising a lease to them of the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway, and for regulating their capital and borrowing powers; and for other purposes.

93. To afford facilities to the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company for raising the funds necessary to enable them to execute their undertaking.

94. To enable the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to make an alteration in the line of their Streamstown and Clara Junction Railway; and for other purposes.

96. To enable the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company to make deviations in their authorised railways, and to empower the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company to acquire shares in the undertaking of the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company; and for other purposes.

97. For making a railway from the Hereford and Ware Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway to Buntingford.

98. For authorising the raising by the Ulverstone and Lancaster Railway Company of further money, and the selling or leasing of their railway to the Furness Railway Company; or the making by the two companies of working arrangements; and for giving further power to the two companies respectively; and for other purposes.

99. For enabling the Eastern Counties Railway Company to abandon a portion of the Newmarket and Chesterfield Railway, and also a railway to the river Thames at Galleon's Reach.

101. For enabling the Portsmouth Railway Company to extend their railway from Havant to Hilsea; to acquire additional lands; to use a portion of the London and South-Western and London, Brighton, and South Coast Railways; and for other purposes.

102. To authorise the South Devon and Tavistock Railway Company to lease their railway, to enable them to raise further capital for the completion of their undertaking, and to make arrangements as to their share and borrowed capital; and for other purposes.

104. For enabling the Battersea Park Commissioners to sell and the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company to purchase Pieces of Land situate near the South End of the new Bridge leading from Chelsea to Battersea Park, for lease of undertaking to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, for extending the time for completing Extension to Farnborough; and for other purposes.

106. For vesting the undertaking of the Blackburn Railway Company in the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire Railway Companies; and for other purposes.

107. For enabling the East Kent Railway Company to extend their railway from Strood to join the Mid Kent Railway (Bromley to Saint Mary's Cray); and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

108. For making a railway from the Great North of Scotland Railway to Old Deer, and thence to Peterhead and Fraserburgh, with a branch to Ellon, all in Aberdeenshire, to be called 'The Formartine and Buchan Railway.'

109. For consolidating and amending the Acts of the North British Railway Company, and for authorising Alterations in the Leith and Fisherrow or Musselburgh Branches thereof; and for other purposes.

110. For extending the powers of the Shrewsbury and Welchpool Railway Company for purchasing lands and completing their railway; and for other purposes.

111. For the amalgamation of the undertakings of the East Suffolk Railway Company, the Yarmouth and Haddiscoe Railway Company, and the Lowestoft and Beccles Railway Company; for leasing the same; and for other purposes.

112. For making a railway from Athenry to Tuam in the county of Galway; and for other purposes.

113. To authorise the Great Northern and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies to work in common; and for certain other purposes relating to the Great Northern Railway.

114. For making a railway from or near Guisbrough to or near to Skinningrove, all in Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

115. For enabling the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company to make a new railway in the county of Durham in connexion with the Wear Valley and Stockton and Darlington Railways; to acquire additional lands; and for other purposes.

116. For the amalgamation of the Stockton and Darlington, the Wear Valley, the Middlesbrough and Redcar, the Middlesbrough and Guisbrough, and the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway Companies; and for regulating the capital and borrowing powers of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company formed by the amalgamation; and for other purposes.

117. For enabling the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company to make new railways in the North Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

118. To authorise the construction of a station near Victoria Street, Pimlico, in Middlesex, and of a railway to connect the same with the West London and Crystal Palace Railway at Battersea in Surrey, in

order to afford improved communication between certain of the railways south of the Thames and the western districts of the metropolis; and for other purposes.

119. For making a railway communication between Dublin and Meath.

122. For making a railway from the Tillicoultry Station of the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway to the Fife and Kinross Railway at Hopefield, to be called The Devon Valley Railway; and for other purposes in relation thereto.

123. To confer further powers upon the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company with respect to the completion, alteration, or abandonment of certain of their branch railways, and to authorise certain arrangements with respect to their share capital and the purchase of the Stratford-upon-Avon Canal; and to amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

126. To enable the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Company to divert their railway in the parish of Aberdare in Glamorganshire; and to confer upon them other powers.

127. To enable the Whitehaven Junction Railway Company to construct new branches, to widen their line, to erect shipping-places and other works, to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

128. To empower the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company to abandon a part of the Lancaster and Carlisle and Ingledon Railway, and to alter and divert certain roads in connexion with their railway; to acquire additional lands; and for other purposes.

130. To authorise arrangements between the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company and London and North-Western Railway Company, and to authorise the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

131. For enabling the London and North-Western Railway Company to construct works and to acquire additional lands in the counties of Salop, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Warwick, Chester, Stafford, Northampton, Leicester, and Lancaster; for authorising arrangements in reference to 'The Improved Postal and Passenger Communication between England and Ireland Act, 1855;' and for other purposes.

134. To enable the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway Company to construct a new branch from their railway; to make a deviation in the main line and other works; to alter and amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

135. For making further provision with respect to the Severn Valley Railway, in order to the completion thereof; and for other purposes.

136. To improve the management of the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham Railway.

137. To authorise the construction of a railway from Redditch to the Midland Railway.

138. To incorporate and regulate the Great Southern of India Railway Company, and for other purposes connected therewith.

142. To extend the time for making the Worcester and Hereford Railway, and for granting further powers with respect to that undertaking.

143. To make further provisions for vesting the Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Goole Railway in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company; and for other purposes.

144. For enabling the Limerick and Castle Connell Railway Company to extend their railway from Castle Connell to Killaloe, to issue preference shares; and for other purposes.

145. For the abandonment of the West End of London and Clapham and Norwood Junction Railway; and for other purposes.

146. To enable the South Wales Railway Company to acquire additional lands at Newport; and for other purposes.

147. For authorising a lease of the Vale of Towy Railway to the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company.

150. For limiting, defining, and regulating the capital and debt of the Warrington and Stockport Railway Company; for amending the Acts relating to the Company, and conferring on them further powers; and for other purposes relating to the Company.

V. NAVIGATION :—

1. *Canals and Rivers* :—27. For enabling the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigations to raise further money; and for other purposes.

72. To alter and amend the Acts for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Burry, Loughor, and Lliedi, in Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire, and to improve the harbour of Llanelly in Carmarthenshire.

125. For carrying into effect an agreement between the Ribble Navigation Company and Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Baronet.

141. To confer additional powers on the Tees Conservancy Commissioners; to regulate the fisheries in the river Tees; to vest the anchorage and plankage dues in the said Commissioners; to alter and amend their existing Acts; and for other purposes.

2. *Ports, Harbours, &c.* :—39. For extending, improving, and maintaining the port and harbour of Burghead in Elginshire.

68. To repeal the Blyth Harbour and Dock Act, 1854, and to regulate the Company constituted thereby; and for other purposes.

77. For enabling the Wexford Harbour Embankment Company to alter the number of their shares, and to issue preference shares in lieu of unissued shares; and for other purposes.

149. To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the river Clyde and harbour of Glasgow.

3. *Docks, Ferries, &c.* :—34. For more effectually maintaining the navigation of the river Trent from Wilden Ferry in Derbyshire and Leicestershire, or one of them, to Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, and other works connected therewith.

35. To enable the London Dock Company to raise a further sum of money, and to augment their capital stock; and for other purposes connected with their docks.

41. For the regulation of certain public sufferance wharves in the port of London.

90. To enable the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to construct certain works at Birkenhead in substitution for and in addition to those already authorised; and for other purposes.

92. To consolidate and amend the provisions of the several Acts relating to the Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks and the port and harbour of Liverpool; and for other purposes connected therewith.

139. For extending the powers of the Plymouth Great Western Dock Company; and for other purposes.

VI. SPECIAL OBJECTS :—

26. To regulate the annual close time for salmon fisheries in the river Tay and its tributaries, and on the sea-coasts adjoining.

VII. PRIVATE REGULATION :—

Of these there are eleven, all but one relating to estates, the one regulating the Dundonald bursaries in the University of Glasgow.

XIII.—SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Session 21 and 22 Victoriae.

I. *Parliamentary.*

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
Ballot, for adoption	3	19	5,563
Registration of Electors (Scotland)—For extending forty shilling freehold fran- chise to Scotland	1	28	4,452
Universal Suffrage, &c.—For adoption . .	35	52	19,702
Other petitions on parliamentary subjects	43	63	2,123

II. *Ecclesiastical.*

Church Rates Abolition Bill—In favour .	16	198	18,311
—against	6	419	12,248
Confession, Auricular (Established Church), for suppression	2	3	1,246
Jewish Disabilities, against removal . .	3	251	11,815
Marriage, in favour of legalising marriage with deceased wife's sister	12	1,033	122,762
—against legalising marriage with deceased wife's sister . . . . .	..	272	7,612
Marriage Law Amendment Bill, in favour .	2	25	5,255
—against	21	103	3,224
Married Women, for alteration of law as to property . . . . .	..	10	1,720
Maynooth College Act, for repeal	14	100	26,998
Museums, &c., for opening on Sunday . .	4	23	4,655
Oaths Bill, against	8	55	2,869
Protestant Religion, for protection in fo- reign countries	2	4	3,153
Religious Worship Act, for extension . .	..	45	4,389
Universities (Scotland) Bill, against . .	12	20	3,673
Other petitions relating to ecclesiastical subjects	75	204	5,475

III. *Colonial.*

India, against public support of idolatry, &c.	10	68	3,192
—against public support of idolatry, and against traffic in opium	4	21	1,499
—for removal of system of caste, &c. . .	28	83	4,600
—for removal of system of caste, and for freedom in religion	2	44	2,529
—for extension of Christianity	31	145	11,277
—against official inculcation of Chris- tianity, &c.	1	3	901

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
India, for freedom in religion	5	22	1,271
— for restoration of Oude to the native princes	7	18	27,636
— for removing the government of India from the East India Company, and substituting the government of her Majesty the Queen	1	4	1,084
Other petitions relating to Colonial sub- jects	54	90	2,443

IV. Taxes.

Bankers' Cheques, against imposition of tax . . . . .	..	7	819
— for alteration of law . . . . .	..	2	1,654
Chelsea New Bridge, against toll . . . . .	..	96	4,531
Edinburgh, &c. Annuity Tax Bill, in favour	4	10	7,297
Hops, for repeal of duty . . . . .	..	7	1,036
Paper, for repeal of duty	4	226	3,680
Poor Rates (Metropolis), for equalisation	19	80	59,525
Property and Income Tax, for alteration	1	11	4,748
River Lea Iron Bridge, &c., for abolition of toll . . . . .	..	1	2,334
Spirit Duties (Ireland), for reduction	1	9	4,935
Other petitions relating to Taxes	111	157	3,070

V. Miscellaneous.

Administration of Justice (Dublin) Bill, and Police Force (Ireland) Bill, against . . . . .	..	6	23,984
Bankruptcy and Insolvency, for alteration of law	4	6	1,527
Billeting Soldiers, for alteration of present system	6	15	2,358
Bleaching Works, &c., for limiting hours of labour . . . . .	..	2	1,225
Butchers' Licences, for alteration of law . . . . .	..	1	1,869
County Management Bill, in favour . . . . .	..	4	1,124
Education, for improving present system . . . . .	..	34	9,445
— (Ireland), for alteration of present system	8	13	647
— for extension of public grants	9	843	45,536
Forestalling cattle, for prevention . . . . .	..	22	5,928
Friendly Societies Act, for alteration	1	72	34,284
Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill, in favour . . . . .	..	28	8,319
Gas Companies (Metropolis), for inquiry	30	32	4,205
Harbours of Refuge, for the construction and improvement of, from 23 different places in England, Scotland, and Ire- land	55	128	11,212

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
Intoxicating Liquors, for restriction	2	13	3,282
Licences (Public Houses, &c.), for altera- tion of law	1	12	2,163
London Corporation Regulation Bill, in favour	1	6	467
_____ for alteration	26	88	10,672
_____ for compensation . . . . .	..	5	840
Medical Officers of Unions, for redress	1	221	918
Medical Practitioners Bill, in favour	11	139	739
Medico-Botanic System of Medicine, for equalisation of privileges . . . . .	..	57	15,733
Merchant Seamen's Superannuation Fund, for establishment . . . . .	..	1	1,115
Metropolis Local Management Act, for al- teration	5	6	814
Mining Operations (Duchy of Lancaster), for protection of property and for re- dress	1	2	2,503
Opium Trade, for prohibition	10	54	2,793
Police Force (Ireland) Bill, in favour . . . . .	..	2	3,737
_____ for compensation . . . . .	..	1	1,007
Poor Law, for alteration	5	10	4,485
Poor Law (Ireland), for alteration	17	19	60
Poor Removal Law Amendment Bill, in favour	25	30	89
_____ against	108	122	444
Public Health Bill, for alteration . . . . .	..	12	1,231
Public Houses (Scotland) Act, for repeal . . . . .	..	8	4,084
_____ against repeal	2	5	1,314
Registration of Partnerships Bill, in favour	7	21	1,537
Sale of Poisons, &c. Bill, against . . . . .	..	224	2,455
Tenant Right (Ireland), for alteration of law	1	12	3,714
_____ for inquiry . . . . .	..	2	3,634
Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, in favour . . . . .	..	175	54,358
Tribunals of Commerce, for establishment . . . . .	..	1	1,530
Turnpike Gates, for removal	1	3	2,062
_____ (Metropolis), for removal . . . . .	..	16	2,680
Weights, for uniform system . . . . .	..	2	1,399
Weights and Measures, for uniform system	2	32	3,754
Wisbeach Harbour, for removal of impedi- ments . . . . .	..	1	647
York (West Riding) Assizes, for removal to Leeds . . . . .	..	27	3,181
Other petitions on miscellaneous subjects	218	496	11,668
Total Numbers	1,099	7,062	720,068

XIV.—ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. GENERAL PROGRESS:—ART AND BUILDINGS.

IN a single year it is hardly possible that any great architectural progress can become demonstrable. It is only when we look back over some ten or a dozen years, that the progress is plain and palpable. But year by year we are called upon to chronicle the completion of edifices which either as a whole or in particular features, show not merely that important buildings are being constructed—for in a country like this, important new buildings must of necessity be continually required, and whilst the country is prosperous, will be erected—but that architecture as an art is advancing, and that it is extending its influence over the public mind. When in provincial towns we see municipal buildings like the town-halls of Leeds and Newcastle erected at a vast cost and with an unstinted amount of ornament, where a few years back plain “serviceable” buildings merely would have been constructed; and when as in London we see that the caterers for public amusement raise such splendid and artistically-decorated piles as Covent Garden Theatre and St. James’ Hall, and in the same year churches are completed so ornate and so costly as those of Doncaster, Stoke Newington, and Richmond, we cannot but feel that it is an evidence of a growing popular appreciation of architecture as an art; and that, in other words, a building is expected now to satisfy the eye by its elegance or dazzle by its splendour.

Last year we spoke of the strong feeling which had sprung up among architects on the subject of competitions. As we anticipated, no remedy has been found for the evils complained of, and unfortunately nothing has been done to restore the confidence of either the profession or the public in the system as at present administered. As regards the two government competitions we then noticed, matters have been greatly complicated and worsened. Without a word of warning, the Lords of the Treasury cast aside as so much worthless lumber the elaborate and laboriously-prepared designs for the public offices, which they had so pompously invited from the architects of every country, and which in accordance with their own conditions had been awarded the prizes; and they employed a non-competing architect to prepare a new design for a War Office of a less costly description. Happily before the work could be carried into execution, the affair was made public, and the building was for a time at least deferred. Whether either of the designs will, after all, be executed, seems at present very doubtful. It may be hoped that some means will be found to avoid so flagrant a breach of faith as was involved in the execution of the last plan, even should financial considerations render it necessary to modify the premiated design.

With respect to the Wellington Testimonial, an equally unfortunate decision has been come to. We mentioned the prize models last year, and expressed our doubts of their worthiness. Lord John Manners, it would seem, shared in those doubts. He also questioned the suitability of the proposed site. Immediately after his accession to office, he set about the rectification of the errors. The site was changed, with the consent of the cathedral authorities, from between the pillars

to the Consistory Court, a sort of chapel on the south side of the nave. This of course afforded a proper opportunity for obtaining a new design, one contrived for the former position being obviously unfitted for this. The Chief Commissioner of Works had, however, an original scheme. He set aside the prize designs, but found one among the others which, with a little mending, he thought would do. The model which his lordship fixed on is one in which there is a base of a sort of Venetian-Gothic character, some open vaulting, and towering above all, the Duke in bronze, mounted on a bronze horse. The absurdity, not to say profanity, of putting such an object in a Protestant church, seems never to have struck his lordship. But when the matter was commented on in the House of Commons, he promised first that the work should not be actually proceeded with until an opportunity was afforded of judging of its effect by erecting on the site a model of the actual size; and next, that if the sculptor was not considered competent to execute the principal figure, another sculptor should be employed. Thus the affair rests. And after this fashion will another be added to the public monuments which outrage the public taste they are supposed to represent. Had the right man been found, what might we not have expected when so vast a sum as 20,000*l.* was appropriated to the purpose! The Wellington sarcophagus in the crypt of St. Paul's is in its way a proof that much may be done where too much is not attempted. The porphyry sarcophagus is of an excellent form, and of the most admirable workmanship; the chamber of which it comprises the centre, has been adapted by Mr. Penrose with much taste to its purpose, and the effect of the whole is at once chaste and impressive.

Of other public monuments it will be enough to mention two or three of the more conspicuous. The Nelson Monument is at last to be completed, by the addition of the four colossal granite lions, at the angles of the base of the column. The sculptor is Sir Edwin Landseer—the commission being another of Lord John Manners' artistic originalities. On the west side of the Napier statue in Trafalgar Square, a seated statue of Jenner, by Mr. Marshall, has been erected. There is, it seems, to be a line of statues here, having the Nelson Column as the centre. On the eastern side a spot has been appropriated for a statue of Sir Henry Havelock. For the Guards' Memorial, by Mr. Bell, a site has been granted at the Pall Mall end of Waterloo Place. The Westminster Memorial by Mr. Scott, in honour of Lord Raglan and other old Westminster scholars who died in the Crimea, is to consist of a mediæval column, which, for some not very evident reason, is to support four seated statues, under niches, of Henry III., Edward I., Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Victoria, the whole being crowned by a statue of St. George and the Dragon. The total height is 62 feet; the site is Dean's Yard, opposite the western end of Westminster Abbey. A design by Mr. Durham has been selected for a memorial of the Exhibition of 1851; it is to stand on the site of the building. In the provinces, statues of Sir Isaac Newton (by Mr. Theed), at Grantham; of Mr. Brotherton, at Salford; an elaborate Crimean memorial of a mediæval character, by Mr. Goldie, at Sheffield; and two or three others have been erected.

2. PUBLIC AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Respecting the state of the Thames, the main drainage of London, the proceedings of the Board of Works, and Health of Towns measures generally, we gladly find ourselves relieved of the necessity of saying anything here; those subjects being treated of at length in separate Papers.

The drainage of London being handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Works, that body has seemingly resolved to apply its whole energy to the accomplishment of that Herculean labour. Other works must stand over for awhile. Thus the new park at Finsbury, for which, as mentioned last year, it obtained an Act of Parliament, it has decided not to proceed with at present; and, "by a large majority," not to take any steps to secure Hampstead Heath for the public. Some excuse is to be found for the apathy of the Board, on looking at the matter financially. Metropolitan parks always prove to be costly things; estimates are apt to be fallacious. Battersea Park, where the land was of comparatively little value, has cost altogether 313,000*l.*; and no doubt more than all the money the Board can comfortably obtain will be swallowed up in draining the Thames, and paying its own expenses.

We are glad to have to record the increasing desire for public parks and grounds in our larger provincial towns. At Birmingham the fine old Elizabethan mansion called Aston Hall, with its spacious and well-wooded park, has been purchased for 40,000*l.*, and of this sum, as was said in the Address presented to the Queen at the inauguration ceremony, "a very large proportion has been subscribed by the working-classes," for whose use the hall and park are specially intended. The hall is to be appropriated as a museum and picture-gallery. At Stockport, a park has been formed on a piece of ground known as Stringer's Field, about twenty-six acres in extent, presented for the purpose by Lord Vernon. The ground has been laid out in a very ornamental manner, all classes contributing liberally, and in a spirit which it is pleasant to witness, towards its formation. The mayor presented a marble statue of 'Venus at the Bath;' another statue, of a local celebrity, has been presented by subscription; a massive bronze fountain was contributed "by the workpeople of the India mills;" and garden-seats, chairs, and all kinds of ornaments and requisites, down to shrubs and flowers, have been the friendly offerings of other workmen, either in combination or alone. At Liverpool, Mr. Melly, the gentleman who presented to the city the drinking-fountains we mentioned in last year's 'Companion,' has fitted up a piece of land as a free playground and gymnasium. The "drinking fountain movement," as one of the temperance journals styles it, is, we see, spreading. Several towns, besides those we noticed, have followed the good example; and at some of the stations on the Midland, and we believe some other railways, similar fountains have been erected. Everywhere, it is worthy of note, an effort is made to give them some artistic character, though in that respect there is room for improvement.

New extra-mural cemeteries continue to be opened, and in most of them the chapels, entrances, &c. are constructed with more or less

architectural pretension. In some, indeed, as in that of New Windsor, Berks, where every variety of studied irregularity, and an extreme development of roof have been called into play, the pretension has led to almost grotesque exaggeration. In all the ground is laid out with a certain amount of ornament. Besides that just mentioned, cemeteries have been opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the chapels from the designs of Mr. Dunn, of Newcastle; Worcester, designed by Mr. R. Clarke, of Nottingham; Derby, by Mr. Edwards; Maidstone, by Peck and Stephens; Darlington, by Mr. J. P. Pritchett; Sunderland, by Mr. M. Thompson; Belper, by Mr. E. Holmes; Ripley, Derbyshire, by Mr. C. H. Edwards; Brecknock, by Mr. Powell, of Cardiff. A spacious Roman Catholic cemetery is being formed at Kensall Green under the direction of Mr. S. J. Nicholl.

The extensive works for the improved water supply of Manchester are approaching completion, and the city already obtains its supply from the new source. The water is obtained from a "gathering ground" of nearly 20,000 acres; the reservoirs form a chain of ten artificial lakes, stretching for upwards of four miles near Woodhead in Longdendale, and capable of containing 600,000,000 cubic feet of water. Only the pure water supply is conveyed to the city, the turbid water being stored in distinct reservoirs for mill purposes. The water, which is very soft, is carried 12 miles by means of large pipes and aqueducts to a reservoir at Godley, 8 miles from Manchester; it is thence conveyed to two service reservoirs at Denton, 4 miles from Manchester, whence the city is supplied on the constant-service system. When the works are completed, they will, it is estimated, be capable of furnishing 25,000,000 gallons of water daily. The entire cost has been about 1,500,000*l*. Like the gas-works, these works belong to the Corporation. The works, rivalling those of Manchester, for the supply of Glasgow with pure soft water from Loch Katrine, are being steadily prosecuted; they are expected to be completed before the end of 1859. At Reigate, at Accrington, and elsewhere, works have also been constructed at a considerable cost for the same purpose. One instance, that of Bourne, Lincolnshire, deserves special notice (though the works were completed in 1857) as showing how much may in skilful hands be accomplished under favourable circumstances at a small outlay. In consequence of the pollution of the stream from which the little town (of 4,000 inhabitants) obtained its water, a company was formed for the purpose of procuring a new supply by means of an artesian well. The well was bored to a depth of 92 feet, and all the necessary works were completed at a cost of 1,287*l*. The bore of the well is only 4 inches, and through this 567,000 gallons of perfectly pure water rise in 24 hours. No engines or pumps are employed, but the town is supplied at high pressure, so that from the fire-cocks or hydrants placed in the streets water may be thrown by the natural force upon any house direct from the main, and of course without the intervention of a fire-engine. The houses of the poorer inhabitants are supplied at a charge of one penny a week each.

Progress continues to be made, though not very rapidly, in the erection of improved dwellings for the working-classes, in London

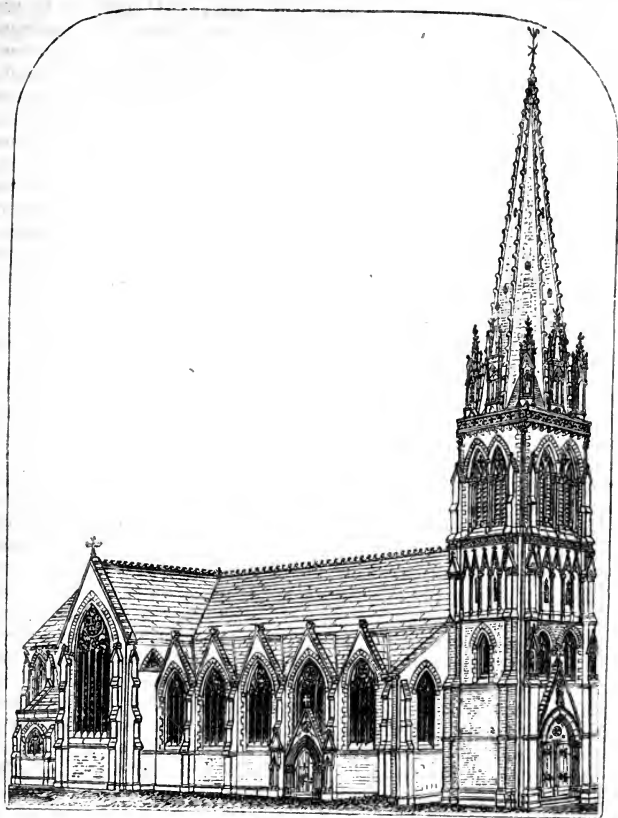
and other large towns. A very superior though too gloomy looking block of buildings, designed by Messrs. Morgan and Phipson, consisting of 38 sets of rooms, averaging 12 feet by 10 and 9 feet high, has been erected in Eagle Court, Strand, opposite Somerset House. The rooms are let at an average rent of two shillings a week each, and provision has been carefully made for the health and comfort of the occupants. Another very excellent building has been erected in Stafford Street, Lisson Grove, for the 'Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes.' The architect was Mr. W. G. Habershon; and the building, which is four stories high, contains in the basement very complete washing and drying rooms, so that the inmates may experience no annoyance from the dreaded 'washing day.' By the parent society Tyndall's Buildings, one of the wretchedest and most unhealthy courts in Gray's Inn Lane, have been changed into a cleanly well-conditioned place, and a marked improvement has followed in the character of the inhabitants. In some of our rural districts and in Scotland labourers' cottages have been built in accordance with some one or other of the various 'model' plans promulgated by the leaders of the movement; and there can be little doubt that, although the large proportion of the labourers' dwellings newly built or building, are of a most unsatisfactory description, a gradual amelioration is going forward.

The grievous disclosures made during the year respecting the state of the military barracks in London and at our larger stations, shocking as they have been, will, it cannot be doubted, serve a good purpose eventually. Already great changes have been made, most of them for the better, in the existing barracks, and new establishments of an improved kind are being constructed. Indeed, if the barracks are not made all that sanitary science has shown it possible to make them, the fault can lie only with the authorities, for the gravity of the evils and the remedy have been made too plain to be overlooked or misconceived; whilst money for building or improving barrack-accommodation has been supplied to an extent which might be called lavish (upwards of two millions in three years, the vote for the present year being 619,000*l.*), were it not that no requisite expenditure can be lavish if conscientiously employed with a view to preserve the health, increase the comfort, and raise the moral standard of our soldiers.

3. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Again we must proceed without the Annual Report of the Church Commissioners, which has not yet appeared. No abatement is noticeable in the zeal for church building; no symptom of change in respect of style, which is as exclusively Gothic as ever; but there are, we think, perceptible some indications on the part of the non-ecclesiological admirers of church architecture, of an inclination to assert a more independent study of the ancient models.

In London and its vicinity not many new churches have been completed. Foremost among them are those by Mr. Scott at Stoke Newington and Richmond. St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, of which we give an engraving, we regard as one of the very best of the churches recently erected around London. It is a spacious structure, 153 feet



Stoke Newington Church.

long by 60 wide, Early Decorated in general character, and consists of a nave and side aisles, a short transept, an apsidal chancel, and a tower at the west end, from which is to rise a lofty spire, but this is not yet erected. The church is constructed in the most substantial manner of Kentish rag with Bath stone dressings, and both the plain masonry and the carvings are finished with the greatest care. Externally the appearance is both picturesque and imposing; great variety of line and play of light and shadow are given by the five small bays, and the transept with their buttresses and roof arrangement; the large five-light window in the north transept (shown in the cut) is a very handsome feature both externally and inside; the tower is well-proportioned and rich, without being overloaded with

ornament. The interior effect is equally pleasing with that of the exterior. The clustered columns of the nave, while sufficient to support the roof, are not extravagantly thick, and their capitals are excellently carved; the large chancel arch is a very fine one; the windows are of ample size, and have very well-designed tracery; and the apse forms an admirable finish to the view. More stained glass is wanting to subdue the light, and the open timber roof seems somewhat out of keeping; but on the whole the church would be almost entirely satisfactory, if seeing and hearing were not as essential as elegance and sound construction. On the south side of the church is a new rectory, which is, we suppose, to be taken as a sample of the Domestic Gothic which Mr. Scott has been labouring in lectures and books to induce his countrymen to adopt. If it be, we must say that the exterior is not likely to excite much enthusiasm for it: of the interior we can say nothing.

Mr. Scott's other church, St. Matthias, Richmond, Surrey, like that at Stoke Newington, is Early Decorated in character, and has an apsidal chancel, but there the resemblance may be said to end. In width the churches are about equal, but the Richmond church is 30 feet shorter. Further, in the place of a transept it has side chapels; and it has a clerestory, which the other church has not. The exterior is on the whole plainer; the most marked feature being a fine wheel window, 20 feet in diameter, over the western porch—itself, like all Mr. Scott's porches, a well-studied and effective portion of the design. The tower is at the S. W. angle; the spire, as yet unbuilt, is to be 190 feet high. The interior is very handsome, and its effect will be greatly increased by the additional stained-glass windows. The floral carvings of the capitals are justly admired.

All Saints' Church, Blackheath, consecrated November 1, has a less picturesque exterior, which is to be regretted as it occupies an excellent situation on the S.E. side of the open heath. It is 105 feet long and 50 wide, and consists of nave, side aisles, and chancel. The style is the transitional from Early English to Decorated; the architect is Mr. Ferrey. In the chancel is a five-light window, at the west end is a rose window; the windows at the sides are short and wide. The tower is at the S. W. angle; it is to be crowned with a very lofty spire as soon as the funds permit. The roofs are open timber, covered outside with red tiles in patterns. The church is substantially built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. St. Thomas, Orchard-street, Marylebone, is a plain but substantial Early English edifice, by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, intended to supply the necessities of a very poor neighbourhood. It will seat 1,500 persons (500 free), and has cost about 7,000*l*. Another church, but of a humbler character, has been opened at Earl's Court; and others have been commenced at Islington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, Wimbledon, Putney, &c. Iron churches have been erected at Barnsbury Park, Islington (seats 500, cost with fittings 1,000*l*.); and near the Victoria Docks; and a wooden church (seats 900, and cost 700*l*.) at Tufnell Park.

Among provincial churches the foremost place must be assigned to St. George's, Doncaster. The old parish church, one of the architectural glories of Yorkshire, having been destroyed by fire on the

28th of February, 1853, measures were taken to erect another not unworthy to be the successor of that which had perished. Subscriptions were opened throughout the country; the design of Mr. G. G. Scott, which promised a somewhat modified copy of the former edifice, was accepted; and on the 28th of February, 1854, the first stone of the new building was formally laid; operations had, however, been commenced in the previous November. The new church was consecrated on October 14, 1858. In size, stateliness, and elaborate finish, this is undoubtedly one of our very finest specimens of recent Gothic. Its dimensions are, total length inside, 168 feet; width including chapels, 85 feet, at the transept, 92 feet, of nave 27 feet (the same as of Canterbury Cathedral); length of chancel 44 feet, of nave 91 feet; height of the main walls 54 feet, of the roofs 75 feet, of the tower 170 feet, width of tower outside 22 feet. The entire cost has been about 52,000*l*. It will seat 1,200 persons. In general appearance the church resembles a small cathedral; a resemblance which the rich tracery of the noble windows of the transept and chancel, the square porch, the chapels, the lofty clerestory, and above all, the massive central tower serve to sustain. The effect of the interior is described as being very grand. We gave an engraving of the interior in the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1856. The east window, judging from the engravings, must be a very beautiful one; it is of eight lights, with a circular light within the arch; the tracery is exceedingly elegant; its height is 48 feet, its width 22 feet. The style adopted is the Decorated. It was at first understood by the townsmen that the tower was to be a copy of the old one, which was Perpendicular, but, according to the statement of Mr. Denison, the most active promoter of the work, it had been privately arranged from the first to erect a tower conformable in style to the church, although, "during the first three years of the rebuilding of the church, nobody ventured to propose openly any deviation from the old model of the tower," to which the townsmen were known to have a strong affection. There can be little doubt that the new tower is the finer one, but this mode of procedure rather jars against one's notions of plain-dealing, and it is a little confusing to see such a manœuvre publicly explained after it has served its purpose as something clever and commendable. How very strait-laced the same parties can be in some other matters is, however, rather curiously exemplified in connection with this same tower. A very fine clock has been fixed in the tower, but there is no place for a dial. Dial-plates, we suppose, are only fit for the base perpendicular, which is in such disrepute with the ecclesiologists. Be that as it may, it is the fact that the clock ticks away the minutes unheeded; it is only at the hours and the quarters that its bells tell the time. A more extraordinary abnegation of common sense in behalf of archæological pedantry is hardly conceivable in an age when railways have taught even the humblest to number the minutes. Another church, St. James's, Doncaster, erected by the Great Northern Railway for their workpeople, was completed about the same time from the designs of the same architect, but it is comparatively plain in character.

Of other churches the following have been completed or are ap-

proaching completion. All Saints, Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead, in the highest style of mediæval purism ; it is of red and black brick, and with the parsonage and schools forms three sides of a quadrangle ; the interior is very rich ; all the windows are of stained glass ; it was built at the expense of the Misses Hulme, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street. Catherston Lewston, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is another highly ornate edifice in the Decorated style, erected at the expense of Mrs. Hildyard, from the designs of Mr. Pearson. Askerswell, Early Perpendicular, by Mr. Talbot Bury, tower of old church retained ; Christ Church, Eaton, near Congleton, Early English, by Mr. Raffles Brown ; St. Peter's, Bury St. Edmunds, to seat 450, Early Decorated, by Mr. Hakewill ; St. Michael's, Crewe, Decorated, to seat 250, by Mr. Scott at the cost of Lord Crewe ; Datchet, Decorated, by Mr. Brandon, tower and chancel of old church retained ; Worsborough Dale, near Barnsley, Early English, by Messrs. Flockton, of Sheffield ; St. Mary, Bralesworth, near Ipswich, Norman, by Mr. Lamb ; St. Stephen's, Devonport, Early English ; St. Cross, Knutsford, Cheshire, church and parsonage erected at the expense of Mr. Peter Legh ; St. Paul's, High Elswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Early English, by Mr. Dobson, 930 sittings (583 free), cost 4,000*l.* ; Brinkhill, by Messrs. Maughan and Fowler ; St. Michael's, Derby, Decorated, by Mr. H. J. Stevens, consists of nave and aisles, chancel with a fine five-light window, and a tower at the S.W. angle ; Brinksway, Edgeley, Decorated, by Mr. J. S. Crowther, of Manchester ; Barlow Moor, near Didsbury, Early Decorated, by Starkey and Cuffley, of Manchester ; St. Bartholomew, Coaley, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, Decorated, by Messrs. Jaques, of Gloucester ; Farlow, near Cleobury Mortimer ; London Road, Leicester, by Mr. Millican ; St. John's, Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Hatfield Forest ; St. James's, Hove, near Brighton, built at the cost of the Rev. J. O'Brien, the incumbent ; St. Thomas, Kilnhurst, near Swinton, Early English, by Messrs. Pritchett, of York ; Langford, Wiltshire, of red brick and stone dressings, to seat 200 (Dowager Countess of Nelson subscribed 1,000*l.* towards the cost) ; Llanrhyddlad, Early English, by Mr. Kennedy, of Bangor, to seat 250 ; Eastwood, Decorated, by Mr. Barber, of Eastwood ; Lindfield, Sussex, Early English, by Messrs. Habershon ; Holy Trinity, Liverpool ; St. Phillip, Maidstone, Early English, by Mr. J. Whichcord, to seat 500, cost 2,500*l.* ; Alderbury, Surrey, Early Decorated, by Mr. Teulon, a handsome and well-finished building, with some good stained-glass windows ; Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, Perpendicular, by Mr. Norton, old tower retained ; St. Andrew's, Laverstock, Early Decorated (with the old Norman porch attached), by Mr. Wyatt ; Llanmartin, by Mr. Seddon ; Menai, Decorated, by Mr. Kennedy, of Bangor ; Hirwain, Aberdare, "German Gothic," by Mr. Roose ; East Retford, Decorated, by Mr. G. Shaw, of Saddleworth ; St. Bartholomew, Maltby, Yorkshire, Decorated, by Mr. P. Boyce ; Penydarren, Merthyr Tydvil, plain Early English, by Mr. Brigden, of Dowlais ; St. Peter's, Troy Town, Rochester, by Mr. Christian ; St. James's, Bernard Street, Southampton, Early English, by Messrs. Hives and Bedborough, 110 feet long by 50 wide, 828

sittings, cost 3,500*l.*; St. Stephen's, Sheffield, Early English, by Mr. Flockton, cruciform, with a tower rising from the intersection, cost 4,500*l.*; St. George, Charlestown, Pendleton, Decorated, by Mr. Shellard, to seat 500, cost 3,800*l.*; Salterhebble, Skircoat, near Halifax, Decorated; Lydgate, Decorated, by Mr. J. Green; Thornhill Lees, on the Calder, Decorated, by Messrs. Mallinson and Healey, 500 sittings, with parsonage-house and schools, cost 8,000*l.*; St. John's on the Lew, Tonbridge Wells, Decorated, by Mr. A. Gough (of brick with stone dressings, 470 sittings); St. Matthias, Torwood, Torquay; Uley, near Dursley, 400 sittings, cost 2,500*l.*; St. Paul's, West Smithwick, plain Early English, by Mr. G. B. Nicholls, of white brick with stone dressings, has nave and aisles, apsidal chancel, transept, and tower with lofty spire at west end, 900 sittings, cost 2,500*l.*; St. John's, the Pleck, Walsall, Decorated, by Griffin and Weller, of Wolverhampton, 500 sittings; St. Peter's, Greet's Green, West Bromwich, plain Early English, by Mr. Johnson, of Lichfield, 834 sittings, cost 4,000*l.*; St. James's, Wardle, near Rochdale, Early English, by Mr. Shaw, of Saddleworth; Ware, Early English, by Mr. N. E. Stevens, of Tonbridge Wells, 700 sittings, erected and endowed at cost of Mr. Robert Hanbury; St. James's, Wethley, Worcestershire, Decorated, by Mr. Haycock, erected at cost of Mr. H. Miles; Corpus Christi, Wisbeach, St. Mary, Early English, by Mr. Jackson, of Bedford; Wolverton, church and school-house built by the Directors for the use of the workpeople connected with the factories of the London and North-Western Railway, church accommodation 800, school 300; Wherwell, near Andover, on site of the ancient priory church; Winterbourne, 500 sittings; St. John, on the beach, Yarmouth, Early English, for use of fishermen and mariners, 400 sittings (all free), cost 1,700*l.*; Pitcombe, near Bruton, Somerset, Early Decorated, by Mr. Street, on site of old church, but on a larger scale, at the cost of Mr. H. Hobhouse, of Hadspen, who has inserted several new painted-glass windows. The remarkable old church at Bowdon, near Altrincham, Cheshire, has been pulled down, and a new one is to be erected on its site by Mr. Breakspear at a cost of 5,000*l.*, the old tower being retained but heightened: from the design we fear that hardly as much has been made of the singularly fine site as might have been.

Church restoration seems to be proceeding more rapidly and resolutely than ever: but as almost every kind of reparation, "beautification," and extension is now called restoration, it is not always easy to tell what ought to come under the received acceptance of the term. It is impossible for the lover of our old Gothic edifices not to regret the extent to which the process is being carried. Soon, hardly a church or cathedral will remain as it was left by the original architects. The entire surface of a majority of our finest ancient piles has been restored by replacement with modern work—in our estimation scarcely less destructive a process than would be the restoration of the Theseus or Ilyssus, by having the traces of injury removed by the chisel of a stonemason. Of course it is necessary to repair an edifice that has fallen into decay, it may be even to restore by removing a portion of it; but such restoration should never be

carried one line farther than is inevitable, and every part which has been renewed or rebuilt should bear upon its face an inscription to that effect in some conspicuous spot. New work in counterfeit imitation of old is, to our thinking, simply dishonest—the worst of architectural “shams” though it be in such marvellous favour with that section of gothicists which is always protesting against shams in architecture. What, for example, is to be said of a restoration of which a semi-official account like the following (which we copy from the ‘Builder’) can be put forth? “Besides various other restorations and alterations, the whole of the building has been re-chiselled the *tout ensemble* of the edifice is that of a new one in the Norman style; in the interior every vestige of antiquity has disappeared.” Surely this is rather the wanton spoliation than anything that can honestly be called the restoration of an ancient structure!

Restorations and repairs are proceeding in the cathedrals of Hereford, under Mr. Scott; Norwich (where the Bishop’s palace is also being rebuilt); Lincoln; Winchester; Manchester; Gloucester; Landaff; Westminster; St. Paul’s—the latter in connection with preparations for an evening service.

Restorations of a scarcely less costly character are in progress in several of our larger churches, as at St. Mary, Sherborne, where upon the nave and tower 14,000*l.* have been spent, and upwards of 12,500*l.* upon the chancel, which is not yet completed; these works have been carried out under Mr. Salter, chiefly at the cost of Mr. Wingfield Digby, and are of a most substantial and ornamental character. By a pamphlet issued by the Restoration Committee, entitled “Sixteen Years’ Doings in the Restoration of St. Mary Redcliffe Church,” we learn that the repairs of that edifice, “Bristol’s pride,” has been a far more slow and wearisome affair than we had any idea of. “A restoration under difficulties” the committee call it; and in truth the difficulties they have met with in raising the money necessary to keep the works in operation on even the most moderate scale, are such as could hardly be supposed possible in a proud and wealthy city like Bristol, when the question was really the preservation or ruin of its most famous church and one with which so many of its most interesting memories are associated. In all, something under 13,000*l.* have been raised during the 16 years, and 11,835*l.* have been expended in the actual repairs and restorations of the fabric. Enough has been done to secure the safety of the more dangerous parts of the pile and a good deal in the way of restoration, and all that has been done, has been well done; but very much remains to be accomplished: however, the Committee in a trustful spirit express “their earnest hope that another half-generation may see the work fairly renovated for posterity.” The famous tower of Taunton, which no one who has been in that town can fail to remember, is about to be entirely rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Scott; but whether the new tower is to be a copy of the old (Perpendicular), to meet the wishes of the townsmen, or of an earlier pattern, to suit the taste of the purists does not seem very clear; probably the Doncaster precedent will be followed. Other restorations we can only name: Stamford, at a cost of 2,000*l.* under the direction of Mr. E. Browning, of Stamford;

Scarborough, and screen removed; Sandringham, Norfolk, under Mr. S. E. Teulon, also stained-glass windows inserted, and new lich-gate to churchyard; Kennett, Cambridgeshire, under Mr. G. E. Pritchett, at the expense of Rev. W. Godfrey, owner of the parish; the interesting church of Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, under Messrs. Field and Hilton; Kempstord, and new south aisle added to chancel; Cattistock, Dorset, a very superior work, the building chiefly Early English in character, by Mr. Scott; Hemington, Somerset, also by Mr. Scott; Higham Ferrers, by Mr. Slater; Bromsgrove, by Mr. Cooke; Martin Hussington, new chancel added, Early English, by Mr. Preedy; Spetchley, under Mr. Rowe, of Worcester; Malton (Norman), new chancel added; All Saints, Buckingham, near Newark, (Norman and Early English), under Mr. Bailey, of Newark; the fine Early English tower of Newport, Essex, under Mr. Pritchett; Panfield, Essex, with new chancel, aisle, &c., by Mr. Withers; Bromsgrove; Bishopstone, under Mr. T. H. Wyatt; Upton; Falkingham, by Mr. Kirk; Flemington, near Cowbridge, Cardiff; Braintree, Essex; St. Mary, Humberstone, by Mr. R. Brandon; Farnborough, Warwickshire, chancel by Mr. Scott; Okeover, near Shrewsbury, in a very costly manner, under Mr. Scott, at the expense of Mr. H. C. Okeover, and several new stained-glass windows of a superior class added; Sibthorpe, at expense of Duke of Portland; Stoke, under Mr. Clacy of Reading; Kidsgrove Tunstall, new chancel by Mr. Scott, at cost of Mrs. Kindersley; Hagley, the church altered and restored in a very ornamental manner, and new stained-glass windows added, as a "testimonial to Lord Lyttleton;" Boxley, by Mr. Bulmer of Maidstone; Hanley Castle, by Mr. Street, at the cost of Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, with new stained-glass windows by Miss Lechmere; Rearsby, Leicestershire, under Mr. Johnson, of Melton Mowbray; Berrington, near Shrewsbury; Hanmer, near Shrewsbury, by Mr. Morris, of Chester, at the cost of Sir J. Hanmer; Middle, Shrewsbury, by Mr. J. Cunningham, of Liverpool, with several new stained-glass windows; Compton Martin, by Mr. Gabriel; St. Michael's, New Malton (Norman), under Mr. Chantrell; the tower of Kingston Church, Surrey; St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, new chancel by Mr. Nash; Thatcham, Berkshire, by Mr. Hallyer, of Ryde; Millfield, by Mr. Butterfield; Theddingworth, by Mr. Scott, at a cost of above 2,000*l.*; Boulge, Ipswich, by Messrs. Habershon, at cost of Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald; Martham, Norfolk, in a very costly manner, at the expense of Mrs. Dawson, daughter of the vicar; Woolstanton, under Messrs. Ward of Hanley; Finedon, Northampton, under Mr. Slater; Charlton, near Pewsey, under Mr. Pearson; Walsoken, under Mr. W. Smith; Brinkburn, on the Coquet, under Mr. Austin, of Newcastle; Middlewich, under Mr. J. Clarke; Williton, under Mr. Giles, of Taunton; Moreton-in-the-Marsh, under Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading; Ludborough, by Messrs. Maughan and Fowler; St. Helen's, York, with new chancel by Mr. Dykes, of York; Kempstord, Bristol, and new aisle added; Great Haywood, Colwich, with new south aisle and chancel, by Mr. Stevens of Derby; Loughton-le-Morthen, Rotherham, and new chancel, at cost of Mr. St. Leger.

Several churches of greater or less importance have been completed

by the Roman Catholic body, so far at least as to permit of their use; the completion of towers, spires, and ornamental details is in most cases left for a future day. One of the most ambitious of these works is that of St. Peter, Scarborough, a spacious structure, 115 feet long by 53 feet, with lady chapel, side chapel, confessional, sacristy, &c.; the architects were Messrs. Weightman, Hadfield, and Goldie, of Sheffield, and the work is said to be very creditable to their abilities: several rich stained-glass windows have been inserted. At Hadfield, Glossop Dale, Derbyshire, the same architects have erected another church, but in the Early English style; the cost, with the school-houses, about 5,000*l.*, was defrayed by Lord Edward G. Howard, M.P. One at Devonport, dedicated to St. Mary and Boniface, is larger than that just noticed, its dimensions being,—length 155 feet, breadth across transepts 80 feet, across nave and aisles 50; the spire is intended to rise to an elevation of 200 feet; the interior is very rich and costly; the architects were Messrs. Hansom, of Clifton. Other Roman Catholic churches and chapels have been completed, or nearly so, during the year—at Preston (Church of the Holy Cross, Croston Hall), by Mr. Pugin; at Kidderminster, Early Decorated, by Mr. Gilbert Blount, 600 sittings, cost 2,400*l.*; at Bishop Eton; at Clewer, chapel to the House of Mercy (very richly ornamented), by Mr. Woodyer; St. Mary and St. Michael, at Bonds, Garstang, Decorated, by Mr. Paley; at Gateshead; at the Oratory, Brompton, plain outside, Corinthian within, by Mr. Scoles; Virgin Mary Hospital Chapel, Rye Hill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: at Great Harwood, near Blackburn, a rather small cruciform building (500 sittings), with apsidal chancel, and a presbytery on the north, style Decorated, by Messrs. Pugin and Murray, entire cost 5,000*l.*

The Independents have erected several churches and chapels, like those we have noticed, mostly Gothic in style. We have only particulars of the following:—At Blackburn, cruciform, with nave, aisles, transept, at east end an “evening chapel” in place of the chancel, and a tower and spire 125 feet high at the N.W. angle; style, Decorated, architect, Mr. T. Oliver, jun., 1,000 sittings, cost 4,000*l.*; at Ipswich, Decorated (Kentish rag with Caenstone dressings), by Mr. Burnes, 1,200 sittings; at Weston-super-Mare, Decorated, by Mr. Prichett, 500 sittings, cost 2,300*l.*, of which 1,700*l.* contributed by Mr. Ash of Bristol; at Baddow’s Road, Chelmsford, Decorated (white brick with Bathstone dressings, and apsidal termination), by Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading; at Dorchester, in the same style and by the same architects (500 sittings); at Ruabon, Early Decorated, by Mr. W. J. Mason, of Liverpool, 250 sittings, cost 1,250*l.*; at Oxtou Road, Birkenhead, by Mr. Cole, of that place, to seat 500, and cost 5,000*l.*, spire, not yet built, to be 200 feet high; at Crawley, Sussex; at Rhyl, Lombardic, with tower and spire 80 feet high, by Mr. R. M. Smith, of Manchester.

The Baptists (who seem very Catholic as to style) have erected chapels—at Preston, by Messrs. Hibbert and Rainford, to seat 500, with school-rooms beneath, cost about 3,000*l.*; at Birkenhead, ‘Doric,’ with portico of four columns, by Mr. Cole, to seat 700, cost 1,500*l.*; at Coleford, Forest-of-Dean, by Mr. Searle, to seat 1,000, cost 2,000*l.*

The Wesleyan Methodists have built chapels at Greenacre Road, Oldham, brick with stone dressings, 1,000 sittings, cost 2,400*l.*; at Newland, Hull, Early English (white brick with stone dressings), by Mr. Botterell, of Hull; at Ely (brick with stone dressings), by Mr. Freeman, chapel and school, to cost 1,100*l.*, &c. The New Connexion Methodists have built chapels—at Wallsend, Romanesque, by Messrs. Haswell and Johnson, of North Shields; at Bacup, Norman, with schools beneath, 750 sittings, cost 2,630*l.*; at Woodhouse-lane, Leeds (Italian, brick with stone dressings), schools beneath, Mr. W. Hill, of Leeds, to seat 1,000, cost 3,700*l.*

The New United Presbyterian Church have erected places of worship—at North Shields, by Messrs. Oliver and Lamb, of that town; at South Shields, Roman Doric, by Mr. J. Dobson, of Newcastle; and at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, Early Decorated, by Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool.

The Unitarians have rebuilt the Old Gravel-Pit Meeting-House, Hackney, in the Early Decorated style, from a design by Mr. H. A. Darbyshire; and a chapel at Idle, by Mr. W. Hobson.

The Jews have completed their Second Synagogue, in the Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester,—a rather handsome structure in what is described as a Saracenic modification of the Byzantine style. When we saw it in its yet unfinished state it seemed to have a not inappropriate and certainly not displeasing eastern character. It is 100 feet long by 50 wide, and is constructed of red and white brick with stone dressings; the architect is Mr. Salomons. Small synagogues have also been built at Cardiff, from the design of Mr. Paul, of Cardiff, and at Wolverhampton from that of Mr. Bloor.

4. BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

The New Palace at Westminster is at length approaching towards completion, so far at least as the building as actually decided on is concerned; but Sir Charles Barry has always contemplated the removal of the present unsightly and inconvenient law courts, the continuance of the design along their site, and the rounding off of the whole by the erection of “a great entrance gateway, with flanking turrets at the corner of New Palace Yard, which would form the public entrance to the building as distinguished from the royal entrance at the other corner under the Victoria Tower.” Indeed some such finish seems absolutely necessary to the integrity of the design, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that as soon as the works now approaching rapidly towards their termination are out of the architect’s hands, he will be empowered to proceed with this part of his task: we shall then have what, with all its faults, will be, beyond dispute, the most magnificent building erected in this country for centuries. And few, we think, can look upon what has been already accomplished without a hearty wish that to the architect who has thus far, through evil as well as through good report, carried it steadily forward, it may be granted to carry it on till it shall stand complete in all its parts, a monument at once of the man and the age.

During the present year the Speaker’s house at the north end of the building, containing besides the usual domestic apartments a

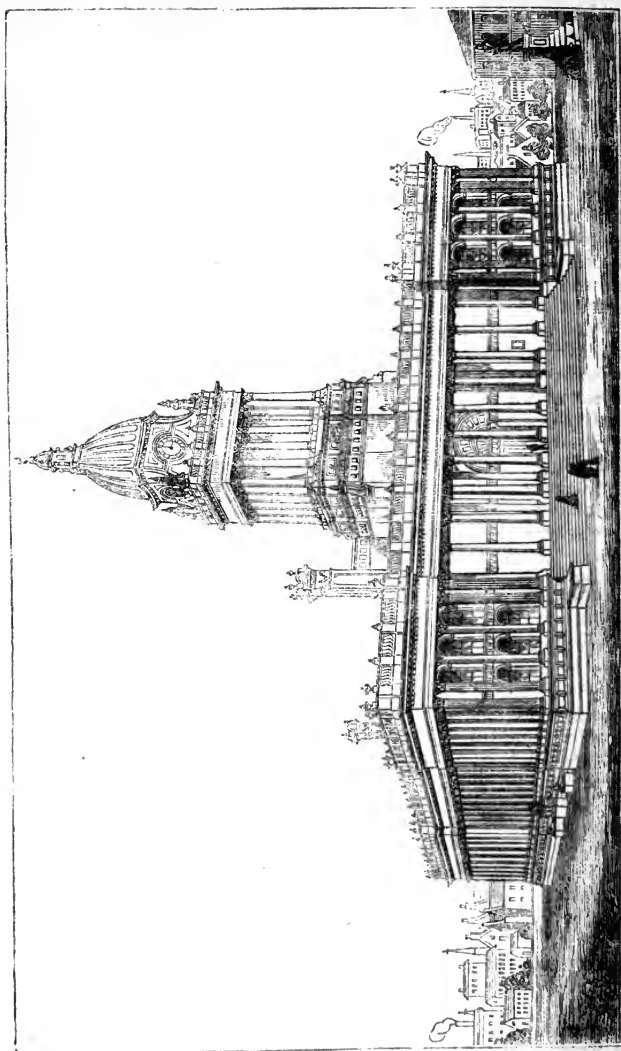
noble suite of official reception rooms, has been finished, and other official residences greatly advanced; the masonry of the Victoria and Clock Towers completed, and the roof and flag apparatus of the former, and the clock and bells of the latter brought pretty nearly into a serviceable state. The decorations of the royal robing room, and other state rooms, are proceeding, though not very rapidly, and the statues in St. Stephen's Hall are all on their pedestals. Much has been said of the long time which the works have occupied, and their extreme costliness; but in truth, when the extent and solidity of the works, and the elaborate and sumptuous character of the ornamentation are considered, and it is remembered that every part, from the most massive masonry and the most ponderous iron-work down to the minutest details of the decoration and the fittings has been executed in the best and most finished manner possible, the wonder rather will be that so much has been accomplished in the time. Probably no other building of similar extent and character has ever been erected in anything like so short a period, and carrying on the comparison with other works, the cost will not seem excessive. What its extent is few very clearly understand. The statement that it covers an area of upwards of eight acres, comprises eleven hundred apartments (including the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Central Hall, St. Stephen's Hall, &c., each equal in itself to a building of no ordinary magnitude as well as splendour), above a hundred staircases (many of which are of grand proportions), and more than two miles of corridors and passages, helps somewhat to a conception of its size. But to understand the enormous expenditure of time, as well as material—and with both, of course, money—which its construction has necessarily involved, it is needful to bear in mind how high it has reached, and how low it has delved, as well as how large an area it has covered; that its towers are among the loftiest as well as the most massive in Europe; and that its foundations, including the cofferdams and river works, are among the most remarkable combinations of engineering and architectural skill and energy employed in any modern civil edifice; and that to all this has to be added, that the artistic decorations stand quite alone in any English work. From the laying of the first stone—the river-wall having been previously completed—in April, 1840, nineteen years have not elapsed, and we have very far advanced towards the completion of one of the most magnificent and sumptuous of modern buildings. The entire cost to February, 1858, according to Mr. Barry's statement, was, "as far as the architect is concerned," 1,768,979*l.*; but as this does not cover all the items, there can be little doubt that it has reached at least two millions. The original estimate was only 707,104*l.* "But the building to which the original estimate applied, and that which now exists, are two different things." From the river embankment to the flag-staff on the Victoria Tower, everything has been altered, and the effect of every alteration has been to increase the magnitude, the splendour, and the cost. Some of the alterations were made at the suggestion of the architect, but more originated with the various parliamentary committees and commissions, and some—and those of the costliest, too—were made against the architect's earnest protest; it is therefore

manifestly unfair to hold the architect blameable for the increased cost and extended time. We must leave the subject now, however; we have from year to year traced its progress, next year we hope to be able to speak of the building as virtually completed, and to take a more general survey of it, and of its decorations.

The most important public building opened during the year is the Leeds Town Hall, inaugurated by her Majesty on the 7th of September. The foundation stone was laid on the 17th of August, 1853; the architect was Mr. Cuthbert Brodrick, who was selected from among sixteen competitors, by the advice of Sir C. Barry. Following the account in the '*Leeds Mercury*,' for the accuracy of which we have the authority of the architect, we put together the following particulars, which, with the cut, will serve to convey a general notion of the building. In form it is a parallelogram, 250 feet long, by 200 broad. It stands on a raised platform, and is surrounded by Corinthian columns and pilasters, which support an entablature and balustrade, altogether about 67 feet in height. The large hall, which is the chief feature of the building, rises out of the centre to the external height of 92 feet from the ground: the turrets at the angles are ventilation shafts, 12 feet square and 106 feet high, which communicate with the various apartments in the building. "The south, or principal façade, which is approached by a handsome flight of 20 steps, 110 feet in length, has a deeply-recessed portico of 12 columns, 10 of them being in front, and two recessed. . . In the centre of this façade, and adjoining the south end of the large hall, rises the dome, which will, when completed, be 225 feet in height." At present only the tower from which it is to spring is finished. In this is to be placed a clock, like that at Doncaster, made by Dent, but, unlike that, this will record the minutes as they pass, and by night as well as day, four illuminated dials, each 13 feet in diameter, being provided.

Those who have seen the building, describe this south façade as remarkably effective, and the whole mass as very imposing, and we have little doubt, from the engravings, that it is so. The only parts about which we have any hesitation, are the shafts and the dome; the latter cannot, we think, be as pleasing, either near or at a distance, as though it had been circular in plan; as in St. Paul's the contrast of the circular with the rectangular lines would we think have greatly improved the composition.

The grand feature of the interior is of course the great hall, to reach which you pass through a handsome vestibule 48 feet by 45, with a domed ceiling 70 feet high. In this vestibule stands a colossal statue of the Queen, by Mr. Noble, presented to the town by the Mayor. The great hall is one of the noblest public rooms in the kingdom. It is 161 feet long, 72 feet wide, and 75 feet high, being the same width as Exeter Hall, but 31 feet longer. No gallery interferes to mar the full proportions of the room, unless the small balcony over the entrance at the south end of the room be reckoned as one. "The sides of the hall are divided into five bays by composite Corinthian columns and pilasters, in imitation of *Rosso Antico*, with gilt bronze capitals and bases, standing upon a surbase, inlaid with precious and rare specimens of marbles. The inter-columns (or wall spaces



Town Hall, Leeds.

between the columns) are of a pale green colour, bordered with a fret ornamental margin. The columns and pilasters support an enriched entablature, which, like the surbase, also runs entirely round the hall. From this entablature springs the fine semi-circular ceiling, which is divided into five bays, corresponding with the columns, each bay being subdivided into five compound panels, highly ornamented with conventional foliage, in relief and coloured. The hall is lighted by ten semicircular windows immediately above the entablature, and at the springing of the ceiling. They are of very large dimensions, and are filled with stained glass, by Messrs. Edmundson and Son, of Manchester. Above the windows are appropriate figures and ornaments in full relief, by Mr. John Thomas. Projecting from the centres or key-stones are rams' heads, from which are suspended ten magnificent cut-glass chandeliers. The north end of the hall is semicircular on plan, and coved at the top, the seats of the orchestra running across the front,—the organ, built by Messrs. Gray and Davison, (the case of which was designed by Mr. Brodrick,) filling up the back." Recesses in the hall are intended to be filled with statues of distinguished townsmen—a beginning being made with that of the late Edward Baines, by Behnes. The effect of the hall is described by all as grand and impressive; its acoustic effects are variously spoken of,—the received opinion seems to be that it is admirably adapted for music, but not so well for oratory. Besides the hall, there are spacious apartments for the assize courts, borough courts, council chambers, refreshment and withdrawing rooms, &c. Over the grand entrance and elsewhere sculpture is freely and effectively employed. The total cost of the building and fittings exceeds 102,000*l*. It is a work that does honour to the town, and was worthy to be right royally inaugurated. The building stands in an open space, which adds greatly to its general effect.

Though neither so splendid in itself, nor so fortunate in situation as the Leeds Town Hall, the Corporation Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is a structure of a very important character. It stands in St. Nicholas Square, and covers a very considerable area. Its general character will be seen from the engraving. It is a very substantial structure; the architect is a townsman, Mr. Johnston; the cost exceeds 30,000*l*. Like the Royal Exchange, the exterior is a good deal disfigured by the shops which form a part of it. The main feature of the basement is a corn-exchange; but the most important apartment is the great hall, an elegant and spacious room, affording accommodation for nearly 3,000 persons. Besides these, the building contains the council chamber of the corporation, town clerk's offices, offices and board-room of the River Tyne Commissioners, an hotel, a farmers' club, a bank, &c. It was opened with much ceremony on the 1st of September. The same architect erected a somewhat similar though less costly structure at Berwick. Like this, it is semi-classic in style, but it has a clock-tower at one angle surmounted by a figure of Ceres. The great hall, semicircular in form, is 90 feet by 70, and, as a music hall, will accommodate 1,000 persons. Other apartments serve as a corn-exchange, savings bank, public reading-room, &c. A smaller corn-exchange and public room has been built at Tenbury

from the designs of Mr. Cransten, of Birmingham; it is of red and blue brick, with stone dressings, and is ornamented with statues of Ceres and Saturn. The principal hall is 62 feet by 23, and 28 feet high. A butter and poultry market has been built in a similar style.

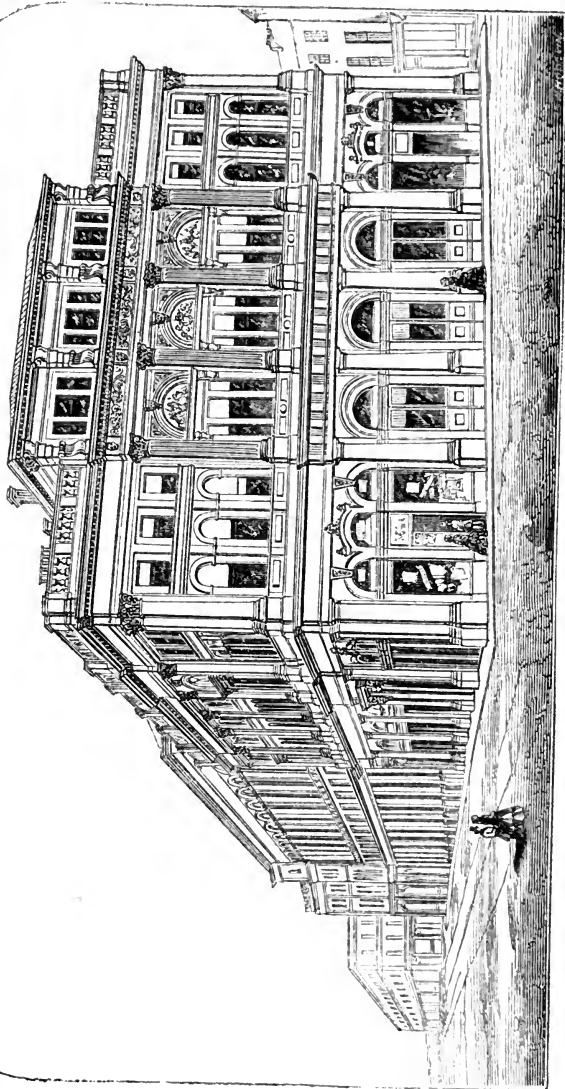
At Blyth, Northumberland, a Central Hall has been opened to serve for concerts, public meetings, &c. It is of brick, by Mr. Jackson, of Newcastle, and the principal room will seat 1,000 persons. A town-hall and corn-exchange has also been built at Nantwich, Gothic in style, at a cost of 3,000*l.*: the principal room will accommodate 600 persons when used as a music-hall. At Rugby a building has been erected to serve as a town-hall and corn-exchange, and to provide rooms for the magistrates, a mechanics' institute, a public news-room, &c. The great room is 78 feet by 32, and 26 feet high; the cost has been about 6,000*l.*

Buildings intended specially for Corn-Exchanges have been erected at various places:—One at Hertford, just opened, is noteworthy as the only building of any architectural pretension in the town. It is by Mr. W. Hill, of Leeds, and possesses a good deal of character. The façade, which is 46 feet wide, is of Bath stone, and has for its chief feature a Corinthian pediment, on the apex of which is a colossal figure of Ceres, and vases at the angles. The interior is intended to serve as a public library when not in use as a corn-exchange. Other corn-exchanges have been built at Alcester, Italian, by Mr. E. Holmes, of Birmingham; at Blandford (75 feet by 36, and 27 feet high to the glass roof), by Mr. A. H. Green; at Cambridge, by Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln; at Wisbeach, plain Italian, by Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, 109 feet by 49, with an arched glass roof, cost 2,750*l.*

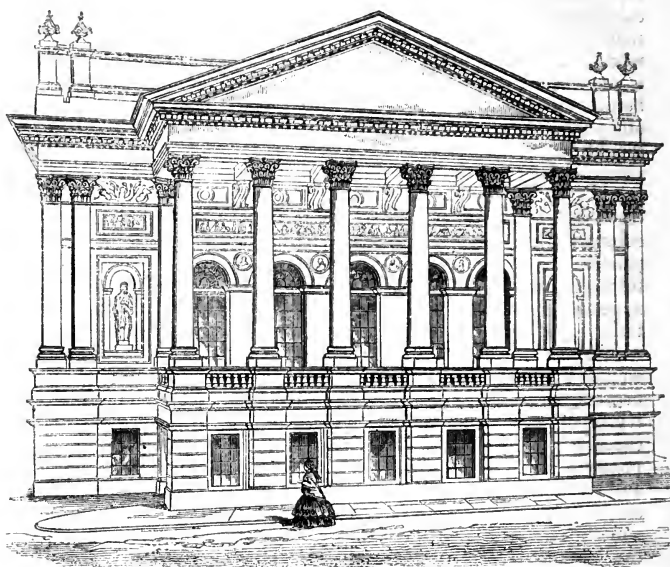
5. BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

Foremost under this head comes the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, which was opened in May last, having been completed in an unparalleled short space of time. The architect was Mr. E. M. Barry. The new theatre is about one-fifth larger in size than the theatre which was burnt down two years before, and is of nearly the same proportions as La Scala, at Milan, the largest theatre in Europe. In plan it is nearly rectangular; its length is 240, breadth 123, height nearly 100 feet. The principal façade, in Bow-street, has for its chief feature a hexastyle Corinthian portico, 82 feet wide, and 80 feet high from the ground to the apex of the pediment. The columns are 36 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. The basement on which the columns rest forms the carriage-porch which is the grand entrance to the house: the Queen's entrance is a plain doorway in Hart-street. The tympanum is to be filled with sculpture, but is at present unoccupied. The statues by Flaxman and Rossi of Melpomene and Thalia, and Flaxman's well-known bassi-relievi which adorned the front of the former theatre, and escaped uninjured from the fire, have a place in the new façade, but they are now seen to much less advantage than in their original position.

The interior of the new theatre has been of course modelled with a



Corporation Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



Covent Garden Theatre.

special view to the requirements of the Italian lyric drama, but various novel arrangements have been made in order to render it easily available for the regular drama, for concerts, and for public meetings. In form the audience part of the theatre is very nearly a semicircle, but the sides are somewhat prolonged in right lines towards the stage. In size it is 75 feet deep, 65 feet broad, and 80 feet high. There are three principal tiers of boxes. The theatre affords room for nearly 2,000 persons: but by removing the divisions in the boxes and other alterations, for which provision has been made, so as to fit the house for a winter season, it will afford accommodation for an audience of about 2,200 play-goers. This part of the building seems to answer its purpose very well in at least the two most important particulars. From almost every part of it a clear view is obtained of the stage, and it appears to satisfy the musical world in respect of its acoustic properties. The stage part is of ample capacity, being 90 feet deep by 50 feet high. The proscenium is 50 feet high and 40 feet wide.

Whilst the theatre is thus in size and capacity superior to its predecessor, it is satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the extraordinary rapidity with which it was built, it also displays sounder constructive principles. The walls, in some sort an adaptation of the cellular form, are of vast strength, and the roof, formed of nine

immense wrought-iron lattice girders, each 90 feet long, 1 foot 6 inches thick, and 9 feet 6 inches deep, and weighing 18 tons—is not only calculated to carry the painters' and carpenters' shops, and the visible roof of the auditorium, but to withstand the effects of fire. As a work of art the building is not entirely satisfactory. The exterior has a more cheerful character than the old theatre, and therefore one better suited to its purpose, and is at least as pleasing as that of any other theatre in the Metropolis; the portico is a handsome one, and though its position is somewhat unusual, the evident propriety of the arrangement—the basement affording a covered carriage entrance, the portico itself serving as a summer promenade supplementary to the crush room—reconciles the eye to the novelty. But while the columns of the portico (among the largest in London) and the tympanum, are of stone, the basement which has to bear this massive feature is covered with cement, and necessarily has an unsubstantial appearance, which will increase with years. Indeed, the entire exterior is, with the exception of the portico above its basement, covered with cement, and, having pilasters and other constructive features, as well as vases and ornamental details, executed in that material, it looks necessarily unpleasantly flimsy, and the effect is the more to be regretted because its vast size alone almost secures for it an imposing character. The interior has an air of lightness, splendour, and simplicity. In many respects it differs, and differs advantageously, from any other theatre in London. The fronts of the three tiers of boxes are entirely free from colour, the ornaments being of gold on a white ground; but great brilliancy is given to the white and gold by the hangings, curtains, and cushions of the boxes, which are of a bright crimson. The roof, which is slightly domed, is supported by four elliptic arches, and divided into twelve radiating compartments by gold bands and cords, the roof itself being of a bright cerulean blue. In the spandrels of the arches are large circular pateræ, and smaller circular ornaments are carried round the base of the roof. The chandelier which hangs from the centre of the roof is an unusually superb one, containing about 700 lights. The proscenium, the widest in London, and we believe in Europe, is designed so as to form a frame to the stage—which does not, as at Her Majesty's Theatre, project far beyond the proscenium—and the effect, when a richly-composed scene is on the stage, is very fine. Over the proscenium are two oblong groups of white figures in very low relief on a gold ground, by Monti, which have a very elegant appearance; and between, supported by two female figures, is a gilt medallion portrait of the Queen, but of such intense and vulgar ugliness, that it is astonishing how it could, under any circumstances, have been suffered to remain an hour after it was fixed. As a whole, when fully lit up, and filled with a richly-dressed audience, the interior must be pronounced highly successful in effect, gay, festive, and stately. But objections may be taken to much of the ornament as rather opposed to structural character, as, in fact, a great deal too much like upholsterers' ornamentation. Every allowance of course must be made for a building constructed and finished with so much rapidity; but it is greatly to be regretted that in works of such magnitude and costliness,

and which are intended to be permanent, it should be considered necessary to build with such rapidity. A thoroughly well-considered design and deliberate execution seem necessary to the effecting of any great and durable work. A large building may be hastily run up, but no great work of art can be accomplished in a hurry.

No less than three other theatres are at this present time in process of erection in London—the Adelphi, the Britannia at Hoxton, and the New Pavilion, Whitechapel; the last, though much remains to be done to it, is sufficiently complete to allow of its being opened, the others will be more properly noticed next year. As Covent Garden was built for the most aristocratic audience in London, the New Pavilion is intended for one of the lowliest. The pit charge in one is half-a-guinea, in the other sixpence. In form they are nearly alike, in the size of the auditorium they are not very different: Covent Garden being 75 feet by 65, the Pavilion 72 by 64 feet; but owing to the immense projection of the boxes and gallery, the latter appears much the smallest. In capacity, however, the humbler theatre has greatly the advantage, being able to seat no less than 3,700 persons or considerably more than half as many again as the fashionable theatre. This is effected largely by the enormous gallery space, which affords seats for some 1,300 persons. In form the theatre only differs from that of Covent Garden by the semicircle not being prolonged by straight lines towards the proscenium. The proscenium is 40 feet wide and 42 feet high. As far as we could judge, the plan enables nearly the whole of the audience to see what is passing on the stage: the worst places are certain seats behind the boxes, the boxes themselves being open at the back. The provision for hearing, we are afraid, is hardly so successful; there are too many angles at the back and sides of the house: but if we had doubted it before, we should have been convinced by an evening visit we made, that the audience is by no means so fastidious as to quality, nor so keen in detecting a false note, as that Costa has to satisfy; and perhaps any small acoustic shortcomings will pass unnoticed. Of the ornamentation it would hardly be fair to judge very severely, seeing that, although sufficiently pretentious, it is quite unfinished, and may to a certain extent be experimental: but the ceiling, which is finished, has, as far as we could judge, nearly all the decorative faults of which a ceiling is susceptible—the worst being that, from its heaviness, it seems to press down and lower the whole building. A more serious fault in the structure, however, is the insufficiency of the outlets. The stairs and passages are narrow, and very awkward, and a large proportion of the immense audience converges upon one point, whence the stream has to struggle through a very long and narrow passage to the street. We were very glad to see the ‘Builder’ call attention to this matter, and add the weight of its professional knowledge to the warning. When will it come to pass that so important a measure of public safety as the provision for egress from places of public resort is made a matter of public concern? Surely where, as here, nearly 4,000 persons are to be congregated in a place, which accumulated experience has proved to be peculiarly liable to rapid destruction, and the audience to sudden panics, the proprietor should

not be left without control to provide only such means of exit as he may find convenient. This, if any, is a case for authoritative supervision and control. The architect is Mr. Simmonds.

St. James's Hall, mentioned in our last as in course of construction, was completed and opened in the spring. Externally it makes little architectural pretence. The body of the building is for the most part concealed by houses, and that portion of it which is open to view, in a narrow back street, is little more than a plain brick wall. The entrances in Piccadilly and Regent Street are of course somewhat more ornate; but they are not very striking, nor particularly pleasing in style. There is some sculpture by Mr. Monti; but it is not of a very exalted character. It is on the interior that the architect, Mr. Owen Jones, has lavished his utmost resources, and there he has undoubtedly produced a singularly light, rich, and festive effect. The hall is larger than St. Martin's, but smaller than Exeter Hall. It is 140 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet high. At one end is a semicircular recess for the orchestra, in which stands the large organ; at the other end is another recess, containing an upper and a lower gallery. Narrow galleries are carried along each side of the hall. In a decorative point of view, the great feature of the room is the roof, which is semicircular, divided into large squares by gilt diagonal rib-mouldings, and these into smaller compartments, which are filled with elaborate Alhambresque patterns, of blue and white for the most part, but with others intermingled, at proportionate distances, of red and gold. Large leaf-ornaments of gold off a red ground occur all round the room at the spring of the roof, and gold and red are freely used in the spandrils and soffits of the window-arches, &c. The pillars between the windows are also gilt. In the roof blue and white prevail; but the red and gold of the lower part serve to bring them into harmony. The lighting of the hall is quite novel. From each intersection of the rib-mouldings of the roof depends a small gas-star, so that, on looking upwards, the entire roof appears spangled with stars, and they thus entirely subdue all harshness in the colouring of the roof, without concealing either the tracery or interfering with the general design, while they illumine the entire room with an equable and brilliant, but not glaring light. To our thinking, it is by far the most effectively lit place of public entertainment in the metropolis. The emblazonment of the hall is also brilliant, and well adapted to the purpose for which the room was constructed. But from our praise we must except the vile groups of sculptured figures over the windows. They are larger than life, coarse in form, and coarsely painted in natural colours, or what are meant to be such. Respecting the acoustic principles of the hall opinion is considerably divided; but the musical profession appears to be unanimous in condemning the orchestra.

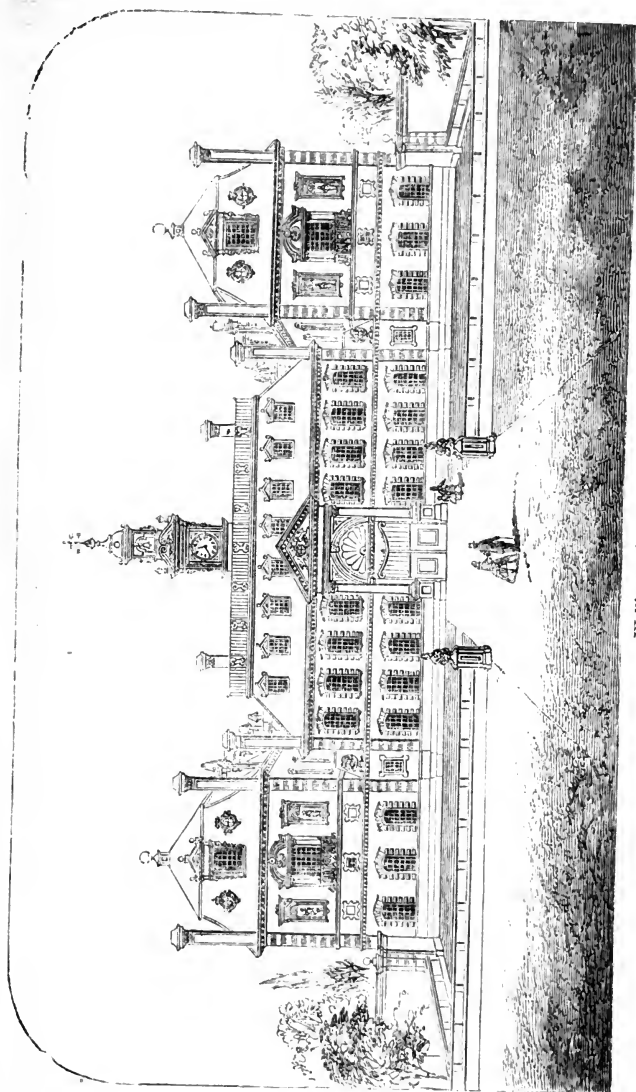
Besides the great hall, there are two minor halls, each 60 feet square and 25 feet high. One of these is used for exhibitions, &c., the other is a dining-room. In the construction of the building iron has been, as at Covent Garden Theatre, very freely employed, and other novelties have been introduced. Ventilation has been elaborately provided for; and the means of egress are ampler and more carefully studied

than in most of our public halls, though they are by no means entirely satisfactory. It is, however, in nearly all respects a great advance on previous places of public amusement.

Along with this, though very different in its object, we may notice another building by the same architect—the new bazaar or “London Crystal Palace,” Great Portland Street, Oxford Street. The building, like its greater namesake, is of iron and glass, and in the street-front something of the influence of the old design is traceable. The plan is that of the letter L. A narrow gallery is carried all round, but the stalls will be chiefly on the ground-floor. The principal apartment, or nave as it is called, is 180 feet long, by 33 feet wide; the lateral extension is 90 feet long; the roof is 36 feet high. The roof, which is carried on light iron columns, as in the Crystal Palace, is semi-circular, and of coloured glass, and in this the original character of the building consists. Between the main ribs smaller diagonal ribs cross, and the interstices are filled, by means of Devachy’s new material, with an elaborate geometrical pattern, or net-work of stars, diamonds, and triangles: a ruby star fills the centre of each compartment, and it is surrounded by half-a-dozen blue stars, and these again by a circle of yellow stars, with some diamond-shaped openings of dull white glass judiciously interspersed. The effect is very rich and beautiful, and the richness is increased by the main, as well as the smaller ribs being covered with dead gold, picked out with lines of red, pale blue, and white; whilst the coloured glass of the roof is softened, and coloured rays prevented from streaming on to the counters, by its being covered with an external roof of the thick rough plate-glass known as Hartley’s. Polychromatic decoration is continued throughout the building on Mr. Jones’s well-known principle of a harmonious combination of the three primitive colours with white, and by the use of arabesque pattern-work; but here, as at St. James’s Hall, gold is also freely employed, and with excellent effect. These two buildings must indeed produce a great influence on the interior decoration of places of public resort. The coloured glass roof especially opens a new field to the ornamentalist. We ought perhaps to mention, that very unusual care has been taken to ventilate the building properly; and that it includes an aviary, a photographic-room, refreshment-rooms, &c.

We have more than once noticed the progress of the Oxford Museum; it now approaches towards completion, and, but for the failure of the iron roof, would, in its main features, have been probably finished by this time. As our readers may know, this is regarded by our architectural mediævalists as a master-work, “the noblest and greatest, the purest and truest secular building of modern times,” according to the Oxford Architectural Society. It will be opened next year: till then we defer a detailed notice of it. Music-rooms have been completed at Scarborough, at Wolverhampton, at Dewsbury, and elsewhere, but none seem to require any comment.

Among school-buildings the most important is the Wellington College at Sandhurst, of which we spoke in a previous volume. Here it will suffice to say that the building is of red brick with stone dressings; of the Tudor collegiate style “Italianized,” the design



Wellington College.

by Mr. J. Shaw; that it forms a vast quadrangle 260 feet long by 154 wide; that the dining-hall is a noble room 88 feet by 28 and 33 feet high; that in the centre of each wing is a lofty tower; that every provision is made for the health and comfort of the boys, 240 in number (including a separate sleeping room for each); and that besides standing in a fine open country, the college is surrounded with ample grounds. Our engraving represents the entrance front. The cost of the building is estimated at about 55,000*l*. It is to be formally opened in January.

A few other scholastic institutions may be mentioned:—the North Wales Training School at Carnarvon, designed by Mr. Kennedy, of Bangor; the Grammar School at Retford, a handsome Elizabethan building erected at a cost of 12,000*l*.; the extensive Central London District Schools at Hanwell; schools at Agar Town; at Malvern; Mechanics' Institution at North Shields; Roman Catholic schools at Moorfields; a large and convenient Jews' school in Spitalfields, &c. One of the handsomest of the recent buildings of the kind is the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Coulsden, Surrey, on the South-Eastern Railway. It is a spacious stone structure, Italian in style, and almost palatial in character, having a lofty central tower and turrets at the angles; designed by Mr. Moffatt, and occupying a commanding site on the slope of a hill.

Among the more noteworthy modern buildings for size and costliness, are to be reckoned the county lunatic asylums, which are rising rapidly all over the country. This year has seen the completion of lunatic asylums for the counties of Sussex, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Durham, Northumberland, &c. We cannot, however, dwell on these, and we can only mention, in passing, the erection of an infirmary at Blackburn; of county buildings at Taunton; the extension of Cardiff gaol; the formation of a female reformatory at Fulham, and of juvenile reformatories in various parts of the country.

6. STREET ARCHITECTURE.

Last year we dwelt at some length on street architecture; this year we must be content to indicate its progress in the briefest possible way. In London, the city warehouses and offices maintain the lead; and rapidly the narrow dingy streets and passages are widening and brightening, by the setting back of the houses wherever new ones are erected, and by the construction of the new-houses in an ornamental manner. In Cornhill, the large and lofty structure designed by Messrs. Francis, for the National Discount Company, is indeed redundant in decoration: the style is Italian renaissance, and now it is completed, it has a certain grandiose air. At the corner of Billiter Lane, Fenchurch Street, another large pile has been built in what must, we suppose, be also called renaissance; the chief ornamental feature is the doorway, the lintel of which is supported by colossal terminal figures; though not in the purest taste, the building has a good deal of character. Other but plainer offices have been built in the same street; and others again, some of them of a very costly and sufficiently pretentious order, and some in very good taste, in Mark-lane, the

narrow streets, lanes, and courts about Cornhill and Cannon-street, in Wood-street, Gresham-street, Staining-lane, London-wall, Leadenhall-street (where a fine building is rising for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), &c. Two assurance offices call for a word of special notice—the Crown, in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, by Deane and Woodward, a bold adaptation of Venetian-Gothic to a street front, in which coloured granite and marble are freely used; and the Law, adjoining the new wing of the Law Institution in Chancery-lane, Italian in character, with a very handsome and well-finished doorway. And whilst here, we may mention that this new wing is finished externally, and that the benchers of the Middle Temple have commenced the erection of a new library. A somewhat novel attempt to break the monotony of a street-line is being made in Theobald's-road, where a new school-house, in course of erection, has, what appears likely to be, a large red-brick tower on a level with the adjoining house, the body of the building being set back: we must, however, wait till it is further advanced to judge of the effect. At the West-end there are some new business-houses in course of construction, but none that demand more than this general reference.

We must also on the present occasion be content to indicate merely the continued progress of the warehouses of Manchester, and the offices of Liverpool; that banking-houses have been built at Barnsley, Bradford, and elsewhere; post-offices at Swansea, &c.; that from Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, and almost every other large town, there are reports of buildings for trading purposes erecting of a really architectural character; that manufacturing premises on a large scale continue to be built, like the Britannia iron-works at Bedford; the brewery of Messrs. Allsop, at Burton, which is to cost about 100,000*l*; and others in various parts of the country, not usually called manufacturing, as well as in the pre-eminently "manufacturing districts."

7. BRIDGES, DOCKS, &c.

Westminster Bridge is advancing, though with less rapidity than was anticipated when the operations were renewed; and again the delay is attributed to the inertness of that department of the government which has the control of such works. The first portion of it is not now expected to be ready for traffic till towards the close of 1859 instead of 1858. The piers on the western side are complete, those on the east, except where they pass under the arches of the old bridge, must wait for the removal of that structure. The first ribs of the new iron arches will now soon be fixed. In the form it has finally assumed there can be no doubt of the elegance of the new bridge, nor of its assimilation with the new Palace at Westminster, the engineer of the bridge working in complete accord with Sir Charles Barry. The width of the bridge, our readers may remember, will be 85 feet; the arches, seven in number, will be in form a continuous curve, a novelty among bridges, and a graceful one. Mr. Page's other bridge at Battersea was duly opened, and has, with the exception of the toll-houses, been generally admired. Some not unpleasant novelty of effect is given to it by the colouring of the iron work, which has

been painted of a tea-green colour sparingly picked out with gold. Curiously enough the bridge was scarcely finished before means were adopted for destroying to a great extent its picturesque appearance. A bill was brought into parliament for continuing the West-end railway from the present terminus at Battersea to Pimlico, by a bridge across the Thames a short distance below the suspension-bridge, and parallel to it. Before passing into a law, this arrangement was, however, so far altered by the Lords, that the railway-bridge will cross the river some way lower, and oblique to the present structure. The bridges will now be nearly 200 yards apart, but this is near enough to be damaging.

The floating of the second tube of Mr. Brunel's remarkable Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash was safely effected in the course of the summer, and the entire works appear to be proceeding satisfactorily. Other important railway viaducts have been completed, but they hardly fall within the province of this paper.

Great progress has been making during the last few years in enlarging and extending the various government docks and dock-yards. These works have been proceeded with during the present year on the largest scale, perhaps, at Chatham, where new docks have been constructed and old ones extended, and great additions made to the dock-yard buildings; but very extensive works have also been in progress at Pembroke, where the entrance has been widened, the dry dock enlarged, the channel in front of the dock improved, new slips built, &c.; at Keyham, at Portsmouth, &c.

Among the commercial docks there has also been great activity. At the London Docks two new locks have been constructed to admit the immense vessels now built: these locks are 200 and 150 feet long respectively, 60 feet wide, and have 28 feet of water. Every improvement has been adopted in their construction, and they are perhaps the most perfect works of their kind yet erected. A new basin, 780 feet by 450 feet, and extensive warehouses, have also been constructed. The engineers were Messrs. Rendell. At the Grand Surrey Docks, on the opposite side of the Thames, a new dock entrance, inner dock, basin, and timber-dock are in course of formation; and these, though of a far less expensive character than those just mentioned, are estimated to cost upwards of 100,000*l.*: the engineers are Messrs. Bidder and Jennings. Extensive docks have likewise been formed at Brentford in connection with the canal terminus and the Great Western Railway. Turning to the provinces, we may notice that the works have been renewed at Birkenhead Docks on a grand scale, and that considerable dock extension is about to be commenced at Liverpool. At Newport a new dock was opened in March with great public rejoicings: it is 950 feet by 350 in the widest part, the area being eight acres. The engineer was Mr. Abernethy: the cost 64,000*l.* At Swansea, docks covering an area of 13 acres have been begun, and the railway is to be carried down to them. At Cardiff a new graving-dock has been constructed, as well as other works in connection with the Bute Dock; and one at Great Grimsby 400 feet long, with an entrance 70 feet wide. At Topsham, a dry dock, capable of holding a vessel of 1,000 tons, has been finished. Extensive works

are also in progress at Southampton Docks. At Tewkesbury, important works have been in progress for improving the navigation of the Severn. Piers have been built at Yarmouth and in several other places.

For once we depart from our usual plan of not noticing any comments which appear on this annual retrospect of architectural progress in order to say a word or two on the principle on which it is written.

Both the 'Builder' and the 'Building News,' in reviews of the article for 1858, whilst sufficiently complimentary as to its tone, and the information condensed in it, remarked, with curious unanimity, that it was greatly indebted to their pages for the materials on which the notices of the new buildings were based. They did not say that we borrowed unfairly, but that we borrowed from them. Now it is undoubtedly true that we are indebted to those journals for information—but we are indebted to them for little else: our opinions are our own. The 'Builder' and the 'Building News' are to architecture what the 'Times' and the 'Daily News' are to politics and public events; and the writer who undertook to give a sketch of architectural progress, would execute his task very imperfectly if he did not studiously examine the pages of the two great architectural newspapers. But the daily and the weekly London newspapers, and occasionally provincial newspapers, have also been in like manner, though less diligently, consulted. Consulted, not copied. In a large proportion of the notices of provincial buildings, we have necessarily had to follow the descriptions of them in the journals—descriptions usually supplied by the architects or other persons interested in the buildings. But every building in the metropolis or its vicinity of any importance has been personally examined, and the criticisms invariably, and the descriptions mainly, have been written from our own notes.

Further, the 'Building News' says that "four out of the five cuts" in last year's paper were taken from engravings which appeared in that journal. This, again, is most certainly an error. Four out of the five cuts were from original sketches made expressly for this work, or from drawings lent to us by the architects. But with the views, as with the descriptions, we have necessarily followed in the footsteps of our contemporaries. In an annual retrospect it is impossible to give engravings of buildings of which engravings have not already been given elsewhere. The 'Builder,' the 'Building News,' the 'Illustrated News,' the 'Illustrated Times,' and the 'Illustrated News of the World,' are constantly endeavouring to get the start of each other in representing a building which has advanced sufficiently to attract public attention; and between them it seldom happens that a structure of any consequence is completed without having been engraved in one or more of those publications. In the cuts which appear in this article, we merely profess to give views or elevations of a few of the buildings erected during the year, which seem best to illustrate the actual progress and tendency of architecture, without regard to their novelty, and without inquiring whether they have or have not been previously engraved.

At the same time, while we thus set our excellent contemporaries right on this matter, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our obligations to both of them. Without such chronicles to refer to—in which professional information is every week collected from all parts of the country—it would be quite impossible for any single writer to give, in an annual summary like the present, anything approaching the amount of information we are now able to lay before our readers.

XV.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

From November 1857 to November 1858.

Nov. 1, 1857. Great distress among the operatives of New York and Philadelphia in consequence of the commercial failures.

3. Commencement of the attempt to launch the Leviathan steamer from the yard of Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., Milwall, Poplar.

4. Freedom of the City of London, together with a splendid sword, presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.—The Ninth Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London shows a reduction in the yearly mortality of the city since the appointment of that officer, from 3,763 to 2,904, presumed to be owing to the adoption of sanitary measures recommended by the medical officer.

6. The Sunday-evening services in Exeter Hall, by ministers of the Established Church, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, were interdicted by the Rev. A. G. Edouart, incumbent of the parish.

9. Suspension of the Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow.

11. Suspension of the City of Glasgow Bank.—Large meetings of the unemployed operatives in New York and Philadelphia, demanding relief.—Fire broke out on board the 'Sarah Sands,' screw transport ship. The powder was thrown overboard, the fire subdued, the leak kept under, and the remains of the vessel navigated to the Mauritius in ten days, owing to the energy and devotion of Captain Castle and the seamen and soldiers on board.

12. The Bank Charter Act suspended, and confidence to some extent restored.

17. Distress in the manufacturing districts, owing to depression of trade. In the town of Preston alone about 25,000 persons wholly or in great part out of employment.—Public meeting of noblemen, landowners, merchants, and manufacturers held at Glasgow in support of commercial credit, so seriously affected by the suspension of the banks and business firms. The Duke of Hamilton presided.—The electric telegraph laid down between Cagliari and Malta, a distance of about 300 miles.

18. Address in favour of suffrage extension, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, &c., issued by several members of parliament and other friends of reform. Suspension of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank with liabilities of about a million sterling.—Explosion of the powder-magazine of the Federal fortress of Mayence on the Rhine, killing many persons, and wounding several hundred persons: about 60 houses totally destroyed, and many houses much injured.—Ambassadors from the two kings of Siam received by Queen Victoria at a Court held at Windsor.

19. Yellow fever raging at Lisbon, about 80 persons a-day being carried off by it. On the 24th of December Lisbon was declared free from yellow fever.—Great distress in Kaffirland. About 30,000 destitute Kaffirs brought in as servants to the Cape colonists.

22. A series of Sunday evening services by Dissenting ministers commenced in Exeter Hall, the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, officiating.

23. Severe storm in the North of Scotland. Many fishing-boats lost. Off the Banffshire coast alone, 42 fishermen lost their lives, leaving 27 widows and 79 children.

24. An influential deputation of gentlemen belonging to London and the provinces, waited on the Earl of Clarendon at the Foreign Office, to present a memorial from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, against the immigration slave-trade now being carried on by French merchants from the West Coast of Africa. Lord Clarendon said that the whole subject had been pressed by the British government upon the attention of the French government.

26. Suspension of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Crowded public meeting at Willis's Rooms, to pro-

mote the extension of the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in India, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.—Kelham Hall, near Newark, the seat of J. H. Manners Sutton, Esq., destroyed by fire.

28. The Queen of Spain gives birth to a son, who, as heir to the throne, receives the title of Prince of the Asturias.

29. Fall of the interior of the entrance tower of the citadel of Vincennes, killing 18 soldiers of the guard, and severely injuring others.

Dec. 1. The Commercial panic severely felt at Hamburg, where about 160 houses were compelled to suspend payment.—The Porte, acting with the consent of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, has issued a firman for the dissolution of the Divans in the Danubian Principalities.—The Dutch legislative chambers have commenced the work of the abolition of slavery in the Dutch colonies. In the islands of which Curaçoa is the centre, indemnity is to be given to the slave-owners at the rate of from 50 to 475 francs a-head for able-bodied negroes.—An estimate made in Parliament that the aggregate liabilities of the commercial houses which have fallen during the panic amount to about 45 millions.

9. Opening of the American Congress. The President in his message recommends the sending to Utah an armed force sufficient to put down the Mormon rebellion in that territory.

12. Upwards of 3000 persons unemployed in Spitalfields, involving about 8000 persons in destitution.

14. At York Assizes Henry Smith Bright, a corn-merchant of high standing in Hull, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for forgery. He had forged the signature of his uncle and partner to a transfer deed authorising the sale of certain railway shares.

15. The island of Honan opposite Canton, occupied by the English and French forces. The Chinese were allowed ten days to accept an ultimatum offered to them.

16. Earthquake in the kingdom of Naples, and eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Shocks felt at intervals for several weeks. About 10,000 persons supposed to have lost their lives. Thousands of houses destroyed. At Montenuro, a place of 7000 inhabitants, 5000 were crushed to death by the falling of houses, and 500 more were severely injured.—At a General Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, resolutions of the Directors were confirmed, by which a pension of 1000*l.* a year was granted to General Sir Archdale Wilson, K.C.B., the conqueror of Delhi; and 500*l.* a year each to Lady Neill, the widow of General Neill, and Mrs. Nicholson, mother of the late General Nicholson.

23. Canton bombarded this day and till 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, when an assault was made in three divisions, two English and one French. At 9 o'clock on the 29th, the heights within the town were in the possession of the assailants. Commissioner Yeh taken prisoner, and the governor Peh-kwei made to continue in the discharge of the office of governor under the direction and control of the British authorities.

31. Meeting at Paris of the second plenipotentiaries of the Congress of Paris, to exchange the ratifications of the treaty relative to the boundaries of the Bessarabian frontier.—Division in the Piedmont Chamber of Deputies, on the proposition of Signor Cadorna, 'That the use of spiritual means on the part of the clergy to influence the elections, constitutes a moral pressure, which may give occasion for inquiry.' The motion was carried by 88 to 35.—A commission of high legal authorities in England has adjudged to Hanover a certain portion of the jewels which George II. brought to this country with him in 1714; the value is estimated at 100,000*l.*—Civil war in the United States territory of Kansas, occasioned by the slave question.

Jan. 1, 1858. The metropolis divided into ten postal districts for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of letters within the respective divisions.

3. Westminster Abbey opened on Sunday evenings for Divine Service,

which is conducted in the Nave. The Dean of Westminster preached to a densely-crowded assembly, about as many more being unsuccessful in obtaining admittance. The Sunday-evening services were continued till the month of July.

5. Public meeting in Exeter Hall, on the subject of the future relation of the British government to religion in India. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

7. An education Bill passed the second reading in the parliament of Victoria colony, by a majority of 33 to 11.

9. The first party of ladies and children, and of the sick and wounded officers of Lucknow garrison, landed at Calcutta under a royal salute, amid the cheering of some hundreds of the European community at Calcutta.

14. Attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie on their way to the opera at Paris. Both escaped unhurt, but five persons in the crowd were killed, and sixty persons wounded. Three explosions of shells, or hand-grenades, were heard.

18. Opening of the French legislative chambers by the Emperor, who in his address referred in detail to numerous public improvements effected and in progress in Paris, and the provinces, and also indicated an intention to propose some restrictions of the privileges of the press, with other measures suggested by the late attempt on his life.

25. Marriage of the Princess Royal of England with Prince Frederick William of Prussia in the chapel of St. James's Palace.

26. Anniversary dinner in London, in commemoration of the founding of the first of the Australian Colonies in 1788. Sir C. Nicholson, late speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, presided.

27. Publication in the 'Moniteur' of addresses to the Emperor Napoleon from Colonels of the French army, in which very strong expressions are used in reference to the asylum given to refugees in England.

29. Trial at Salerno of 286 individuals charged with conspiracy, among whom were the crew of the 'Cagliari' steam vessel, the two engineers, Park and Watt, being Englishmen.

31. Completion of the launch of the 'Leviathan' or 'Great Eastern' steam-vessel, being about three months from the date of the first attempt. The launch is calculated to have cost about 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.*

Feb. 1. The Emperor Napoleon by a decree nominates the Empress as Regent in case of his own death while the imperial prince is a minor.—Engagement between British troops and some Looso Africans who were about to attack Sierra Leone, and who had murdered several British subjects. Between 300 and 400 of the Africans were slain.

2. Departure of Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia for Berlin, by way of Antwerp and Brussels, embarking at Gravesend, to which place they were accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge.

6. Meeting at Willis's Rooms, to promote the permanent establishment of the asylum at Calcutta, founded by the late Sir H. Lawrence, and thus to commemorate the merits of that distinguished man. Lord Palmere presided. About 2000*l.* was subscribed at the meeting.

10. Blockade of Canton raised.

13. Farewell dinner at Freemasons' Tavern to Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, by the Members of the Royal Geographical Society, and other friends.—Commencement of the trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank, who, after a trial lasting for the entire week, were found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, their offence being that of making fraudulent representations of the state of the bank accounts to deceive their shareholders and the public.

14. Arrest of Dr. Simon Bernard, at his residence, Bayswater, on a charge of being concerned in the recent attempt on the life of Napoleon III.

16. Loss of the 'Ava' mail steamer, from Calcutta to Suez, by running on a rock near Trincomalee. The mails and cargo, including about

175,000*l.*, for the Bombay Government, were lost. The crew and passengers were saved.

19. A *Senatus Consultum* published at Paris, according to which no candidate for the legislative body can come forward without making a formal declaration to the proper authorities that he swears obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the Emperor.—The Pacific hotel at St. Louis in the United States, took fire about 3 o'clock in the morning, when more than 30 lives were lost.

21. Earthquake in Greece, felt slightly at Athens, but more disastrously at Corinth and Calamaki. In Corinth only six houses were left standing. The whole of what was standing of the Temple of Minerva fell to the ground, and the fortress on the Acro Corinthus was overthrown.

24. About 50 arrests were made at Paris, 20 at Lyons, 12 at Marseilles, and 4 on an average in 40 of the French departments, in consequence of information of an intended insurrection.

25. Trial at Paris of Felix Orsini, Charles de Rudio, Anthony Gomez, Joseph Andrew Pieri, and Simon Francis Bernard, on the charge of attempting to assassinate the Emperor on January 14th. On the evening of the 26th, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, with extenuating circumstances in the case of Gomez. Orsini, Rudio, and Pieri were condemned to die the death of parricides. Gomez was sentenced to hard labour for life. Bernard, being under arrest in London, was not present at the trial.

March 5. Twenty persons arrested in Paris on suspicion of projecting a political insurrection.

6. Attempted insurrection at Chalon-sur-Saone, by a party about 40 in number, who about 9 o'clock at night, under cover of the darkness, and during a heavy fall of snow, surprised and disarmed a small guard of infantry, but were speedily overcome and the greater number taken prisoners by a party of soldiers from the barracks.—Destruction by fire of Wynnstay House, near Wrexham, the seat of Sir Watkins Wynn.

8. A pamphlet published at Paris under the title of 'The Emperor Napoleon and England,' professing to be written by M. de la Guerronière, but understood to be revised by the Emperor, in which bitter complaints are made of the alleged unfriendly feeling of England towards the Emperor and his policy.—Meeting held at Dublin, in the house of the Provost of Trinity College, to consider a suggestion made by the Earl of Carlisle for the erection of a statue of Oliver Goldsmith by public subscription, in the neighbourhood of Trinity College. A committee was appointed, and a subscription commenced.

10. The Livingstone exploratory expedition sailed from Liverpool.

12. By correspondence between the Earl of Malmesbury, the new Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Count Walewski, the French Minister, the misunderstandings which had arisen on the subject of the refugee question were removed.—Riot at Dublin on occasion of the entry of the new Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Eglintoun, when the police and the students of Trinity College came into collision.

13. Orsini and Pieri guillotined at Paris. De Rudio's sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

14. A proclamation issued by the Governor-General of India to the inhabitants of Oude threatening confiscation of the lands of such talookdars as do not submit to the government. This proclamation was disapproved of by the home government, and the publication in this country of Lord Ellenborough's despatch to Lord Canning on the subject, led to Lord Ellenborough's withdrawal from the Presidentship of the Board of Control.

15. An eclipse of the sun nearly total in England took place to-day, but owing to heavy rain-clouds which obscured the heavens, the phenomenon was in many places not visible, in others it was seen only for a few minutes.

18. Inauguration of the Lyon and Geneva Railroad. Henry Watt, one

of the English engineers on trial at Naples, released by a royal decree, in consequence of his mental faculties having been impaired during his lengthened imprisonment.

19. Meeting at Drury Lane Theatre in aid of a movement to erect a memorial to the late General Havelock. The Duke of Cambridge, Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, General Williams of Kars, Rev. W. Brock, Sir James Grant, and other persons of distinction, took part in the proceedings.—Capture of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, and flight of 50,000 of the rebels.—Arrival of Commissioner Yeh at Calcutta from Canton a prisoner.—Accounts from South Africa represent the Kaffir nation as almost entirely broken up, Kreili, the paramount chief, having fled beyond the Bashu river, and several of the other principal chiefs being in British prisons.

25. Liberation at Salerno of Park, the second engineer of the 'Cagliari' steamer. On the same day his comrade, Henry Watt, arrived in London, and was placed under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow.

27. Great fire at Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, causing the loss of 15 lives, including one family, consisting of father, mother, and 9 children.

28. Opening of Chelsea Suspension Bridge, across the Thames, leading to Battersea Park.

30. Conference at Shanghai of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. The reply of the Chinese government to the communications of the Ambassadors having been unsatisfactory, it was resolved to proceed to Tientsin.

April 5. The Governor-General of India offers a reward of a lac of rupees for the apprehension of Nana Sahib, with the promise of a free pardon to any mutineer, deserter, or rebel, who may give him up.—Inauguration of the Boulevard de Sebastopol at Paris.

9. A royal decree prolongs the power of the Prince of Prussia for three months longer, in consequence of the continued illness of the King of Prussia.

13. Fire at Christiania, causing the destruction of three-quarters of the City, including the Bank, the Exchange, and other public buildings.—Relief of the garrison of Azimghur by Sir E. Lugard.

14. Soirée at Freemasons' Hall, London, given by friends of Vote by Ballot, in honour of Mr. Nicholson, late premier of Victoria colony, and founder of the ballot in the British dominions.

15. Commander Croft, in the 'Ethiope,' fell in with a French ship, the 'Regina Coeli,' of 420 tons burden, on board of which were a large number of negroes, who had taken possession of the vessel in the absence of the captain. About 250 of the negroes, who swam on shore, were murdered by the French captain and natives. Commander Croft took the vessel and the remaining negroes to Liberia.—Arrival in London of the Duke of Malakhoff, as French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.—Mr. E. Auchmuty Glover, late M.P. for Beverley, after a trial lasting three days, was sentenced to imprisonment for four months as a first-class misdemeanant, for making use of an insufficient qualification to obtain a seat in parliament.

17. Dr. Bernard acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to murder, after a trial lasting six days.—Riots among the negro population of Antigua, which were suppressed by the police.

21. Public dinner at Manchester to Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, at which Sir James expressed his desire that the British government would take Sarawak as a British dependancy, or protectorate, repaying him the money he has laid out in establishing the settlement.—Discovery of gold-fields on the Frazer and Thompson rivers, in British Columbia, the territory on the mainland in the vicinity of Vancouver's Island.

28. A monster nugget, called the 'Blanche Barkly,' weighing 146 lbs. troy of pure gold, shown to the Queen and Prince Consort. Mr. C. Napier, one of the party who discovered the nugget, attended at the Palace to show it.—At a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, on occasion of the

cattle-show, the Earl of Eglintoun, Lord Lieutenant, congratulated the assembly on the progress which Ireland had made since he had last met with the Society six years ago. His Excellency said, "I rejoice to say, that in coming back here, I find Ireland in a condition of prosperity such as I did not think it possible that it could obtain when I last addressed a meeting of this Society."

29. Marriage by proxy at Berlin of the King of Portugal with the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern. The actual marriage took place a few days subsequently at Lisbon.

May 2. Governor Cumming, sent by the United States Government to replace Brigham Young at Utah, reports that he had been received in a friendly manner, and that Young had peaceably given up to him the territorial seal and other property. The Mormons were moving southward in large bodies.

3. Meeting at Westminster of about 120 members of Parliament favourable to a reconstruction of the Liberal party on a wider basis.

6. Grand banquet at the Army and Navy Club, St. James's Square, to the Duke of Malakhoff. General Williams of Kars presided.

7. The tomb of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, and the house at Longwood in which he resided, transferred, by purchase, to Napoleon III. and his heirs.

10. First sitting of the New Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. Eleven petitions for dissolution of marriage were on the list, and of these eight were disposed of.

11. Public Meeting in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, Lord Calthorpe in the chair, at which the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring denounced the introduction of the Confessional into the practice of the Church of England in St. Barnabas, Pimlico.

13. General Sir Hope Grant gains a victory over the rebels at Nawabgunge, near Lucknow. — Explosion on board the steam-ship 'Pennsylvania,' of Pittsburg, at Ship Island, 75 miles below Memphis City; of 350 passengers, about 100 were killed or missing.

15. Visit of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Birmingham. — Massacre of the English and French consuls, and about 20 other Europeans, at Jeddah, the port of Mecca. The Turkish government immediately took measures to punish the guilty parties.

20. Forts at the mouth of the Peiho, near Peking, captured by the English and French forces.

22. The foulness of the Thames, much aggravated by the great heat of the weather, caused considerable excitement in London, and led to the passing of an Act of Parliament, empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to raise funds to construct an efficient system of main drainage for the metropolis.

23. The East India Company grant a pension of 2,000*l.* a year to General Sir Colin Campbell, and one of 1,000*l.* a year to General Sir James Outram, for eminent services in India.

26. Treaty between Great Britain and China negotiated by Lord Elgin, signed at Tientsin, by which important advantages are conceded to Europeans.

29. A new boundary treaty between Turkey and Persia signed at Constantinople. — Orders given for further reinforcements of troops to embark for India, making the number of Queen's troops sent out nearly 100,000.

31. Rush of gold-diggers from San Francisco to the newly-found gold-fields in British Columbia. — The city of Ningpo, in China, in the hands of the rebel army.

June 1. The mayor of Sligo, his two deputies, and two poll-clerks, committed to Sligo jail for conspiring together, previous to the last election for the borough of Sligo, to return Mr. Somers by a fictitious majority, produced by corrupt and illegal means.

2. Discovery of a comet by Dr. Donati, of Florence. It presented a remarkably brilliant appearance in September and October. — A banquet

given at London in honour of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, the conqueror of Delhi, by the members of the Oriental Club.

5. Convention agreed to for the suspension of hostilities between the Turks and the Montenegrins.—The Cape of Good Hope Parliament prologued by a speech from the Governor, who congratulated the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly on the promising aspect of affairs in the colony.

9. Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India, on receipt of the Earl of Ellenborough's despatch relative to the Oude proclamation, publishes an amnesty to all persons except murderers.

19. Gwalior recaptured from the rebels by Sir Hugh Rose.

22. Great excitement in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities in the United States, on the subject of religion. Numerous prayer-meetings held, and a daily prayer-meeting for business men established in most of the large towns.

May—23. The city and fort of Calpee taken and occupied by Sir H. Rose.

27. Some irritation of feeling in America against Great Britain in consequence of British cruisers firing into vessels carrying the American flag, in the vicinity of the island of Cuba. After negotiation, it was agreed between the two governments that British ships shall not interfere with vessels carrying the American flag, and that the American government will take care not to allow their flag to be used by slavers or others fraudulently.

28. The Queen and Prince Consort visited the 'Leviathan' steamer at Deptford.

July 12. Explosion at a manufactory of fireworks in Westminster-Road, London, by which about 200 persons were injured, besides several persons killed.—Open-air meeting at Chelsea in opposition to the introduction of the Confessional to the English church.

23. Jeddah bombarded by the British ship 'Cyclops,' and again on August 5th. On August 6th, 11 of the persons implicated in the recent massacre were executed.

28. The Canadian Parliament passed a resolution disagreeing with the award of Her Majesty in favour of Ottawa as the future seat of government for Canada. This decision led to a resignation of the ministry, who were afterwards recalled to office, in consequence of their opponents not being able to command a majority in the Parliament.

August 5. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort visit the Emperor of the French at Cherbourg, on occasion of the opening of the Napoleon Docks.—A message received by the Atlantic Telegraph Cable announcing the fact of the establishment of telegraphic communication between Valentia, in Ireland, and the Newfoundland coast.

6. Electric communication established between Southampton and the Island of Alderney (extended to Jersey on the 7th of September).

8. Riots at Kilkenny by reapers who destroyed reaping-machines, and assaulted some of the farmers who defended their property.

10. The Queen and the Prince Consort embarked at Gravesend on a visit to their daughter, Princess Frederick William of Prussia.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, it was agreed, on the report of a committee, that power should be given to the directors to sell the 'Great Eastern,' or 'Leviathan' steamer, as the funds necessary to complete the undertaking cannot be obtained.

12. Lord Elgin landed at Jeddo, the capital of Japan, and negotiated a favourable treaty with the Emperor, which was signed August 26.

17. Great festival at New York in celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, followed by numerous similar festivals in other large cities of the United States.

18. Important financial reforms adopted by the Sultan of Turkey.

20. Convention signed at Paris for the government of the Danubian Principalities, of which the name is to be the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. The United Principalities are to continue under

the suzerainty of the Sultan, but are to exercise, within certain limits, the functions of self-government.

22. Congratulatory message sent by the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States by the Atlantic Telegraph, and responded to in a most friendly manner by the President.

26. In a trial at Liverpool before Mr. Baron Martin and a special jury, Mr. Dixon, a director of the Liverpool Borough Bank, was adjudged to be personally liable to a shareholder of the bank for the amount paid on certain shares purchased in consequence of the fallacious representations contained in a report of the directors, which had been issued with Mr. Dixon's sanction.

Sept. 1. Expiration of the East India Company's tenure of the government of India, which henceforth is under the administration of Her Majesty's ministers, the office of President of the Board of Control being superseded by that of Secretary of State for India.

3. The Atlantic Telegraph ceases to transmit distinct messages owing to some undiscovered fault.

7. Queen Victoria visited Leeds, and opened the new Town Hall in that borough, on her way to Scotland. About 30,000 children of charity, free, and Sunday schools, assembled to receive Her Majesty.

13. The Hamburg screw-steamer 'Austria' burnt at sea on her voyage to America. Upwards of 400 of the passengers and crew were lost.

21. Inauguration of a statue to Sir Isaac Newton at his native town, Grantham, in Lincolnshire. Lord Brougham delivered an address on the occasion.

Oct. 4. An additional call of 100*l.* per share made on the shareholders of the Western Bank of Scotland. The loss on the concern, during the twenty-five years of its existence, appears to have been about three millions sterling.

5. Destruction of the New York Crystal Palace by fire, while the fair of the American Institute was being held in the building.

7. A decree of the King of Prussia constitutes his brother, the Prince of Prussia, Regent during the illness of the King.

12. The Association for the Promotion of Social Science met at Liverpool, under the presidency of Lord John Russell, who delivered an opening address. The sittings continued during the week. Lord Brougham, the Earl of Carlisle, and other friends of social improvement took part.

18. Great meeting of metropolitan vestrymen in St. James's Hall against the Confessional in the Church of England.

26. Conference of Evangelical Christians at Liverpool in reference to Christian union and the cause of education in India.

27. Mr. Bright, M.P., addressed his constituents at Birmingham in reference to the present position of the question of parliamentary reform. —A dispute between France and Portugal in reference to a French slave-ship having been seized by the Portuguese, has been settled by the Portuguese government agreeing to restore the vessel, and pay an indemnity.

30. The Emperor Napoleon, in a letter addressed to his cousin, the Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, intimates the withdrawal of his sanction from the attempt to obtain negro labourers from the African coast: "if this enrolment," he says, "be only the slave-trade in disguise, I will have it on no terms;" and he recommends that an effort be made to obtain Indian Coolies as free labourers. —About 20 persons died and nearly 200 persons were more or less injured at Bradford, in Yorkshire, from eating sweetmeats, in which, by mistake, a quantity of arsenic had been used instead of "daff," or "plaster-of-Paris."

Nov. 5. At a meeting of members of Parliament and others, Mr. Bright was requested, and undertook, to submit to Parliament a new Reform Bill.

XVI.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ETC.

		Age
1857.		
Nov.	16. Gliddon, George R., Egyptian scholar	50
	18. Bliss, Dr. Philip, Principal of St. Margaret's Hall	69
	27. Havelock, General Sir Henry	62
Dec.	3. Rauch, Christian, sculptor	80
	17. Beaufort, Admiral Sir Francis, hydrographer	84
	24. Prentice, Archibald, editor of 'Manchester Times'	68
	31. Wilson, Dr. Daniel, Bishop of Calcutta	80
1858.		
Jan.	2. Royle, Dr. John Forbes, botanist	59
	4. Rachel, Mademoiselle, actress	37
	5. Radetzky, Marshal Count Joseph	92
	12. Barthold, Friedrich Wilhelm, German historian	58
	23. Lablache, Louis, singer and musician	62
Feb.	6. Marchesi, Pompeo, sculptor	—
	16. Creuzer, Georg Friedrich, German antiquary and philologist	87
	19. Black, Alexander, architect	60
	26. Tooke, Thomas, political economist	85
March	6. Travers, Benjamin, surgeon	76
	13. Braybrooke, Richard, Lord, editor of 'Pepys' Diary,' &c.	75
	16. Esenbach, Gottfried Nees von, botanist	82
	20. Hogan, John, sculptor	58
	26. Seaward, John, engineer	—
April	— Neukomm, Chev. Sigismund, musical composer	80
	16. Cramer, J. B., musical composer	88
	22. Rintoul, Stephen Robert, political writer	71
	24. Gregory, Dr. William, professor of chemistry	—
	27. Dodson, Sir John, late Judge of Prerogative Court	78
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	— Ayrton, William, writer on music	—
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	17. Dunham, Dr. S. A., 'History of Spain and Portugal,' &c.	—
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	8. Peacock, Geo., Dean of Ely, mathematician and astronomer	—
	17. Owen, Robert Dale, socialist	87

ADVERTISING SHEET

OF THE

BRITISH ALMANAC AND COMPANION.

ATLAS FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

Established 1808,

And Empowered by Act of Parliament of the 54th Geo. III. c. 79.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Accumulated Premiums are over £1,600,000. And the Annual Income exceeds £184,000.

Bonuses have been declared on Policies to an amount greater than the sum originally assured.

Premiums have been extinguished, where the parties assured have applied the bonus in reduction of the Annual Premium.

At the last valuation up to Christmas, 1854, there existed a *Surplus* of £268,691, which had accrued during the five years ending at that period—the whole of which Surplus belonged to the Policy-holders.

The next valuation will be made up to Christmas, 1859. Policies on the Participating Scale, in England or Ireland respectively, which may be effected before that date, will, if the parties be then alive, participate in the surplus in proportion to the time they may have been in force.

The sum of £3,130,975 has been paid during the existence of the Office for claims under Life Policies, of which amount a very considerable part was for Bonuses.

Persons Assuring in Great Britain have the option of *Participating Rates of Premium*, or of *Non-Participating Rates*.

The Directors beg to announce that the rates of Premium have been recently revised and re-adjusted in accordance with a long experience, and that

The *New Scale* will be found very advantageous to persons desiring to commence assuring early in life.

The *Non-Participating Scale* is particularly adapted to parties wishing to assure a fixed sum only, at a fixed rate of Premium, and on low terms.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, or by a *limited number* of Annual Payments. The last-named mode of Assurance originated with this Office in 1816.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Renewals should be paid within fifteen days after the respective Quarter-days when they become due.

The Company undertakes the assurance of Property in the Manufacturing, Agricultural, and other districts on favourable terms. Risks of extraordinary hazard on special agreement, upon survey.

An *Allowance for the loss of Rent of Buildings* rendered untenable by Fire, is one of the advantages offered by the Company.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and any information needful to effect Life or Fire Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Office, No. 92, Cheapside, London, or to any of the Company's Agents.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, *Secretary*

ALBERT

Life Assurance and Guarantee Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON.

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JAMES NICHOLS, Esq.
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 PAULET, C.B.
 Capt. THOMAS PORTER, R.N.
 GEORGE RAYMOND, Esq.

Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments granted, and every other mode of Provision for Families arranged.

Half the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain on credit for any period until death, on payment of Interest at Five per Cent. per Annum.

Parties allowed to go to, or reside in, most parts of the world, without extra Premium. Naval and Military Lives, not in Active Service, assured at the ordinary rate.

Policies forfeited by non-payment of Premium, revivable at any time within Six Months, on satisfactory proof of health, and the payment of a trifling Fine.

No charge for Policy Stamps.

Reversionary Interests in every description of Real or Personal Property purchased.

Security to Employers. Guarantee for Fidelity in situations of trust.

Forms of Proposal, with every information, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or by letter, addressed to

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH,

Actuary and Secretary.

Established 1847.

Third Bonus, 27½ per Cent. in cash.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 32, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

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 GLADWISH, T., Esq., Barrington-road, Brixton.

Bankers.—UNION BANK OF LONDON, Temple Bar.

Solicitors.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS, 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street

Surveyor.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq., 9, Walbrook.

Surgeon.—JOHN MANN, Esq., 4, Charterhouse-square.

1857—Annual Income £53,463

All the profits belong to the Members, and are divided Triennially.

Profits paid in Cash, added to the Assurance, or Premiums reduced, at option.

Policies for the whole term of Life, effected during the present year, will share in the next Triennial Bonus.

JAMES INGLIS, *Secretary.*

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

INSTITUTED 1762.

President.—SIR CHARLES M. R. MORGAN, Bart.

Trustees.
SIR CHARLES M. R. MORGAN, Bart.

RALPH PRICE, Esq.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JONES, Esq.

WILLIAM FREDERICK POLLOCK, Esq.

JAMES SPICKER, Esq.

Capital.—31st December, 1857:—£3,260,000 in the 3 per Cent. £5,616,744 on Mortgage of Freehold Estates. £100,000 Exchequer Bonds.

Income.—Arising from the Interest on the above Capital, and the Annual Premiums on existing Policies, £430,000 per annum.

Division of Profits or Bonus.—Two-thirds of the clear Surplus Stock is decennially appropriated as a Reversionary Bonus, but parties may receive the value in present money of such reversionary benefits, or may apply them in reduction of their future Annual Premiums. In the event of a participating policy becoming a claim between the decennial periods of division, it receives a further addition in respect of every annual premium become due and paid thereon since the preceding appropriation; so that the profits are to a certain extent distributed annually.

The remaining third of the Surplus is reserved for security, and as an accumulating fund for future distribution.

The sum paid by way of Bonus, or for Additions to claims on death, and for Additions redeemed in the eight years ending 31st December, 1857, exceeds THREE MILLIONS.

Advances on Policies.—The Directors under a recent Bye-law are prepared to grant Loans on unencumbered policies effected in this Office, to the extent of nine-tenths of the value of such policies.

TABLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS for assuring the sum of £100 upon the Life of any Healthy Person from the Age of Eight to Sixty-seven.

Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
8 to		28		42		56	
14	1 17 7	29	2 11 1	43	3 11 8	57	5 10 1
15	1 18 7	30	2 12 3	44	3 13 8	58	5 14 0
16	1 19 8	31	2 13 4	45	3 15 9	59	5 18 2
17	2 0 8	32	2 14 6	46	3 17 11	60	6 2 8
18	2 1 8	33	2 15 9	47	4 0 2	61	6 7 4
19	2 2 8	34	2 17 1	48	4 2 7	62	6 12 4
20	2 3 7	35	2 18 5	49	4 5 1	63	6 17 9
21	2 4 6	36	2 19 10	50	4 7 10	64	7 3 7
22	2 5 4	37	3 1 4	51	4 10 10	65	7 9 10
23	2 6 3	38	3 2 10	52	4 13 6	66	7 16 9
24	2 7 1	39	3 4 6	53	4 16 5	67	8 4 1
25	2 8 1	40	3 6 2	54	4 19 7		8 12 1
26	2 9 0	41	3 7 11	55	5 2 10		
27	2 10 0		3 9 9		5 6 4		

The EQUITABLE SOCIETY now offers to Insurers the Security of a very large Capital, and, in the present position of the Society, confers a right to participate, after payment of the Sixth Annual Premium, in the Profits of the Office, such Profits being increased by the accumulations from a large Surplus reserved out of former Divisions of Profit.

When the Income, the early Division of Profits, the regularly published Annual Expenses of this Office, and the very large proportion which the Capital bears to the whole amount of the sums assured, together with the additions upon them, are taken into consideration, the public may clearly perceive the great advantages it holds out to new Assurers.

A Weekly Court is held every Wednesday, from Eleven to One o'Clock, at the Society's House, near Blackfriars Bridge, to receive Proposals for new Assurances; and attendance is given at the Office every day from Ten to Four o'clock; where, upon Application, the Results of the Proposals may be known.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

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CHAS. T. HOLCOMBE, Esq.

RICH. HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
WM. JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.
RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.

Hon. E. T. YORKE, M.P.
And other Gentlemen.

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JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.
CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq.
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JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, Esq.
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D.C.L.

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Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG,
Bart.

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Medical Officers.

SETH THOMPSON, M.D.

WILLIAM COOKE, Esq., M.D. | JAMES SANER, Esq., M.D.

Actuary and Secretary.—CHARLES JELLCOE, Esq.

The realized Assets of this Company amount to upwards of Two Millions sterling.]

The Annual Income is about Three Hundred and Sixty-five Thousand Pounds.

The number of existing Policies is upwards of Fourteen Thousand.

The total Amount Assured exceeds Seven Millions.

The Divisions of Surplus are Quinquennial, and the whole surplus (less twenty per cent. only) is distributed amongst the Assured. At the Division of Surplus in 1857, about £208,000 was added to the sums assured under Participating Policies. The Premiums required, although moderate, entitle the Assured to 80 per cent. of the Quinquennial Surplus.

The Lives assured are permitted, in time of Peace, without extra charge, to reside in any country (Australia and California excepted) north of 33 degrees north latitude, or south of 33 degrees south latitude, or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any places lying in the same hemisphere and beyond those limits.

All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees required on effecting Assurances are paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, as respects so much of their income as they may devote to Assurances on Lives.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses, and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

62, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

Directors.—{ THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., *Alderman, Chairman.*
THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

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EDWARD WILSON, Esq.

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IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Four-fifths of the Profits divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement, amongst Assurers on the Participating Table.

The Policies of the Company are paid when the Renewal Premium is received within the THIRTY DAYS OF GRACE.

No charge for Stamps is made on Life Assurance Policies issued by the Company.

All business relating to Life Insurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, transacted on liberal terms.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, Farming Stock, and other Risks, Insured at moderate Rates. Losses by Explosion of Gas made good by the Company.

LOANS are advanced on Personal Security, and the Deposit of a Life Policy.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Instituted 1820.

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 GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

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 JAMES C. C. BELL, Esq.
 JAMES BRAND, Esq.
 CHARLES CAVE, Esq.
 GEORGE HENRY CUTLER, Esq.
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 GEORGE FIELD, Esq.

GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq.
 SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq.
 THOMAS NEWMAN HUNT, Esq.
 JAMES GORDON MURDOCH, Esq.
 FREDERICK PATTISON, Esq.
 WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq.
 NEWMAN SMITH, Esq.

This is one of the oldest Proprietary Offices, and has divided Profits amongst its Policy holders from the commencement, which has only been done by two other Companies of equal standing.

A Tabular Statement of Bonuses will be found in the Prospectus, which may be had on application, at the Chief Office as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

SAMUEL INGALL, *Actuary.*

Legal and General Life Assurance Society,

No. 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord LYNBURN.
 The Right Hon. THOMAS ERSKINE.
 The Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROMILLY, Master of the Rolls.

The Right Hon. Sir J. L. KNIGHT BRUCE, Lord Justice.
 The Hon. Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, Vice-Chancellor.

The Hon. Mr. Justice WILLIAMS.

Sir WILLIAM DONVILLE, Bart.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

Accumulated Capital invested in the names of the Trustees above mentioned £1,000,000.

PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME (INCREASING YEARLY), £150,000.

By the Deed of Settlement of this Society it is expressly provided—and every Policy issued by the Society has a condition printed on it—that the Policy will not become void if the Premium be paid within Thirty Days from the time agreed upon, notwithstanding the death of the life assured may have happened before such payment.

Policies marked "Indisputable," and therefore made as effective as possible.

N.B.—No Policy in this Office has ever been disputed.

A moderate Scale of Premiums. No charge for Policy Stamps. Medical Fees paid.

Two-fifths of the Annual Premium, for the first five years, on the whole Life Assurances, allowed to remain as a debt on the Policy.

Loans on Policies effected with the Society to the amount of their surrender value.

Lives assured permitted to reside in any part of the world (except Australia), distant more than 33 degrees from the equator, free of extra charge.

A reduced Scale of Extra Premiums for residence within the prohibited degrees.

"Whole World Policies" granted upon moderate terms.

Payment made of the Sum Assured, in case of Death by Duelling or by the hands of Justice.

In case of Suicide, the Policy paid if the Life assured is not the party interested; and when the Life assured is also the party entitled to the Policy, the amount received for Premiums returned.

Assignments of Policies registered, and the receipt of Notices acknowledged.

A Division of Profits (of which four-fifths are given to the Assured) every five years, and the Bonus applied, at the option of the assured, either in reduction of the future Premiums, as an addition to the Policy, or by an immediate Cash Payment.

Personal appearance before the Directors dispensed with; and every facility afforded to parties desirous of effecting Assurances.

A liberal Commission allowed to persons introducing Assurances.

A Prospectus, Form of Proposal, and every information may be had upon application either at the Office of the Society, or to any Solicitor in London or the Country.

By order of the Board,

JOHN NETTLETON, *Secretary.*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

Incorporated A.D. 1720,
FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office.—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

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JOHN ALEX. HANKY, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*

BONAMY DOBREE, Jun., Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

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CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.

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A. TROTTER, Esq.

L. P. WILSON, Esq.

Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq. F.R.S.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.—This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS, having issued its first Policy on the 7th of June, 1721.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent., of the entire Profits are given to the Assured.

The Corporation bears the *whole expenses of Management*, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its *Corporate Fund*, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

All Policies are issued FREE FROM STAMP DUTY, or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.

The Fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted, payable half-yearly.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or a personal application to the Actuary or to the Superintendent of the West End Office.

JOHN LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE:—EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.

Branch Offices.

LONDON—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.

MANCHESTER—30, St. Ann's Street.

GLASGOW—146, Buchanan Street.

CAPITAL, £500,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000.

Trustees.—THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Esq., CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq., and

EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.

EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITY BUSINESS in all its branches, at moderate rates of premium.

Insurances may be transferred to this Company without expense.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and others introducing business.

Prospectuses, &c., to be had at the Chief Office, or any of the Agents of the Company.

Applications for Agencies to be addressed to the Chief Office.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, *Manager.*

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L O N D O N S E W A G E :

Shall it be Wasted or Economized ?

Being a plan for the collection and treatment of the Faecal Matter of Towns ; for Purifying the Sewers and Rivers, and removing the chief impurities which render them dangerous to the health of communities ; with especial and immediate reference to the Metropolis, the River Thames, and the Board of Works Main Drainage Scheme. Price One Shilling.

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LONDON : EFFINGHAM WILSON, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Established 1838.

**VICTORIA AND LEGAL & COMMERCIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

Every description of Assurance and Annuity business is transacted by the Company on liberal terms.

Policies can be effected on a *Profit* or *Non-Profit* scale, for *terms of years*, on *Joint-Lives*, and on *Survivorships*.

Endowment Assurances are granted payable at 60, 65, or any other age, or at death, should that happen previously.

Four-fifths or 80 per Cent. of the entire profits of the Company are appropriated every five years to parties assuring on the profit scale, and who have been assured three clear years; the bonus may be applied either in addition to the sum assured, or in reduction of the future premiums.

At the first division of profits a *bonus averaging 23 per Cent.* on the amount of premiums paid was declared on Policies entitled to participate in profits. At the second division the bonus averaged **53 per cent. on the Premiums paid.**

The Amount assured is £1,500,000

The Assets are over 265,000

The Annual Income exceeds 60,000

CREDIT OF ONE-THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS TILL DEATH, OR ONE-HALF FOR FIVE YEARS.

Loans on real or Personal Security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, *Actuary.*

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